Kumamoto M 6.0 and 7.0 Earthquakes of April 14, 16 2016

Electric Power
John Eidinger
G&E Enginering Systems Inc.
September 15 2016

Acknowledgements

- Kyushu Electric
- Kubota: More than 90 mandays effort to collect information
- Professors Murayama, Shoji,
 Nojima, and their students
- JSCE
- JWWA

- Kumamoto Water Department
- Kumamoto Prefecture Public Works (levees, roads)
- NTT (phones, cells)
- MILT (expressways)
- Seibu (gas)
- Alex Tang, Prof. Kaz Konegai

(1) Human damages (as of Jun 30, 2016)

	persons
dead	69
Missing	1
Seriously injured	364
Slightly injured	1, 456
TOTAL	1, 890

(2) House damages (as of Jun 30, 2016)

	Number of houses
Total collapse	8, 044
Partially destroyed	24, 274
Some damages	118, 222
TOTAL	150, 540

Lifelines

- Electric Power: Moderate, locally severe damage
- Water: Moderate damage + regulatory shutdown
- Highways: Severe damage
- Railroads: Moderate damage, locally severe
- Natural gas: Moderate damage
- Levees: Severe damage
- Total Repair Cost (for lifelines): -\$ 2 Billion US. Economic impact: much, much larger

Hazards

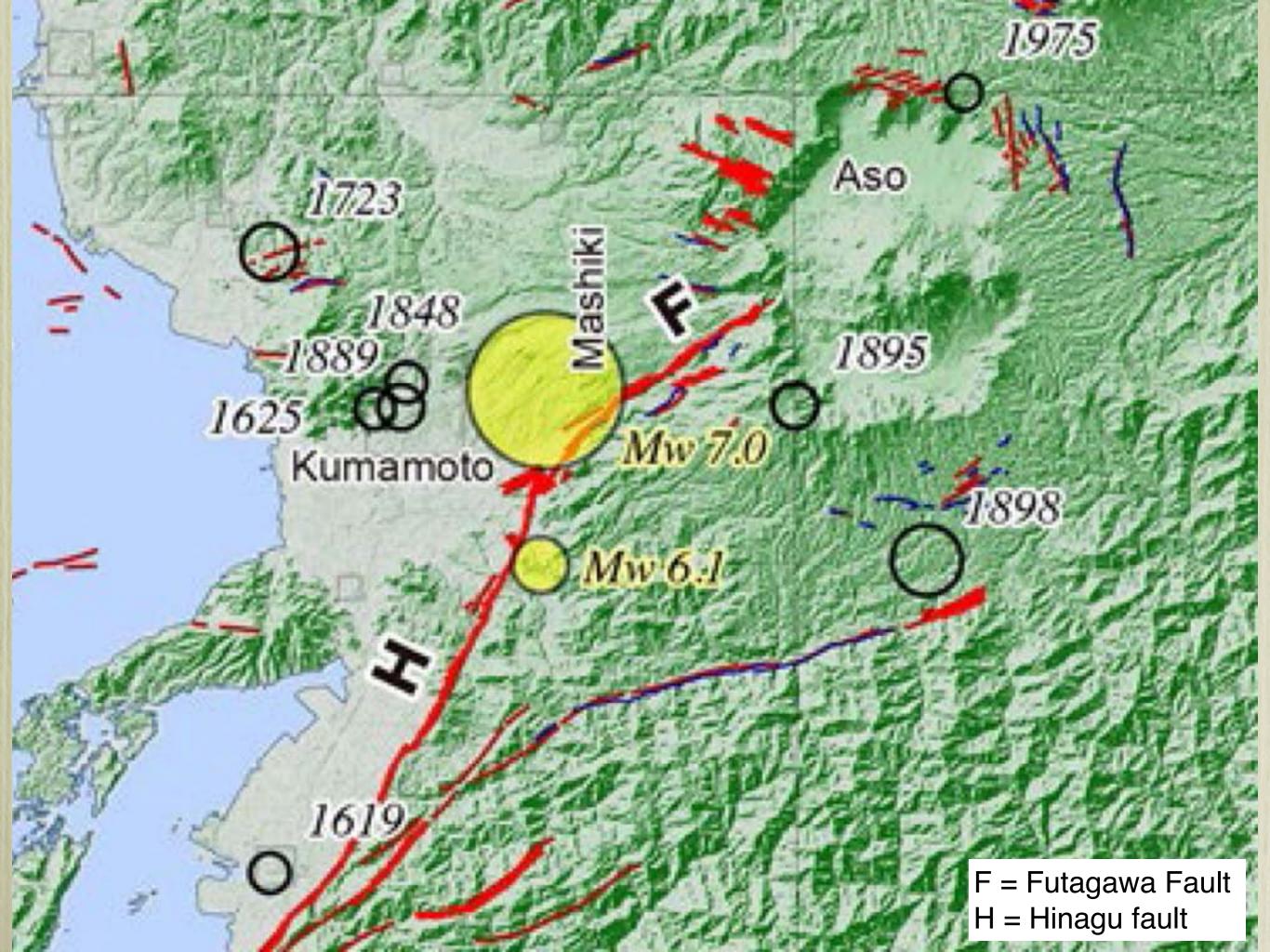
- Shaking: PGA > 0.5g for 420 km² (28 km long by 15 km wide). Most of this is in rural areas, but Mashita town heavily hit. Main population area in Kumamoto City < 0.25g. Fukuoka City < 0.05g. Farmland covers 40% of strongest shaking areas. Forested hills cover 50% of strengest shaking areas.
- Liquefaction: settlements > 0.5 meters in main water well area; in Mashita; sporadic 5 10 cm elsewhere.
- Landslide: extensive deep-seated slides where PGA > 0.4g and slope > 30 degrees. Total failure of many bridges. Failure of some transmission towers.
- Fault offset. About 20 km of surface faulting, commonly 0.3 to 1 meter, some places 2 meters. A few lifeline crossings, including roads, tunnels, electric power poles, a few pipes. Some severly tilted distribution poles.
- No tsunami issues

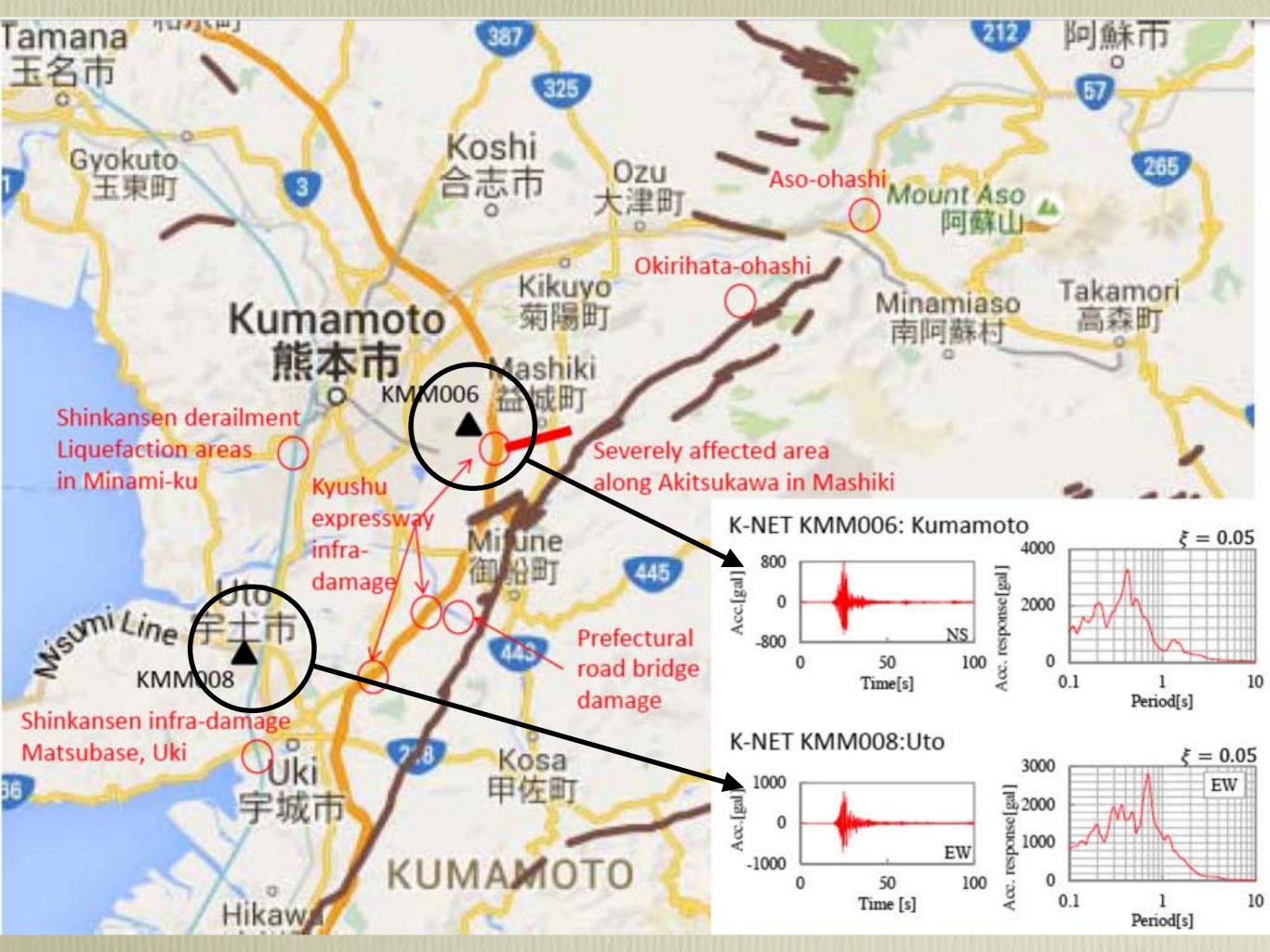


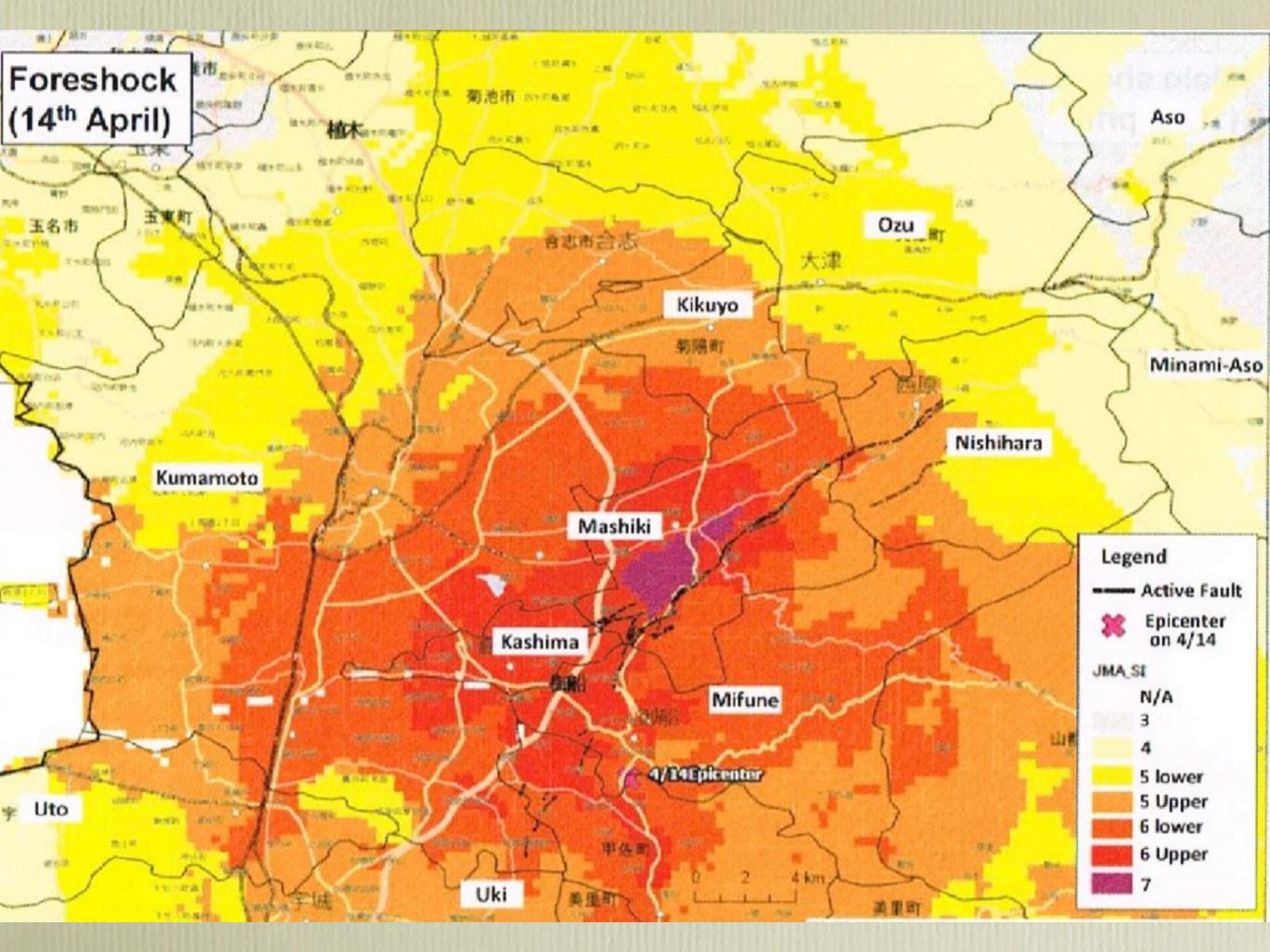


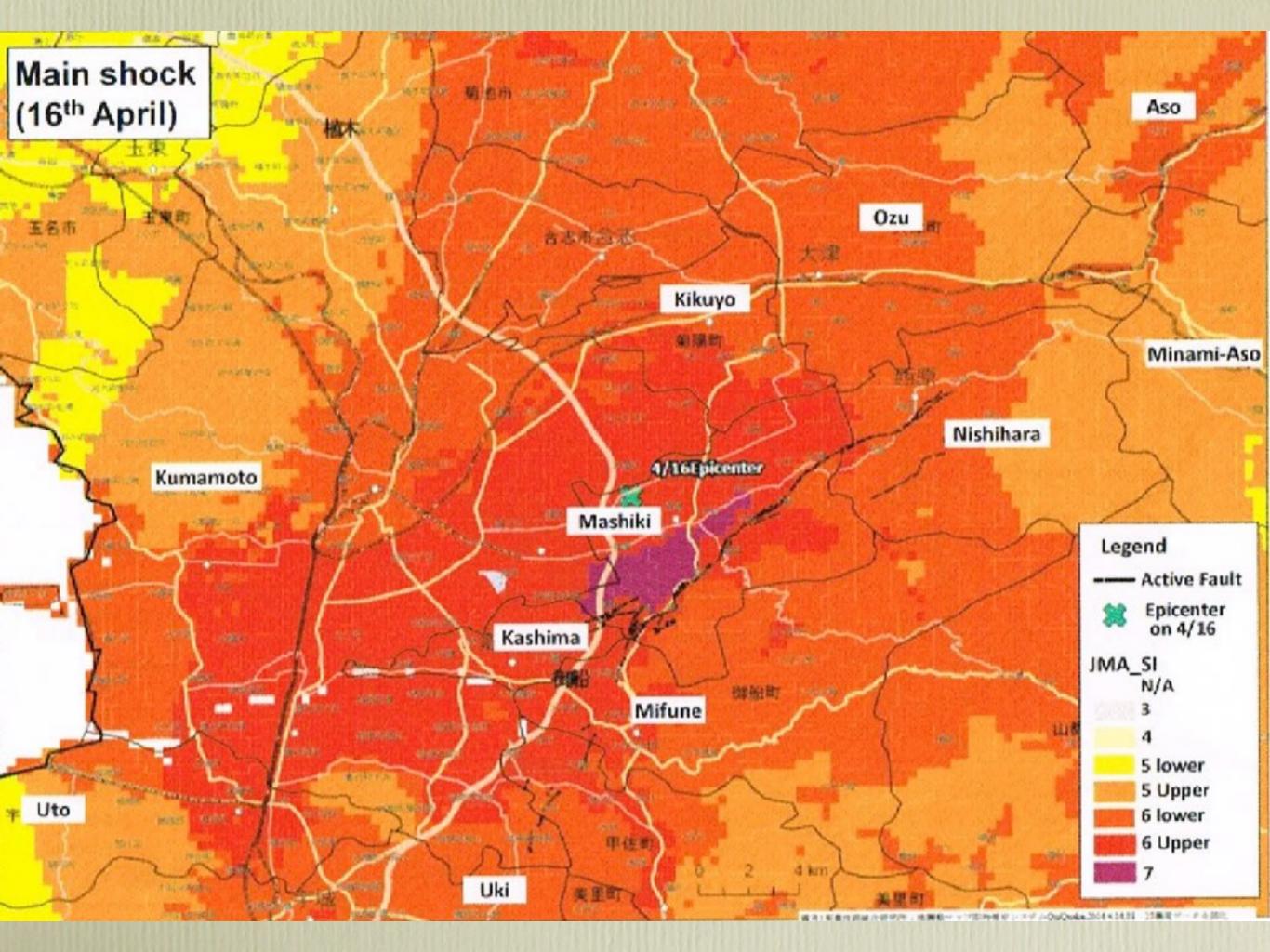


Ground Motions







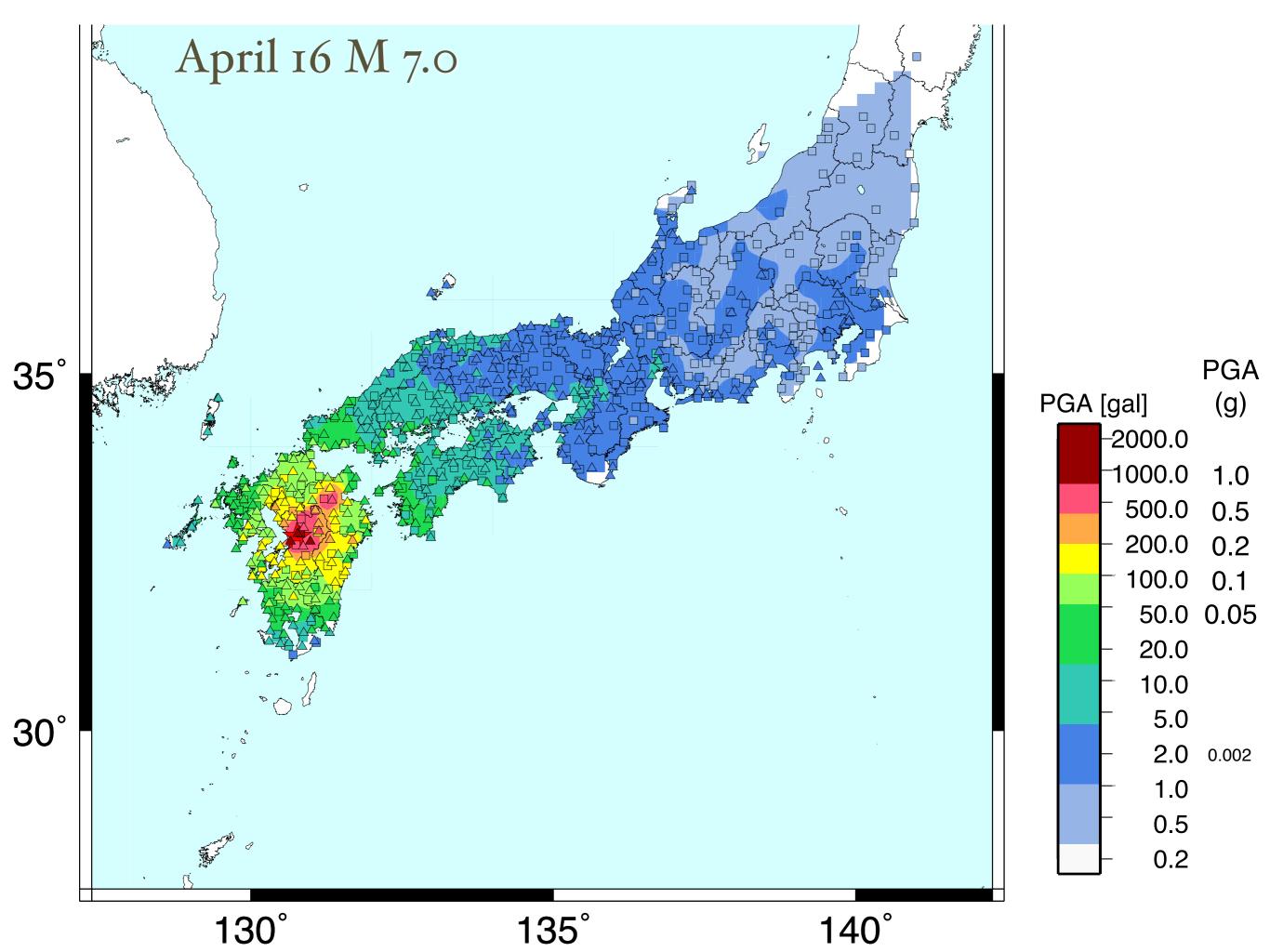


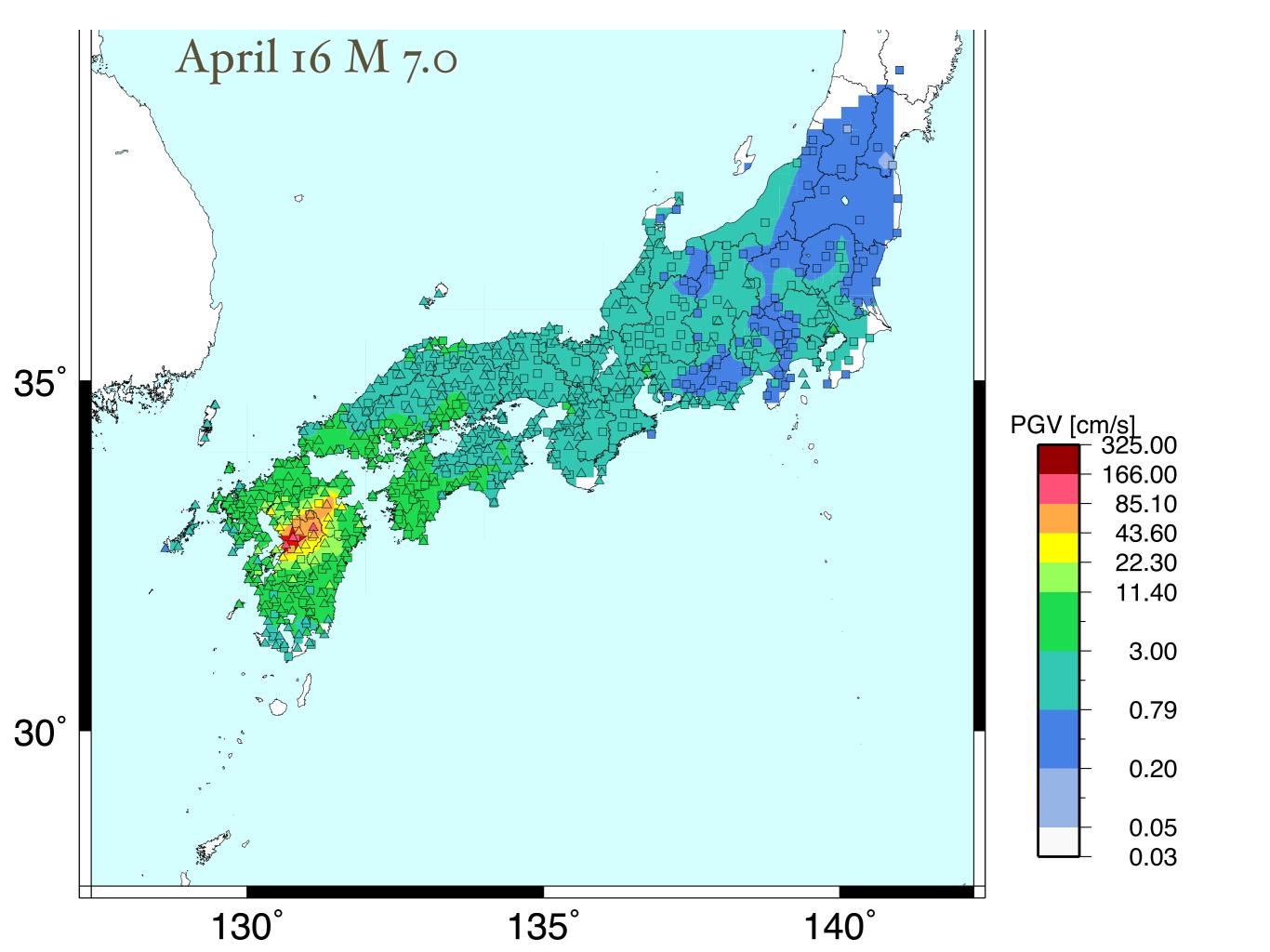
Futagawa Fault

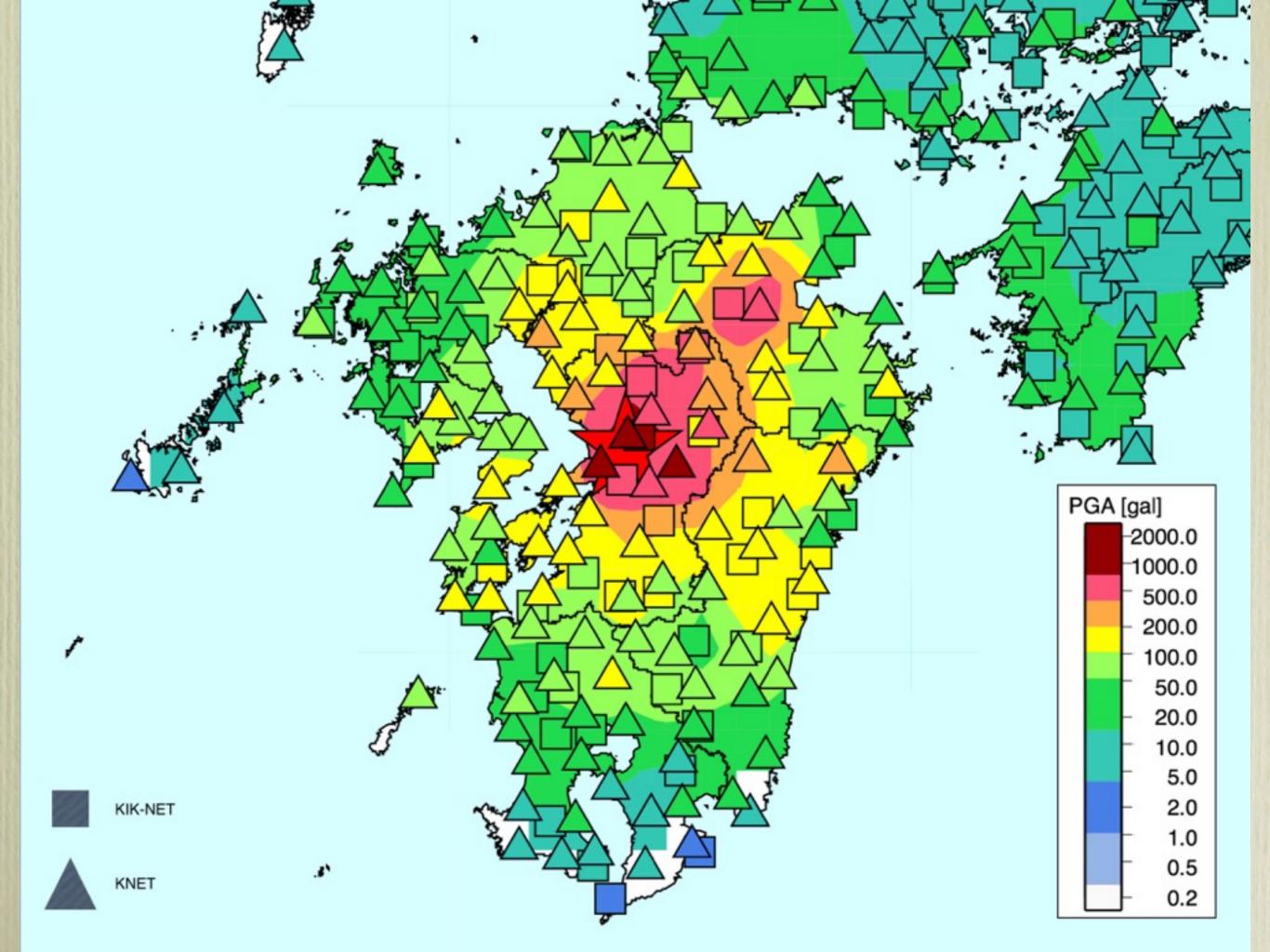
- April 16 2016 Mw 7.0
- -3 events in 26,000 years, including 2016
- Right Lateral, south side "up"
- Rupture length 30 km. Dip 60-84° WNW
- Rupture direction to ENE
- Maximum offset observations = 2.0 meters horizontal, 0.5 meters vertical up (south side) typical, 0.2 meters up (north side) in some places

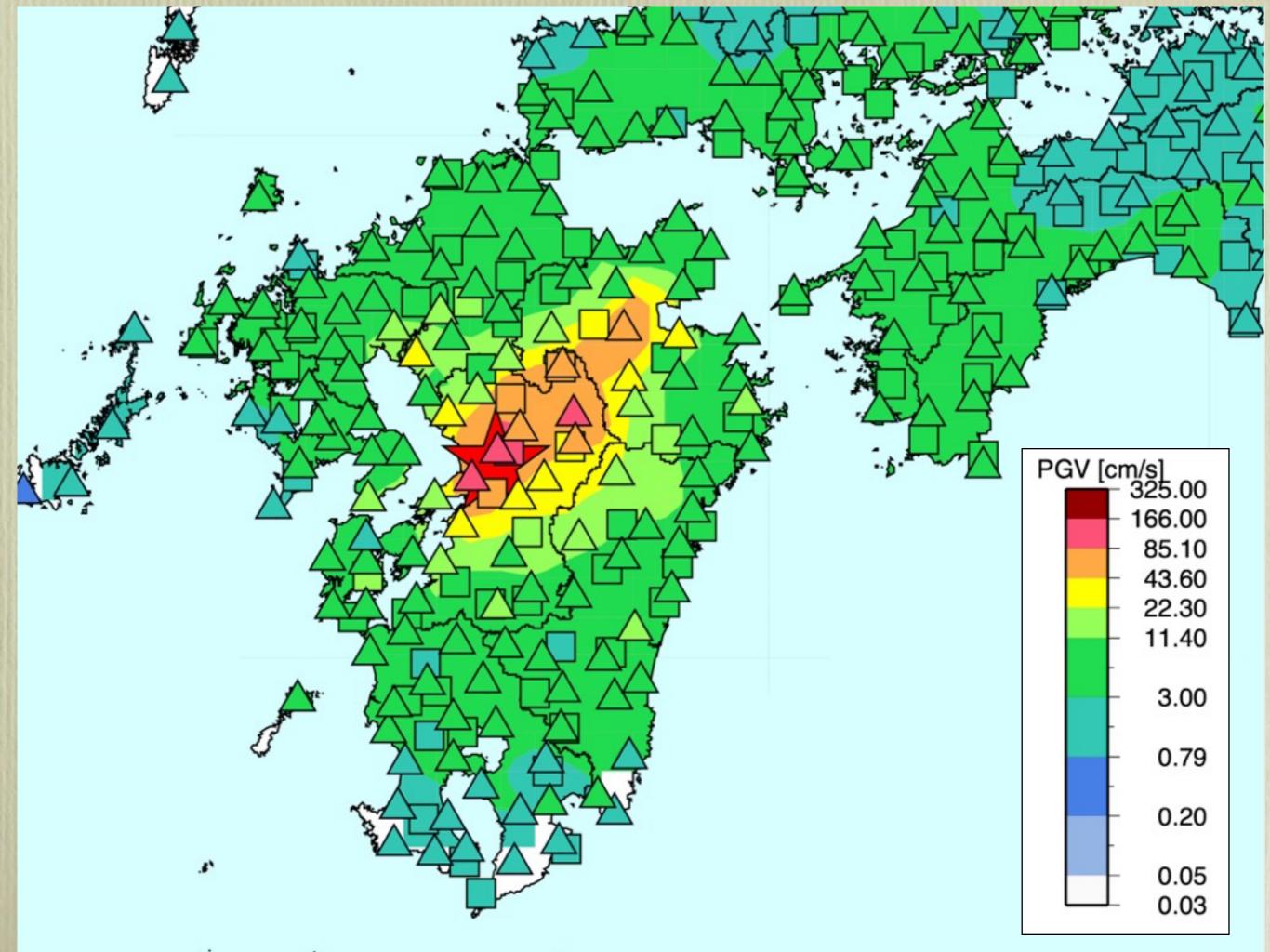
Hinagu Fault

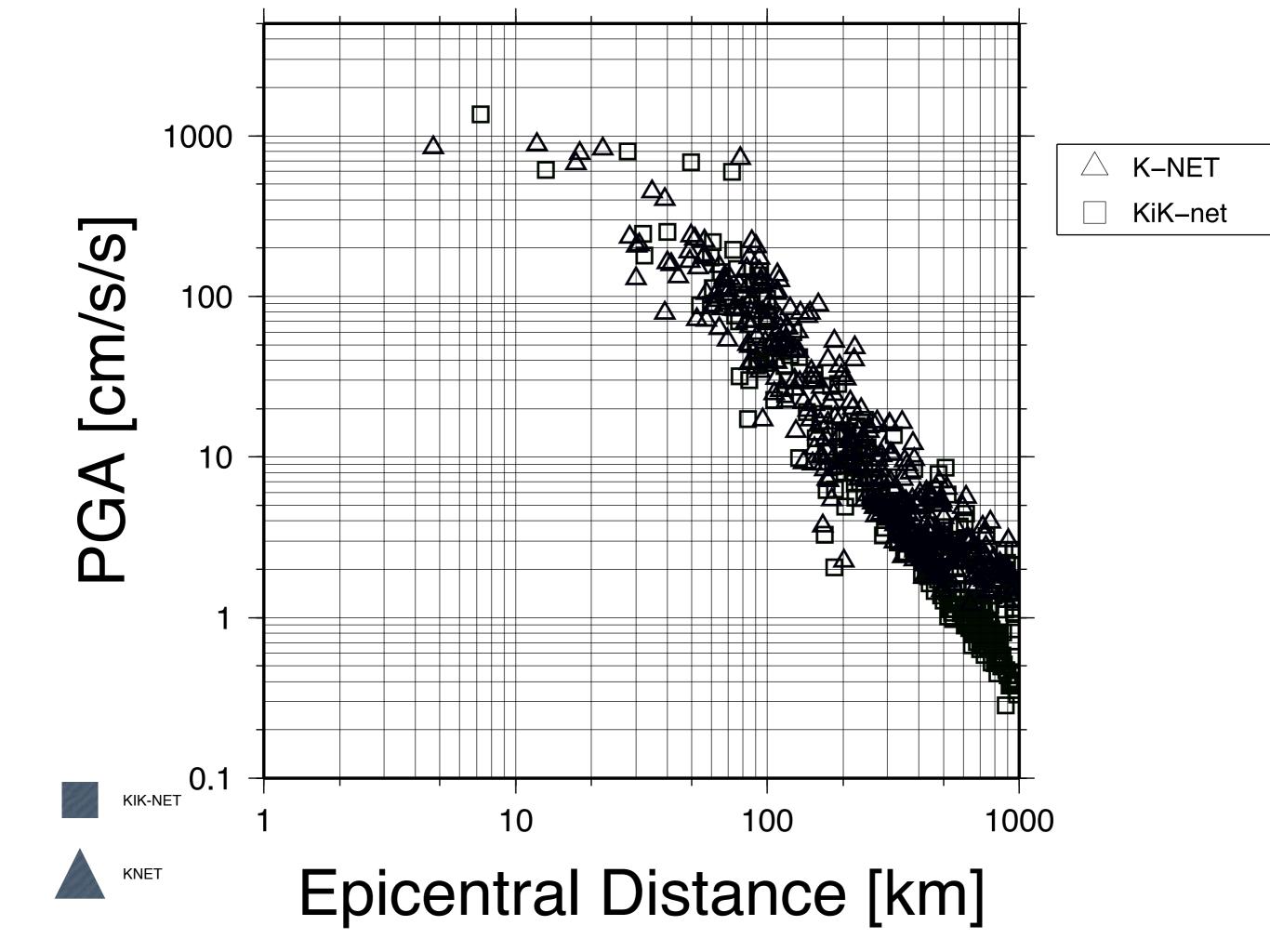
- April 14 2016 Mw 6.1 (various as Mw 6.0)
- Right Lateral
- Rupture length 15 km. Dip 60-80°
- No surface fault offset observation





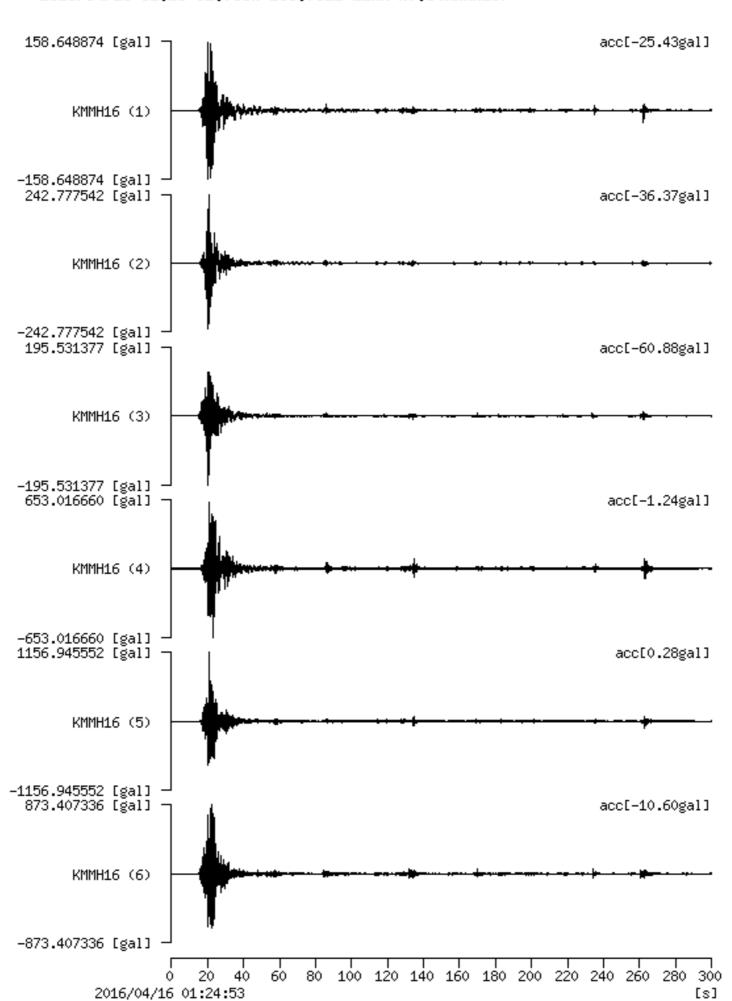




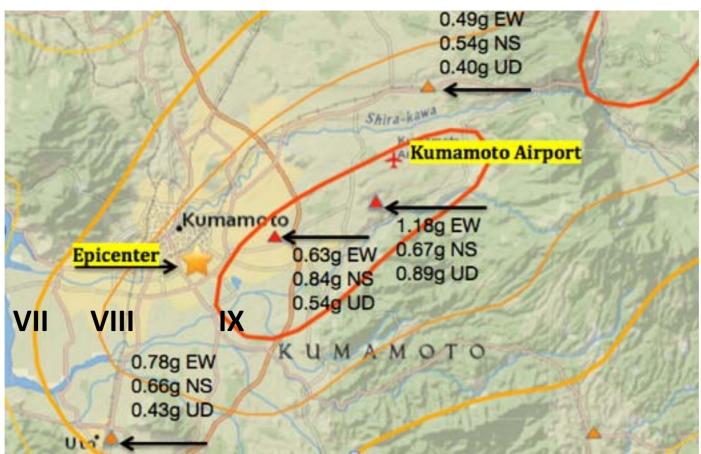


Epicentral Distance [km]

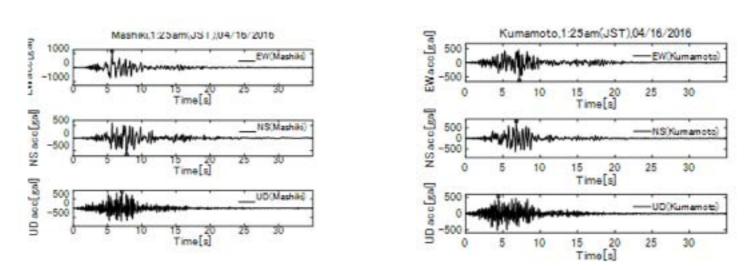
2016/04/16-01:25 32.753N 130.762E 12km H7.3(KMHH16)



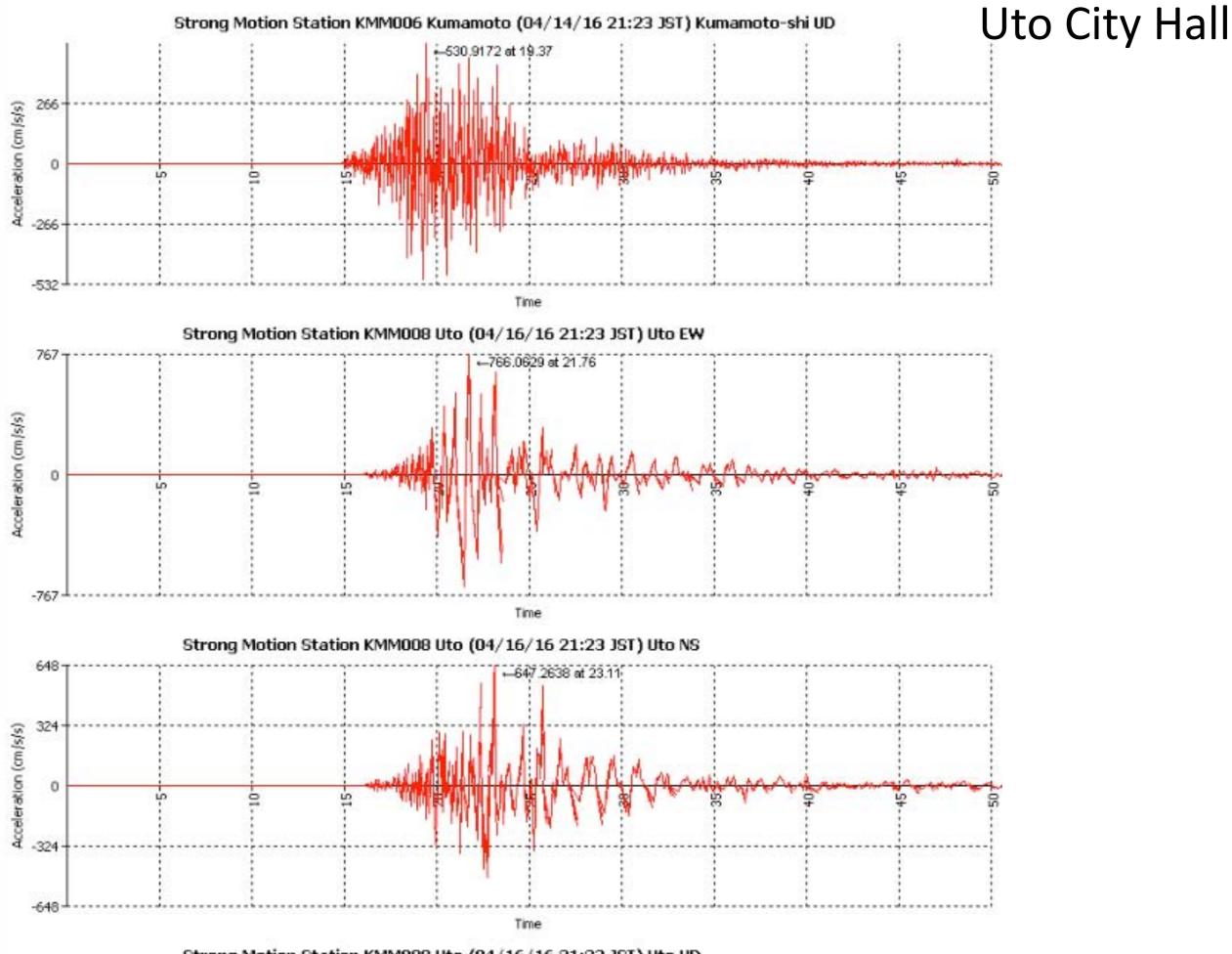
Kumamoto Airport



Summary of the ground motions recorded nearest to the Kumamoto Airport. The PGAs for the three components of each record are shown. The map also shows the intensities of the earthquake estimated by the USGS using PGA+PGV conversion to MMI.



The recorded time histories at Mashiki, left, and Kumamoto, right. Courtesy Peter Yanev.



Strong Motion Station KMM008 Uto (04/16/16 21:23 JST) Uto UD

Landslides



PGA -0.4g+. Slope > 35°. Percent Massive Slide = 10%

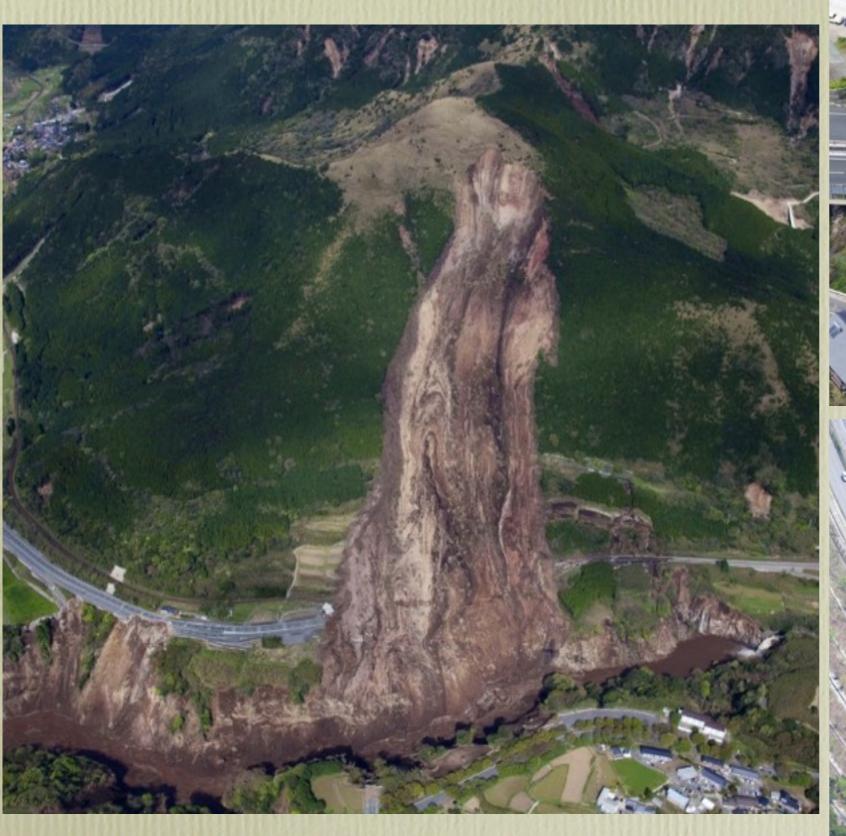


PGA -0.4g+. Slope > 35°. Percent Massive Slide = 20%

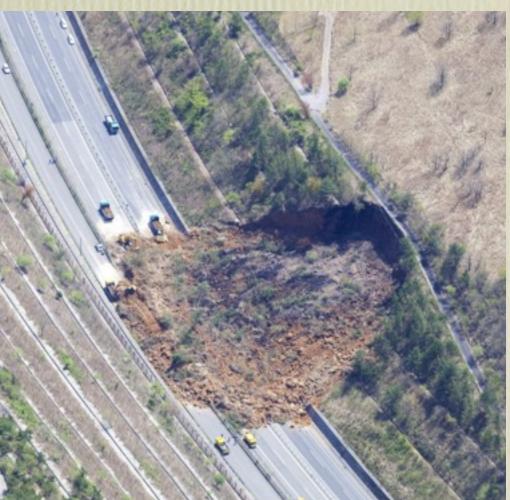


Background. Massive landslide fails 4 lane expressway and railroad tracks













PGA -0.7g+. Embankment failure



Electric Power

Kyushu Electric

- FY 2015. Sales 79,210 million kWh (down from 85,352 million kWh in FY 2011)
- Revenue about \$8 Billion / year

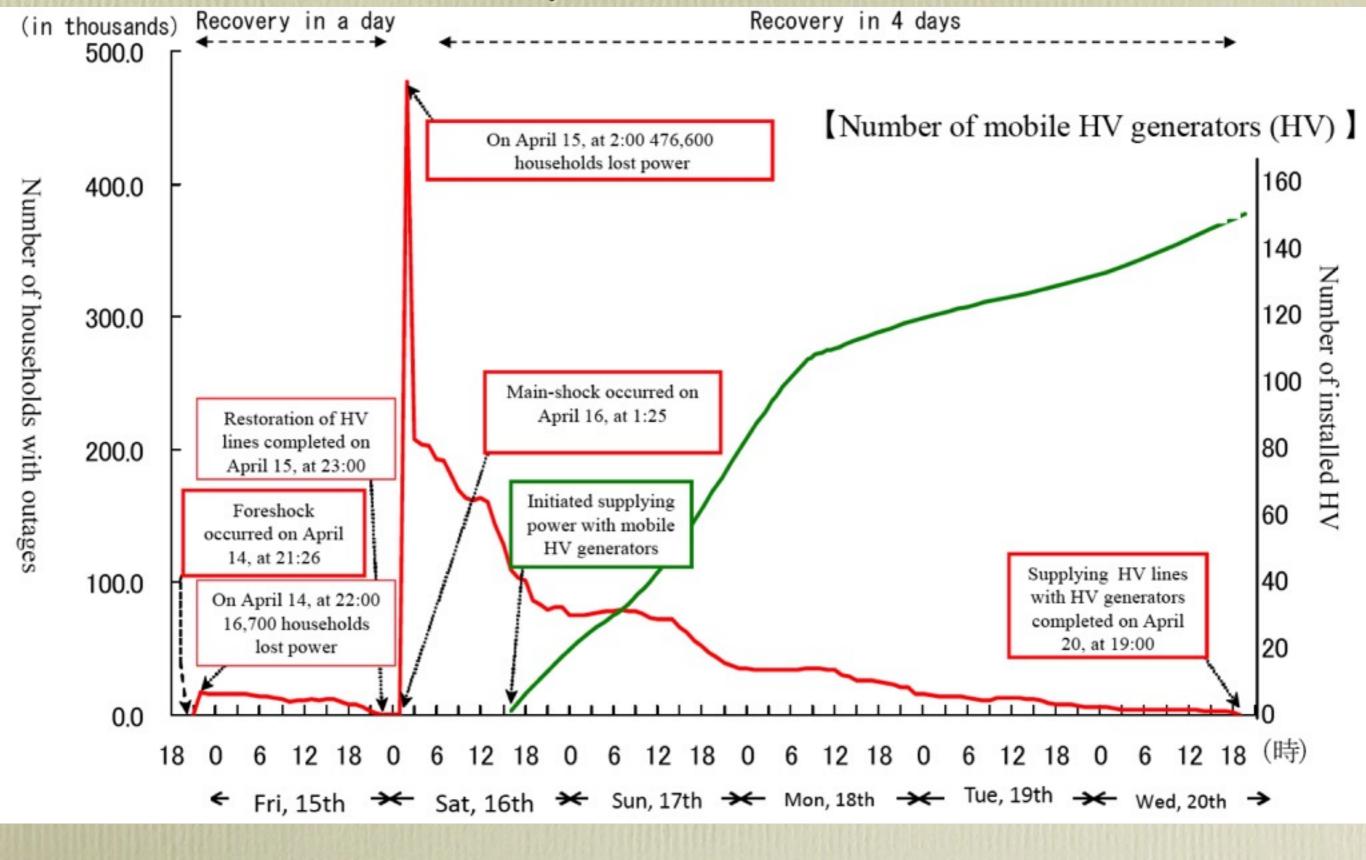
Kyushu Electric

- o On Thursday April 14, at 21:26 JST, Mashiki Town in Kumamoto was hit by a foreshock of seismic intensity 7 on the Japanese scale, which led to outages affecting as many as 16,700 households.
- We responded by setting up the disaster control headquarters as we put all available resources into recovery, and by 23:00 JST the next day, Friday the15th, we got power transmission through HV distribution lines fully restored.
- o However, immediately afterwards at 1:25 JST on Saturday the 16th, a main shock of intensity 7 struck Mashiki Town and Nishihara Village, causing as many as 476,600 households to lose power, the greatest outage due to earthquake we have ever experienced in Kyushu.

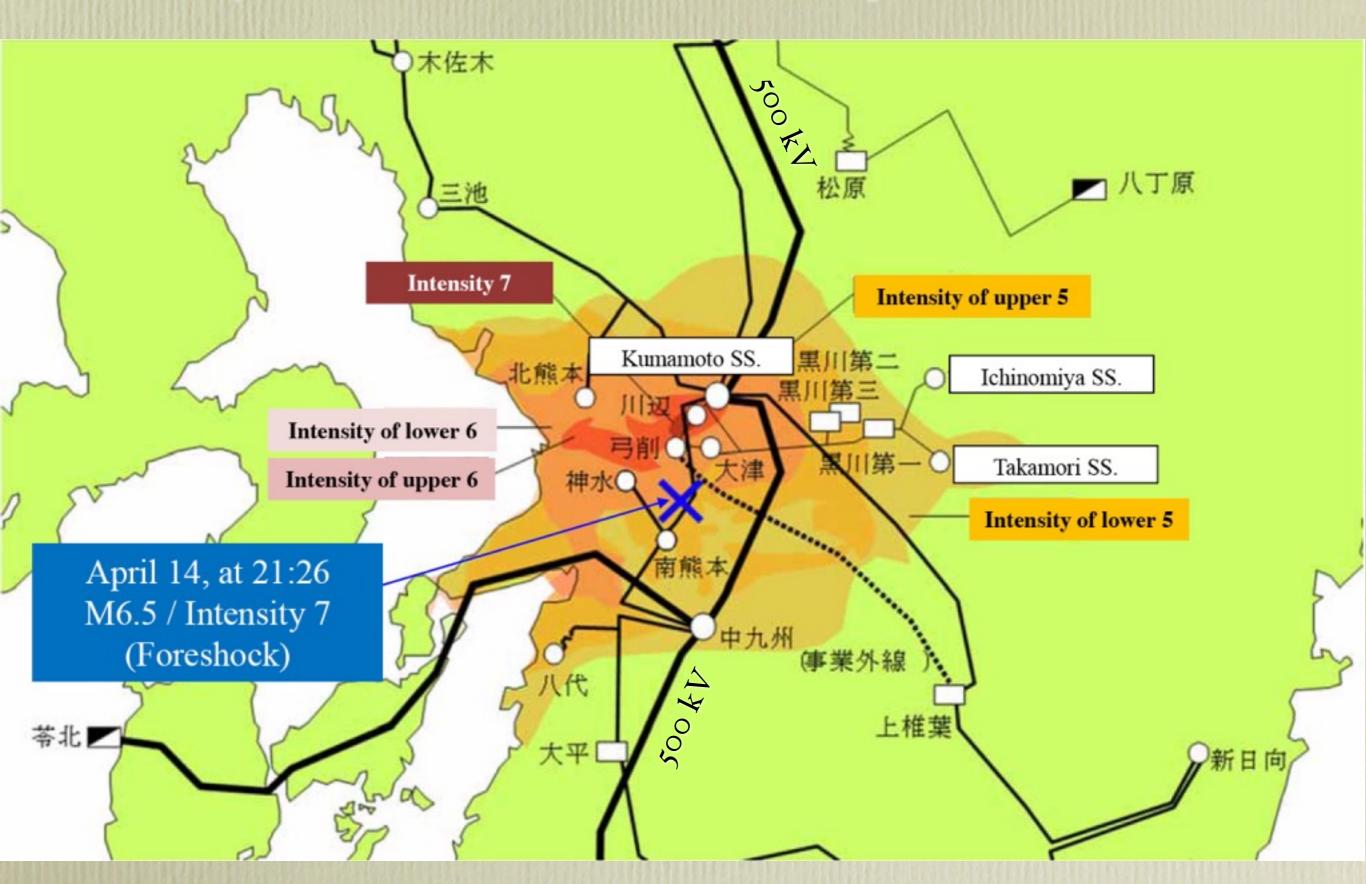
Kyushu Electric

- O The restoration effort involved more than 4,000 personnel 2,185 from Kyushu Electric Power, 1,423 from contractors, and 629 from the other electric utilities. The work proved to be extremely challenging due to factors such as landslides and damaged roads, and we deeply appreciate each and every one of these people for their sense of mission and their efforts towards restoration of electricity.
- o We got down to restoring power using a total of 169 mobile HV generators 59 from Kyushu Electric Power and 110 from the other electric utilities. It was just after 19:00 JST on Tuesday the 20th when we got the power from the generators to all HV distribution lines, except those that proved to be too difficult to restore.
- o We continued our restoration work to have two temporary transmission towers and 15 poles installed in the Ichinomiya/Takamori area and achieved temporary recovery by 22:00 JST on Tuesday the 27th.

Kyushu Electric

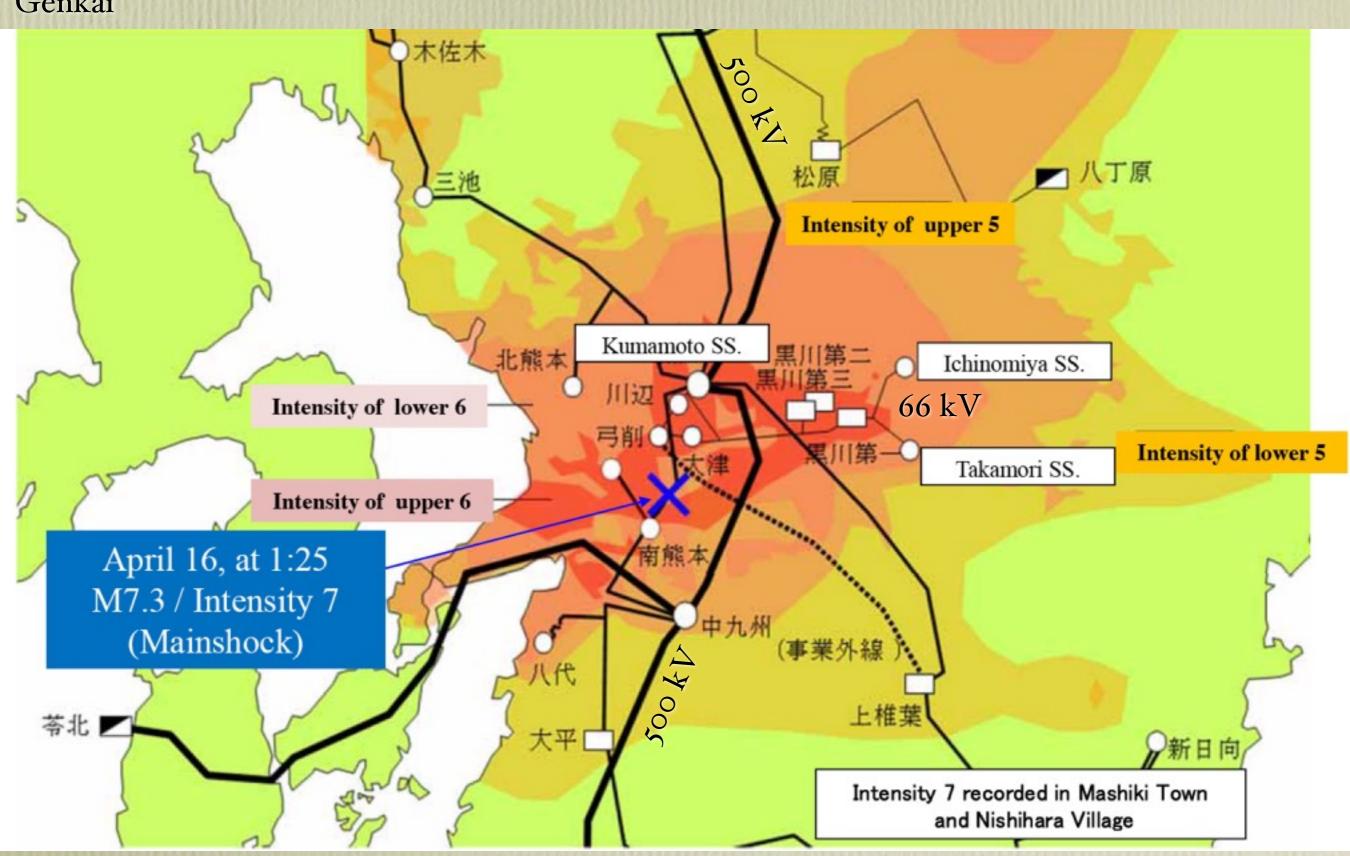


Kyushu Electric. Fore Shock, April 14 at 21:26



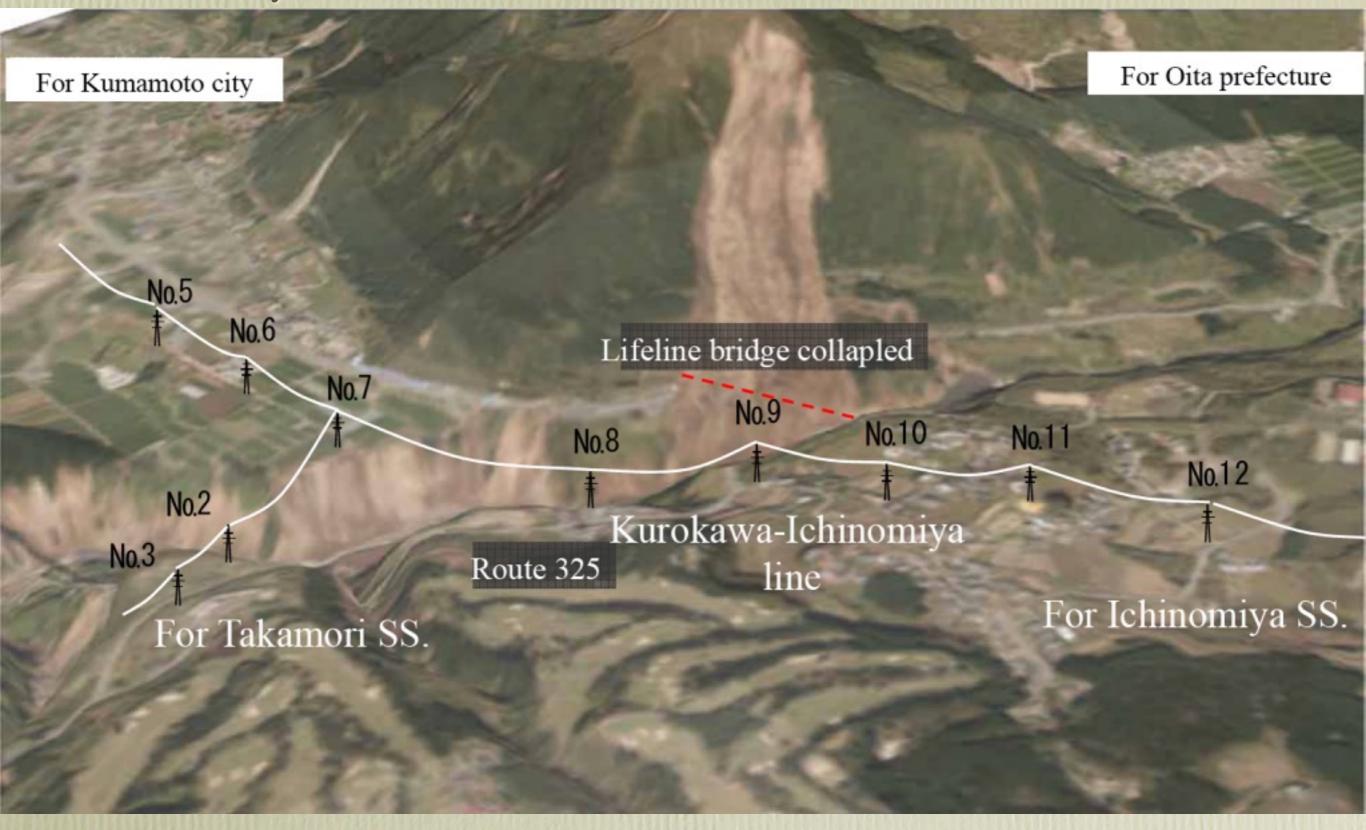
Kyushu Electric. Main Shock, April 16 at 1:25

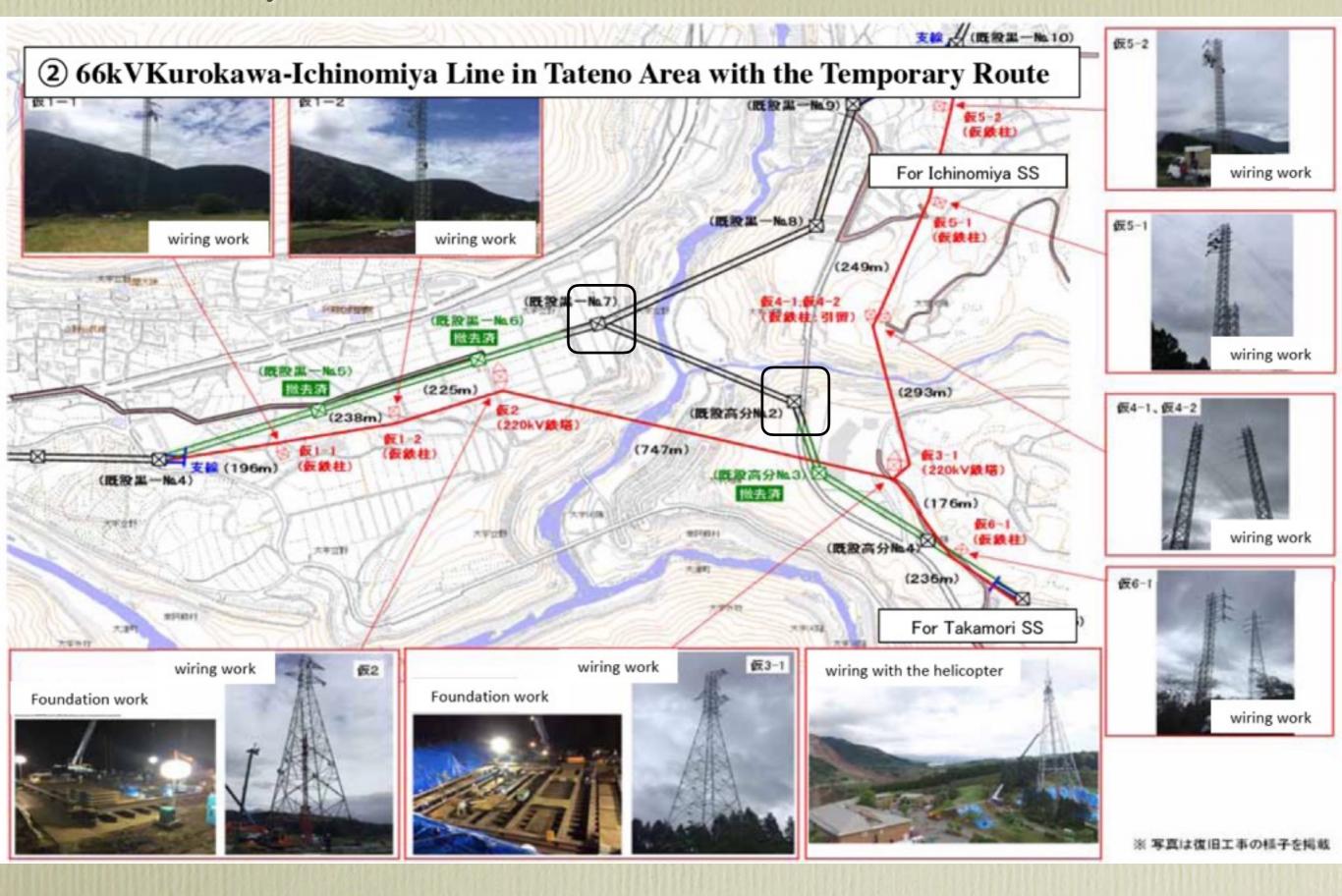
Genkai



Kyushu Electric. Damaged Facilities

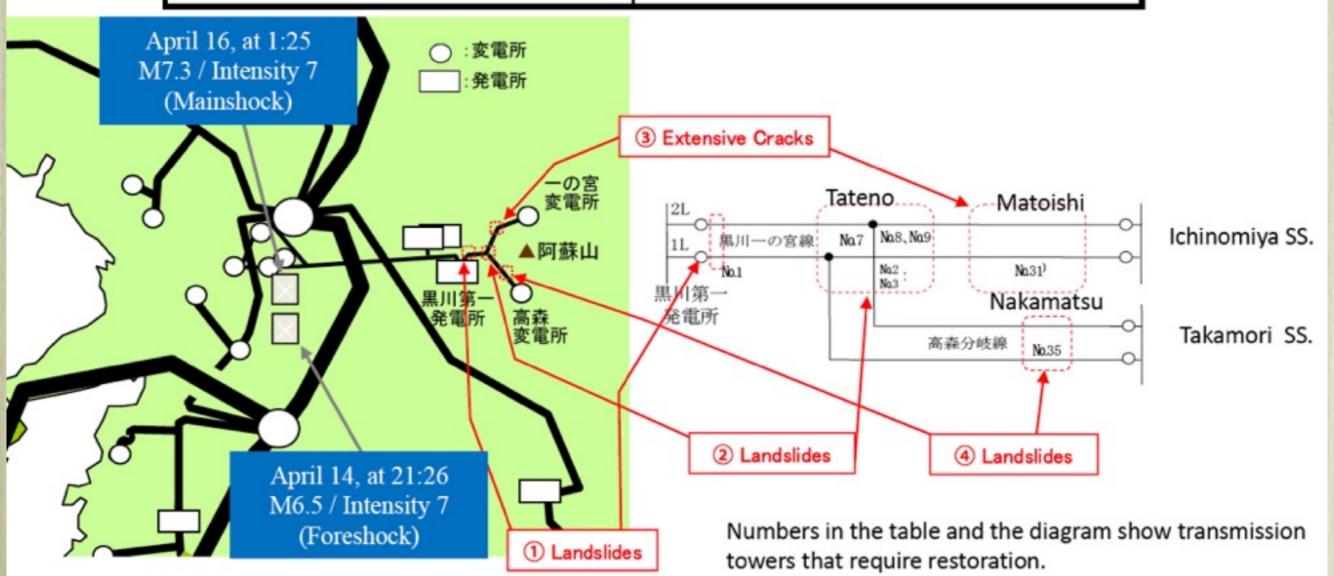
Facilities	Damage	Notes
Hydro power	9 Power plants	Damage to headrace channels caused by landslides and etc.
Transmission	27 Lines	 Large-scale landslides around steel towers Damaged insulators and etc.
Transformatio n	10 Substations	• Transformer oil leakage, insulator damage and etc.
Distribution	259 Lines interrupted	 Damaged, collapsed, sloped power poles Breakage or crossing of electric wires, and etc.





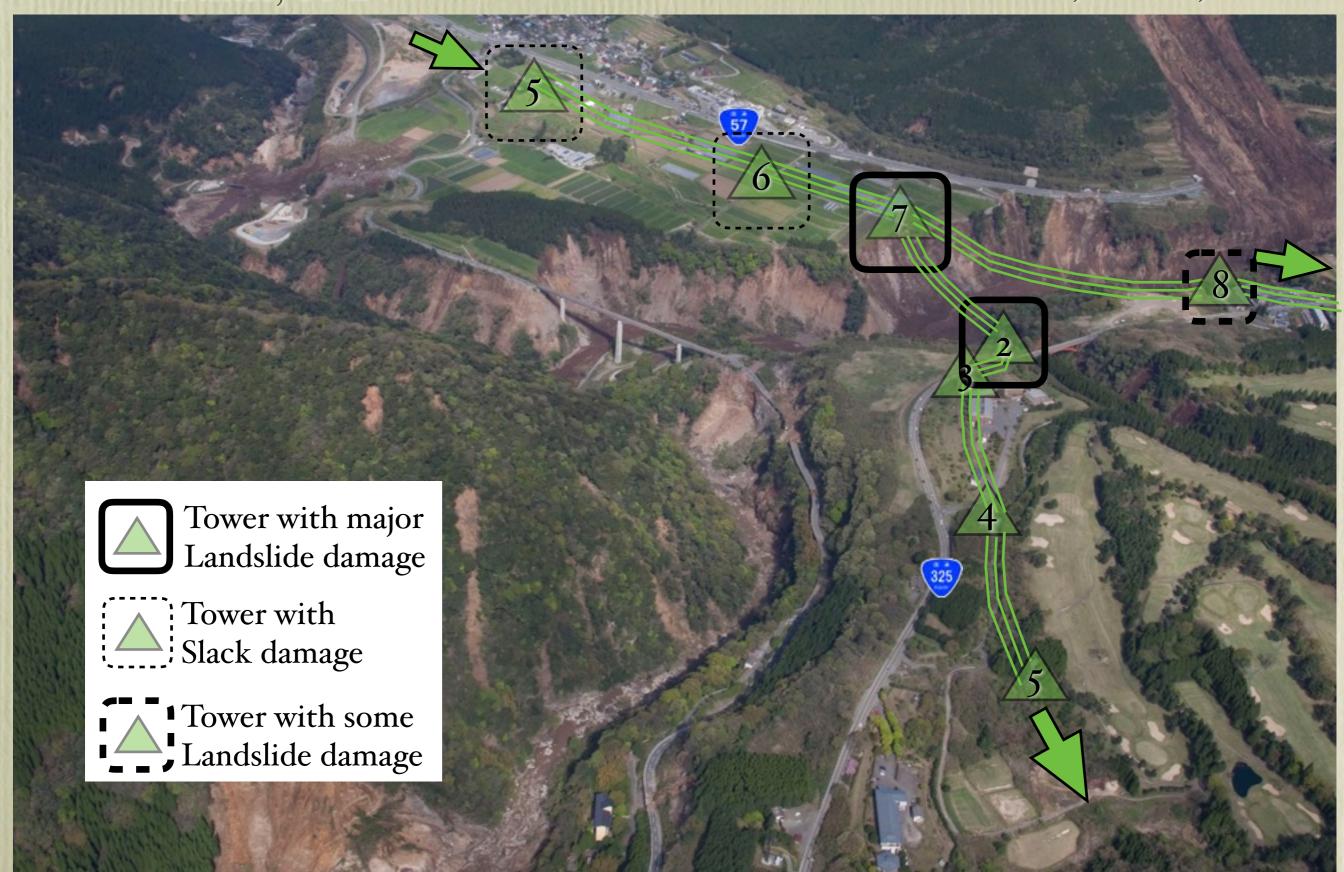


Damaged Sites	Outline of Restoration
① Kurokawa-Ichinomiya Line	Restoration by Utilizing a Neighboring
around No.1 site	Steel Tower
② Around Kurokawa-Ichinomiya Line	2 Temporary Steel Towers and 7 Temporary
in Tateno area around No.7	Steel Poles 2.7m×1 cct.
3 Around Kurokawa-Ichinomiya Line	7 Temporary Steel Poles
in Matoishi area around No.31	2.0km×1 cct.
Around Takamori branch Line in Nakamatsu area around No.35	Temporary Steel Tower 0.5km×1 cct.



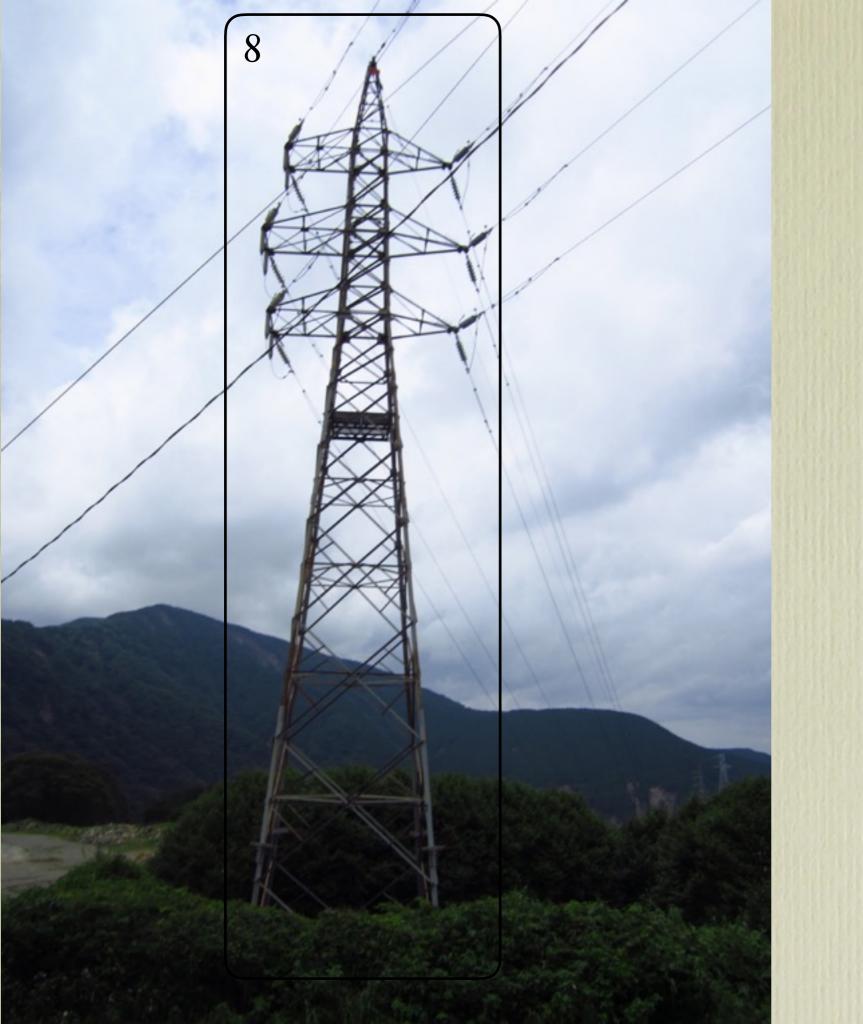
From Kurakowa Substation 2 lines, 66 kV

To Ichinomiya Substation, 2 lines, 66 kV



To Takamori Substation, 2 lines, 66 kV







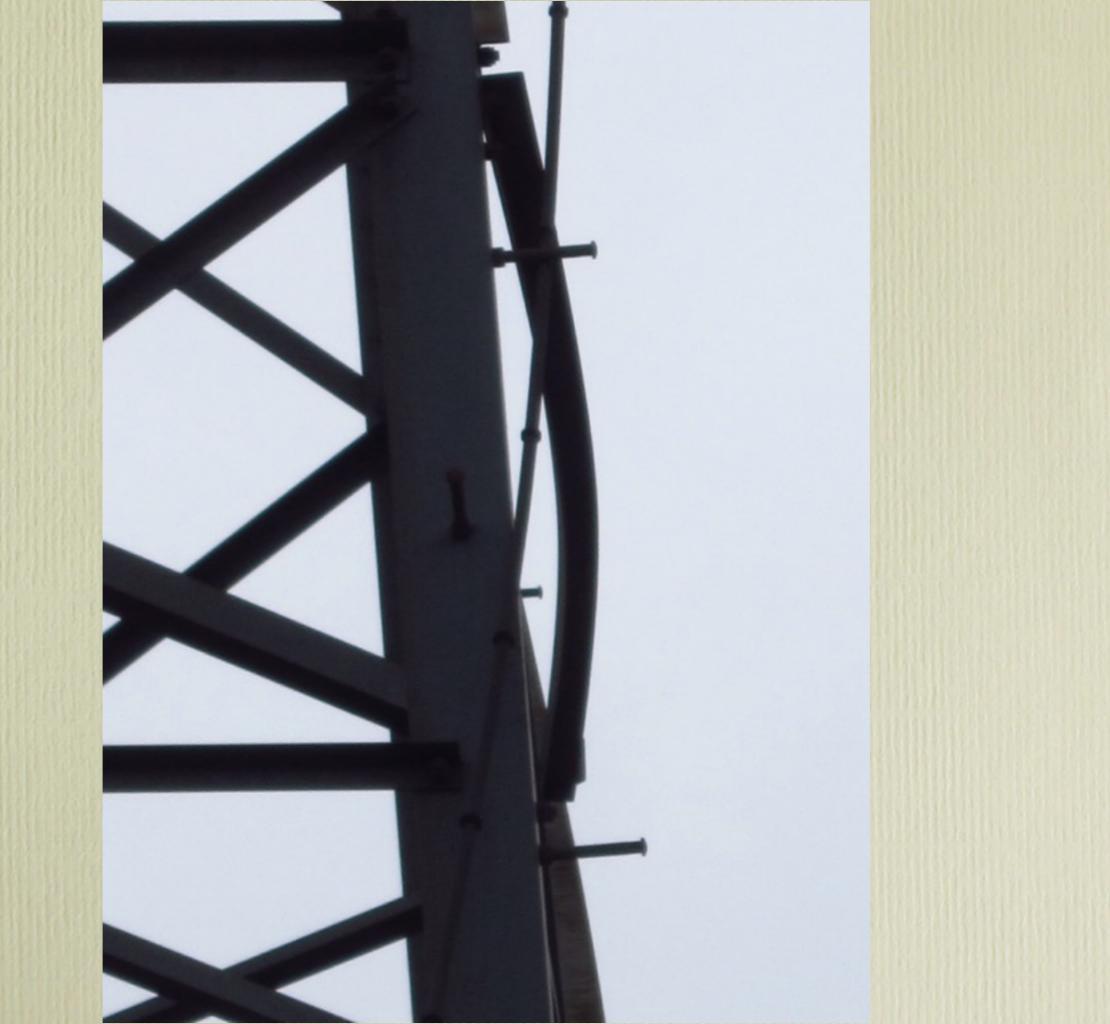






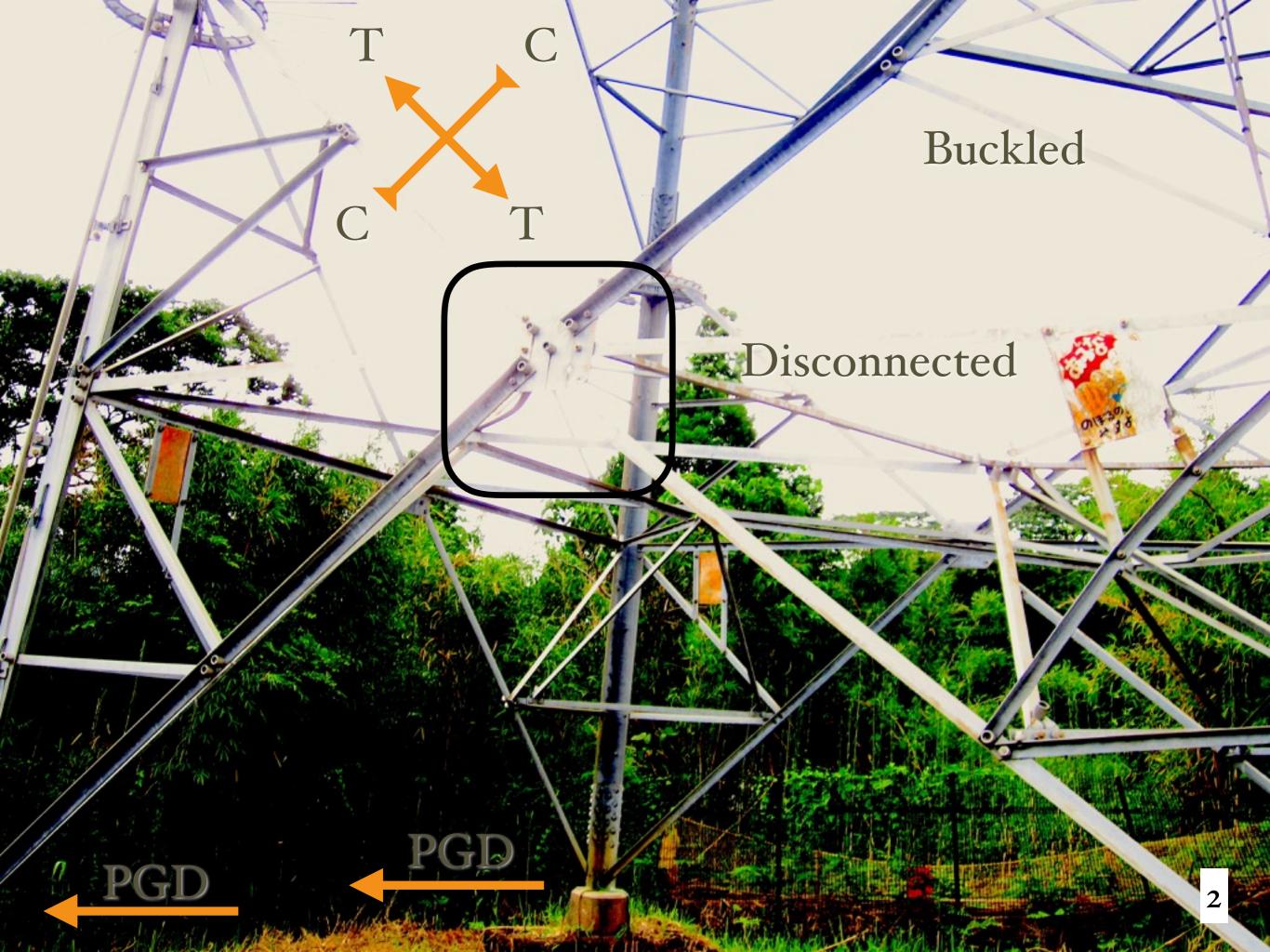


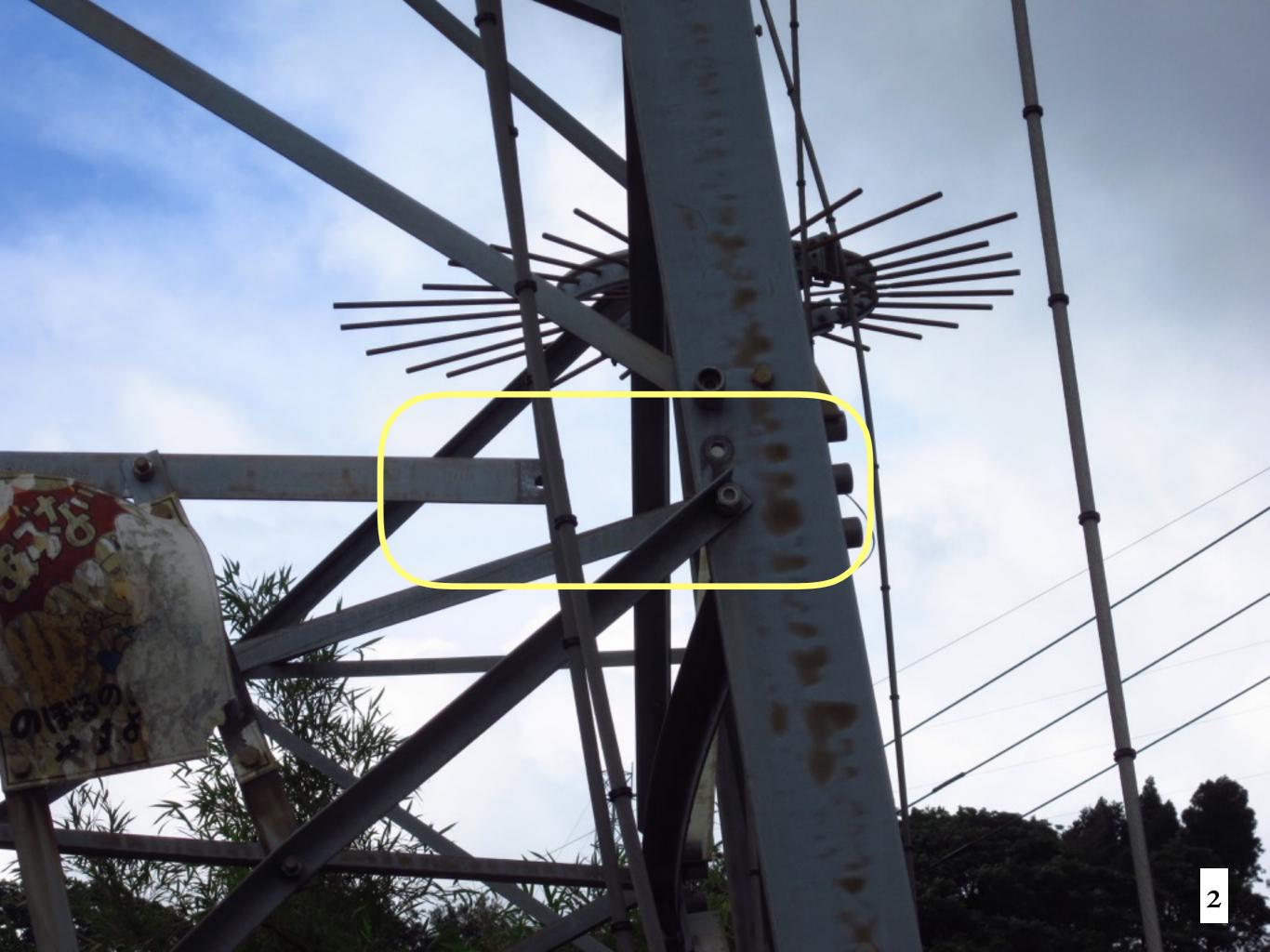






















Steel Pole 9 No apparent yielding





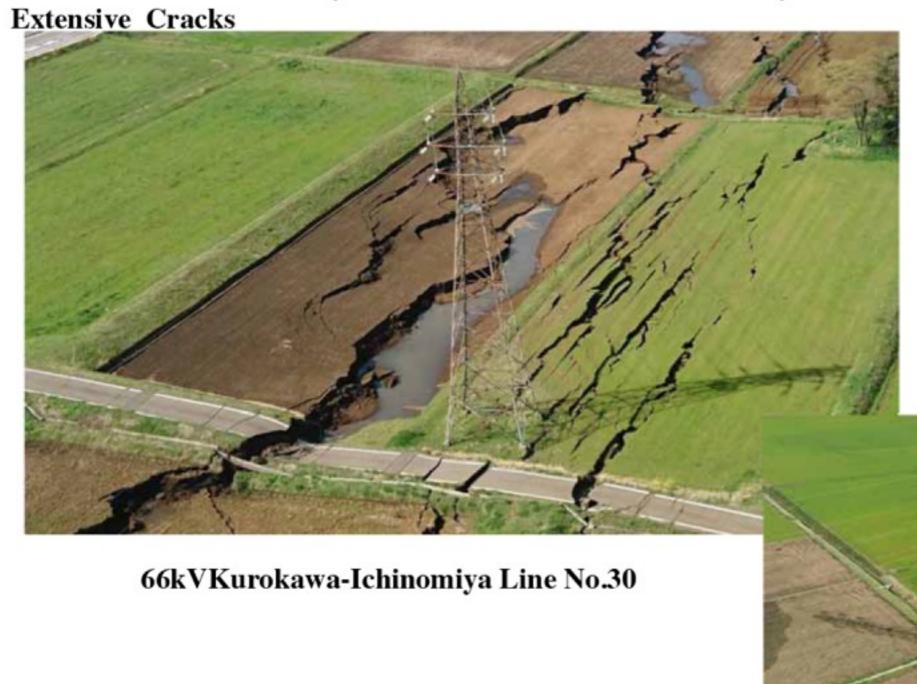
Steel Tower 10 Buckled Brace



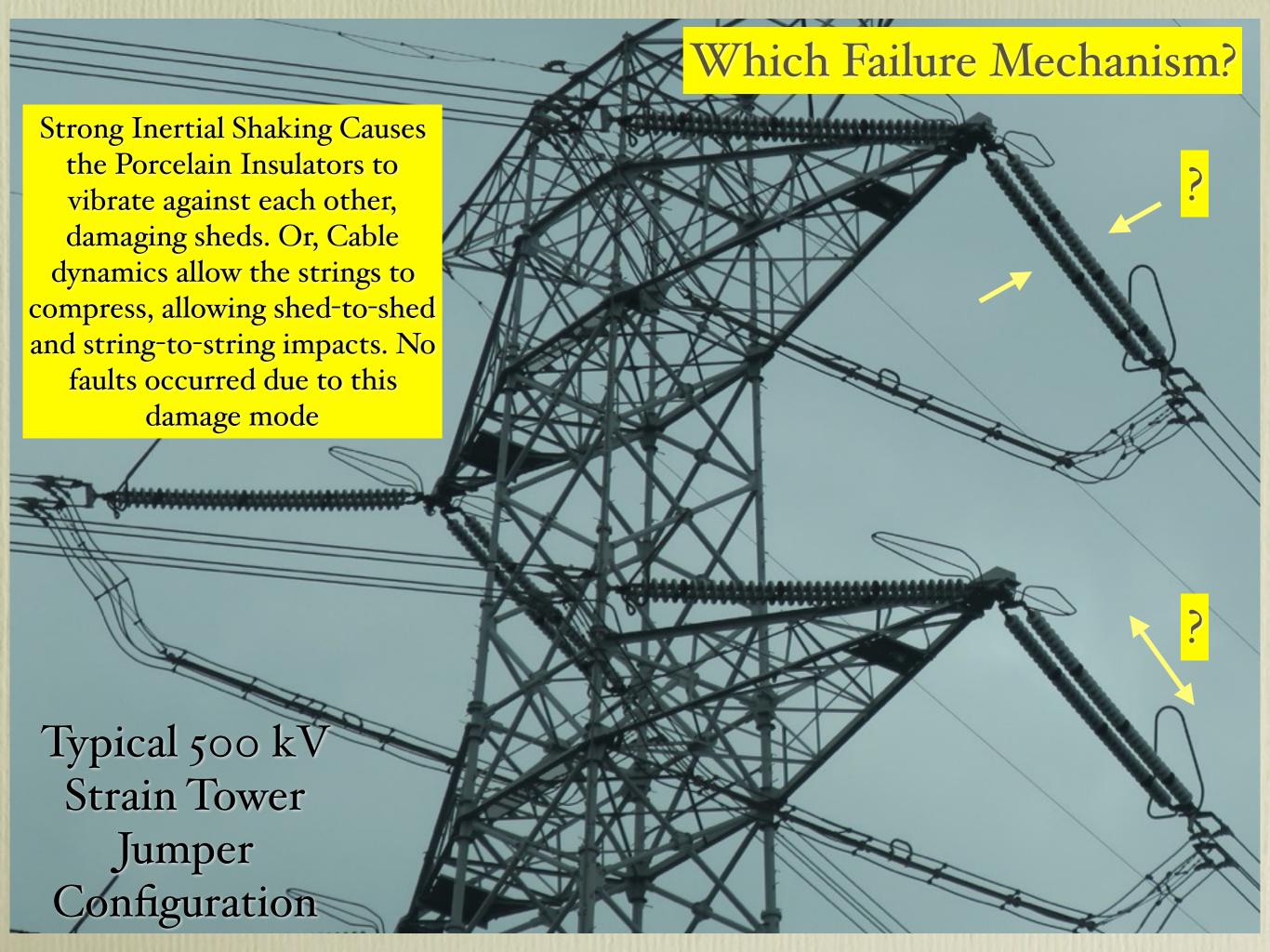


3 66kVKurokawa-Ichinomiya Line in Matoishi Area Affected by
Extensive Cracks

Tower No.32

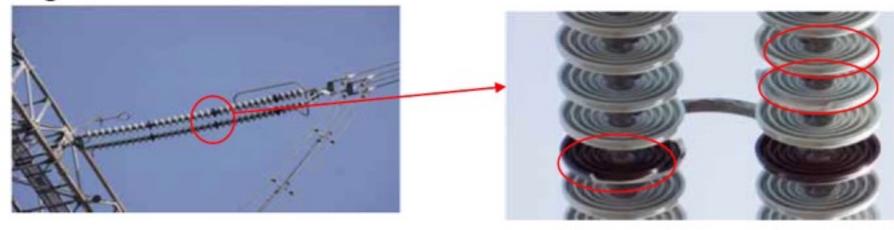


66kVKurokawa-Ichinomiya Line No.31

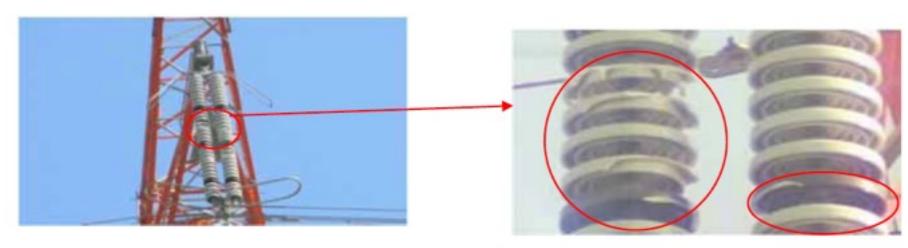


500kV Insulators Damaged

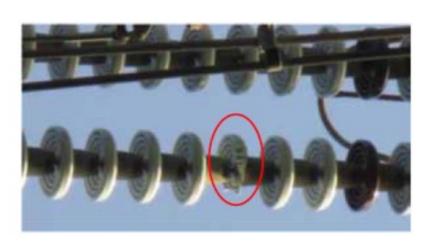
500kV Kumamoto trunk line №217-219



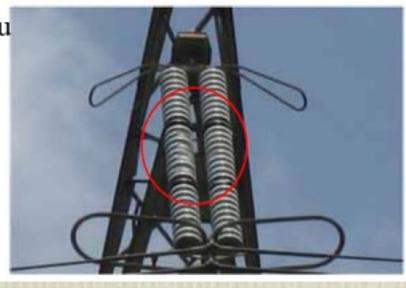
500kV Reihoku thermal power line №191



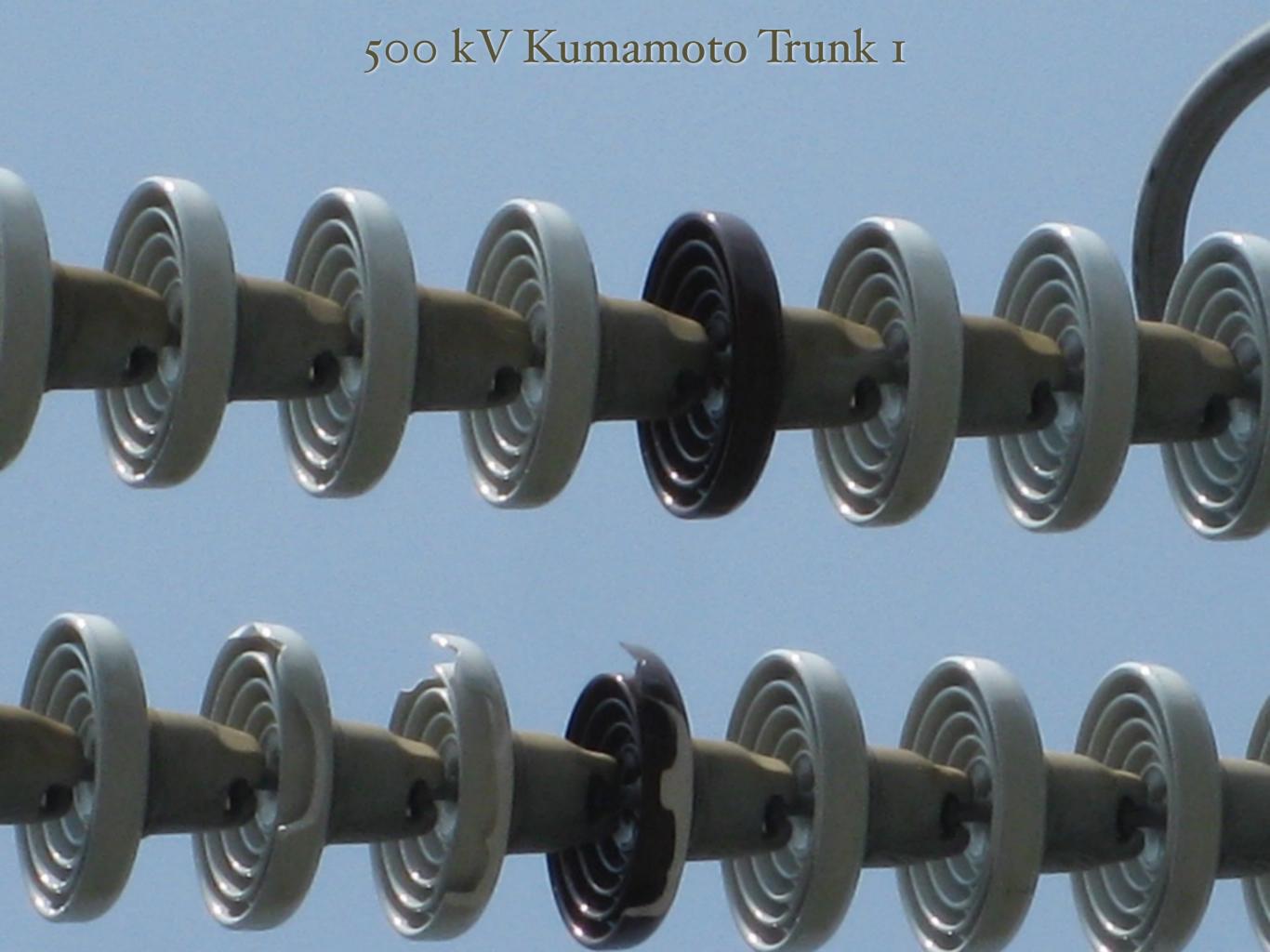
500kV Naka Kyushu trunk line №23



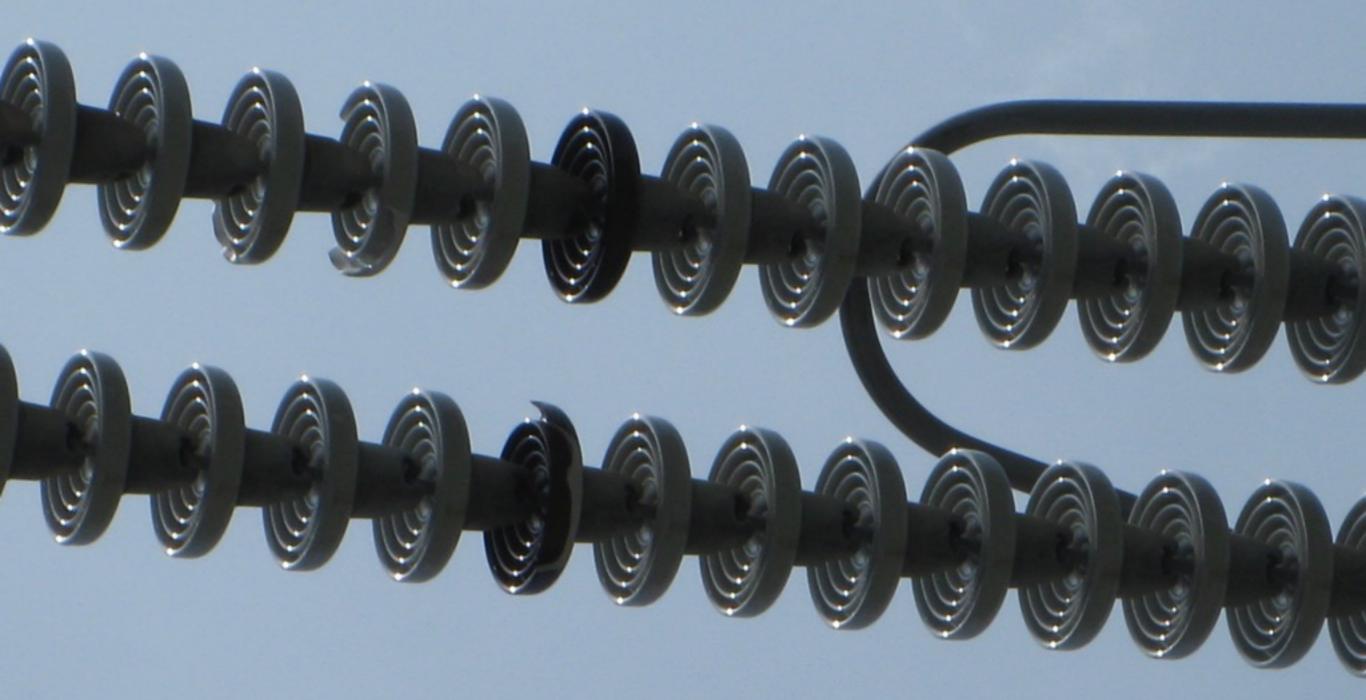
500kV Naka Kyushu trunk line №30



Solution: add spacers. Cause: vertical motions? This damgae did not cause faults



500 kV Kumamoto Trunk 2











66 kV Kurakawa -Ichinomiya No. 5



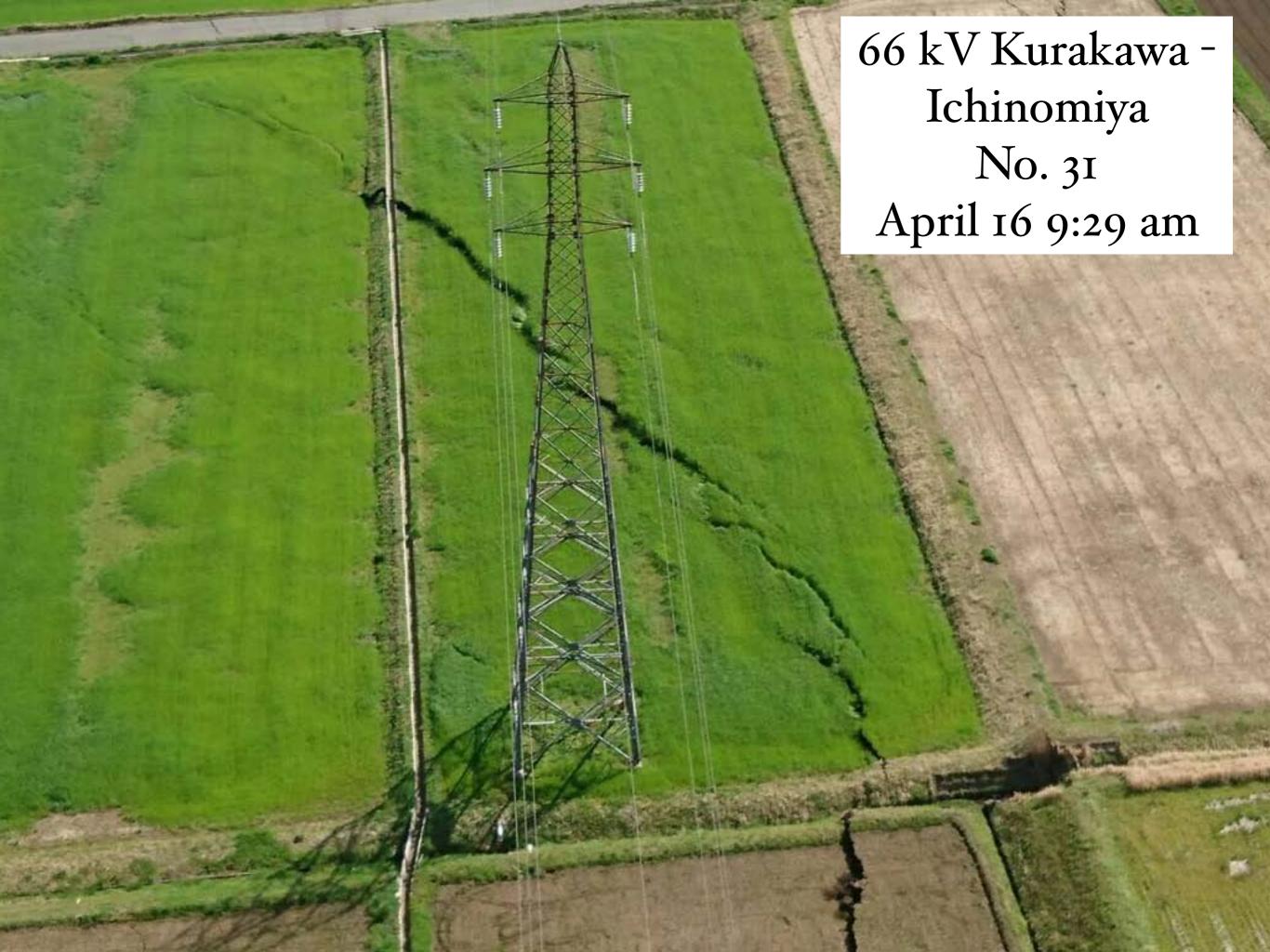


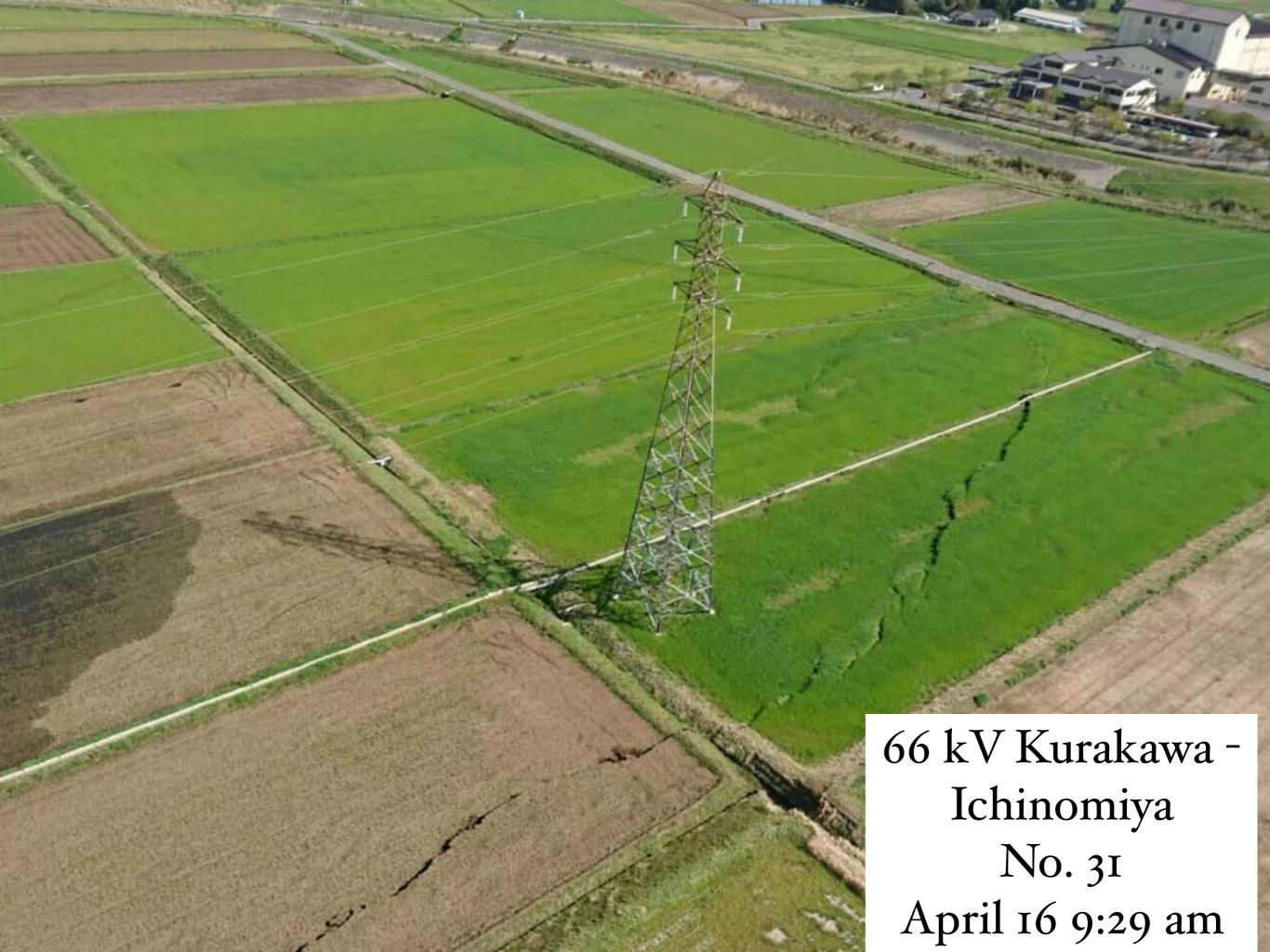


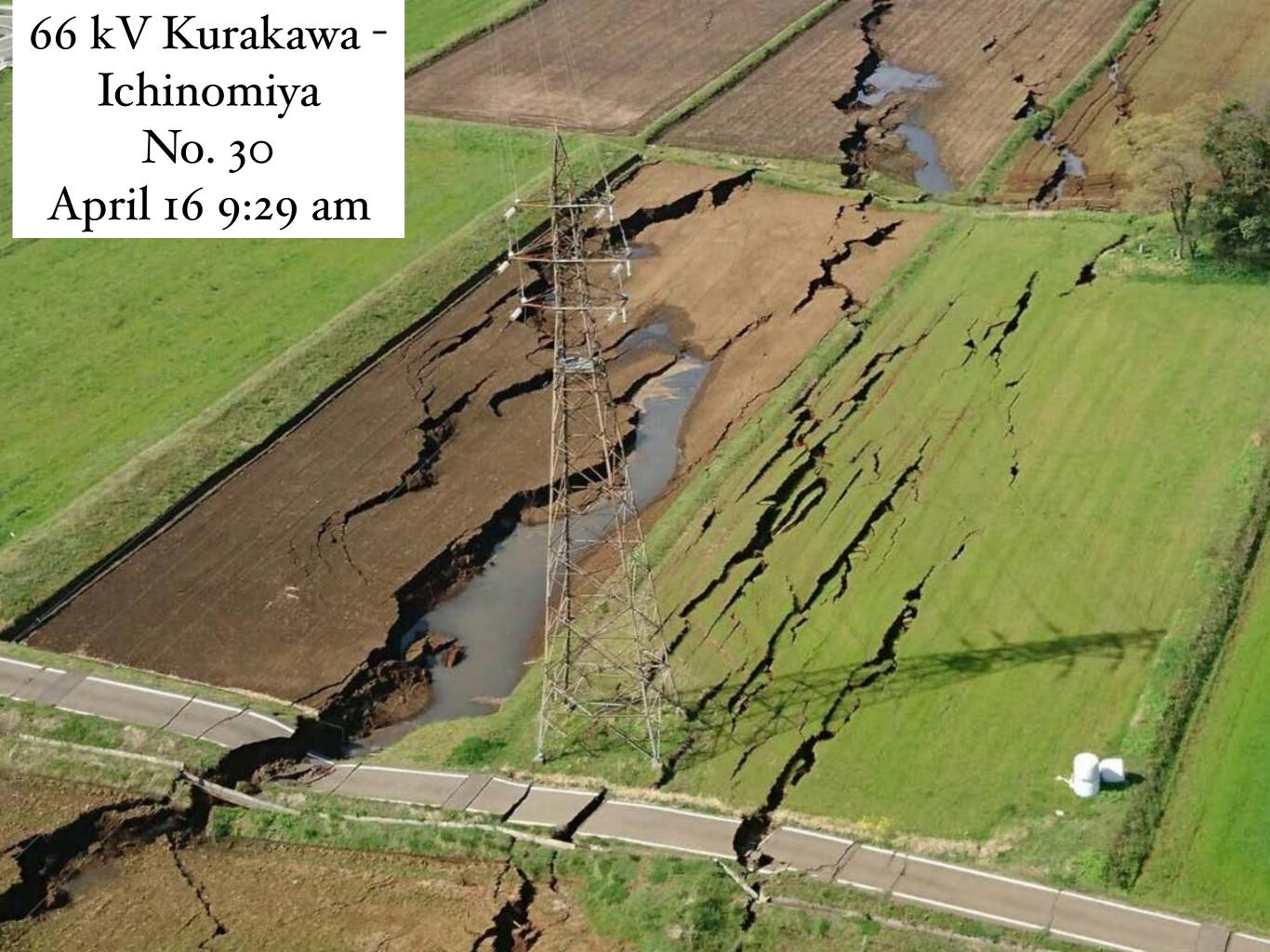




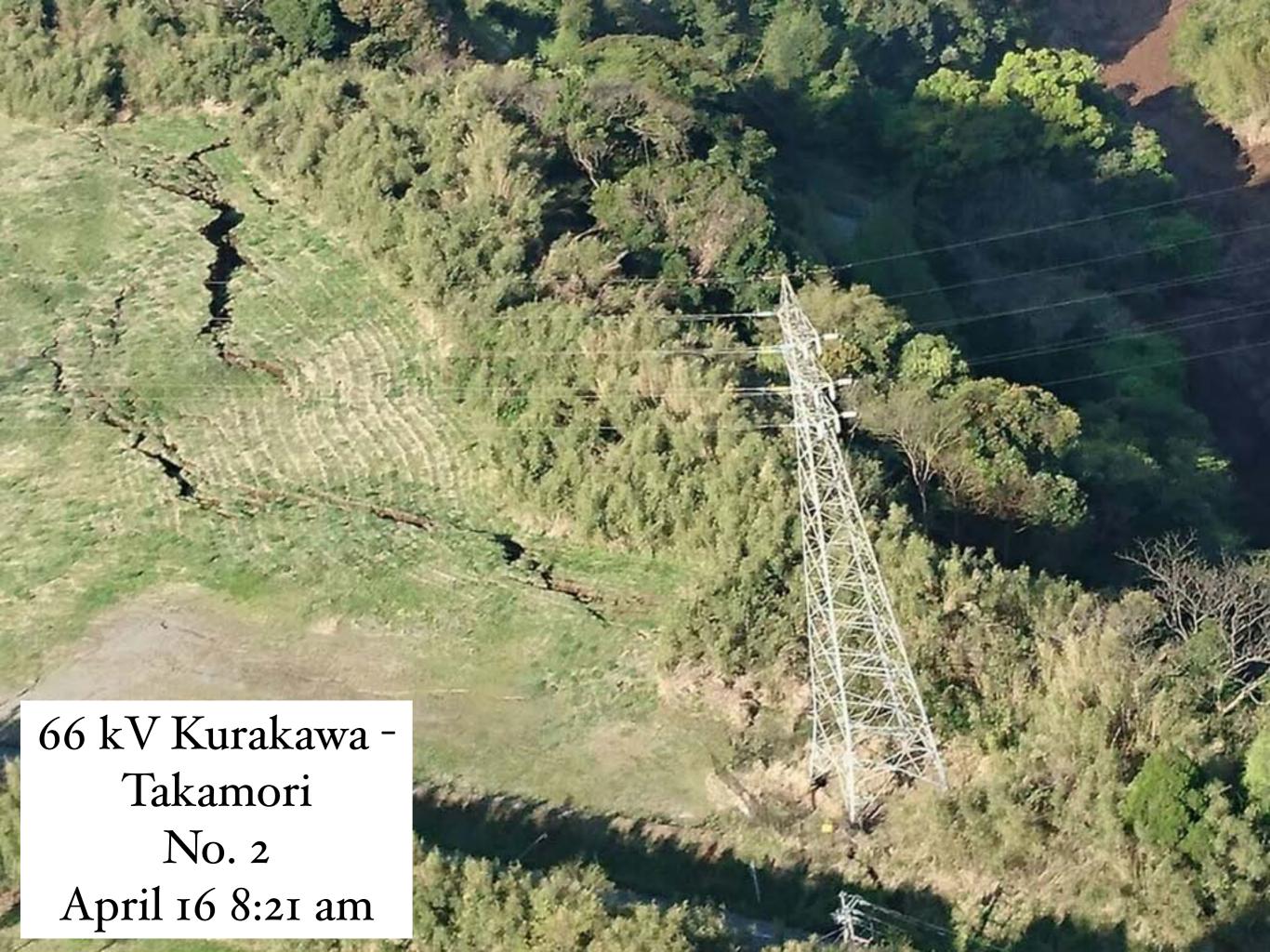














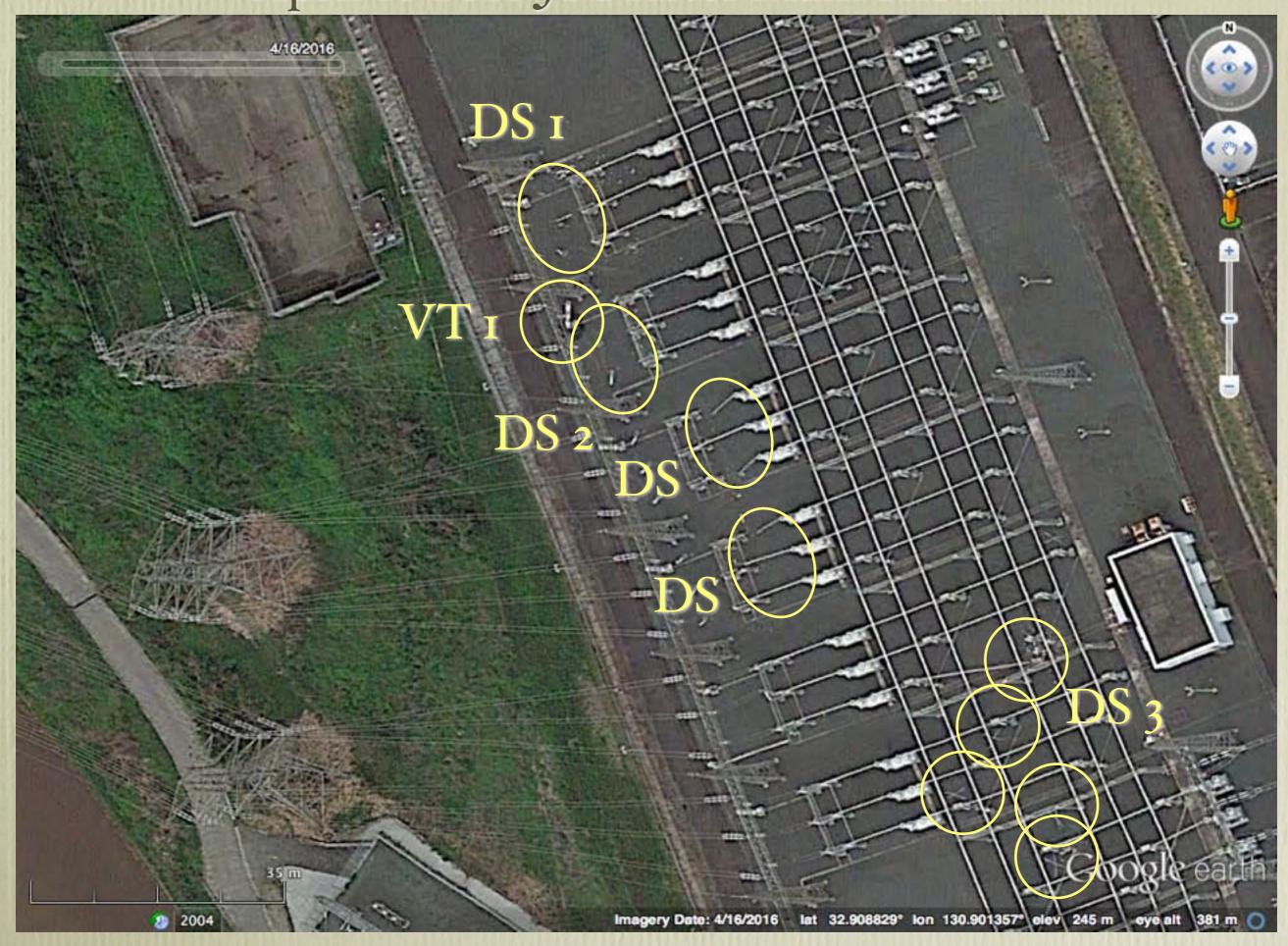


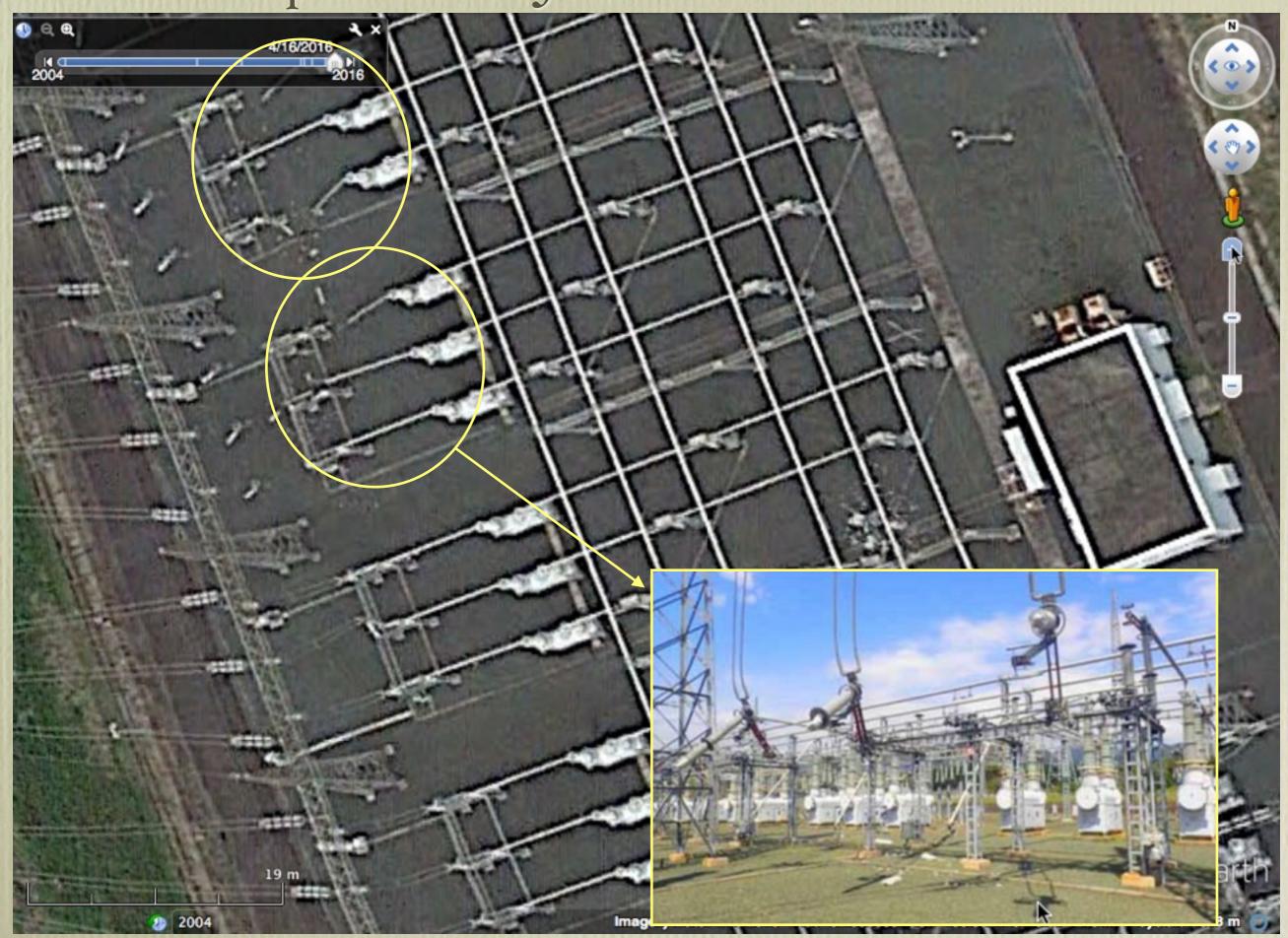
66 kV Kurakawa -Takamori No. 2 April 17 8:52 am

Kumamoto Substation 2004. First Built - 1975







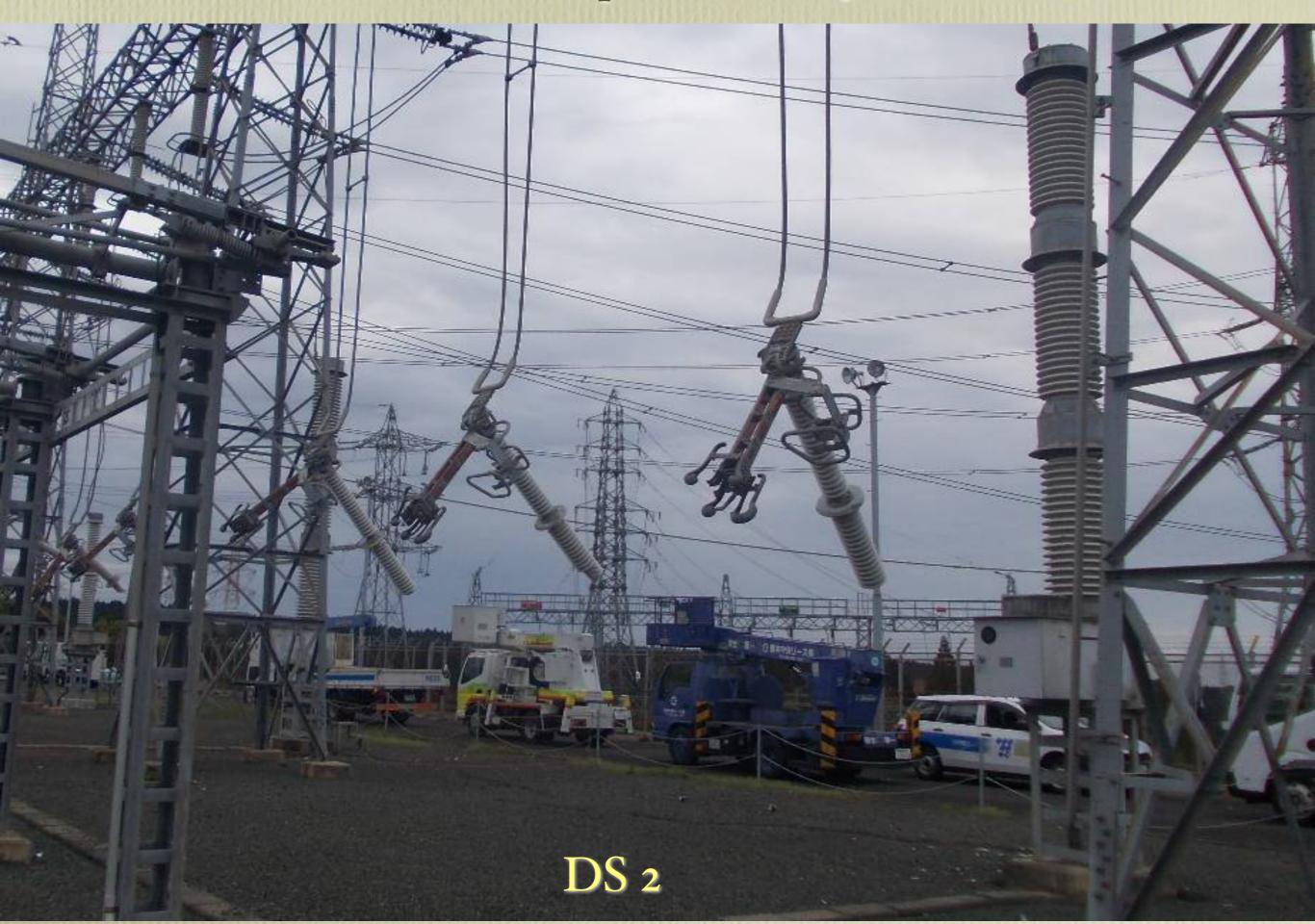




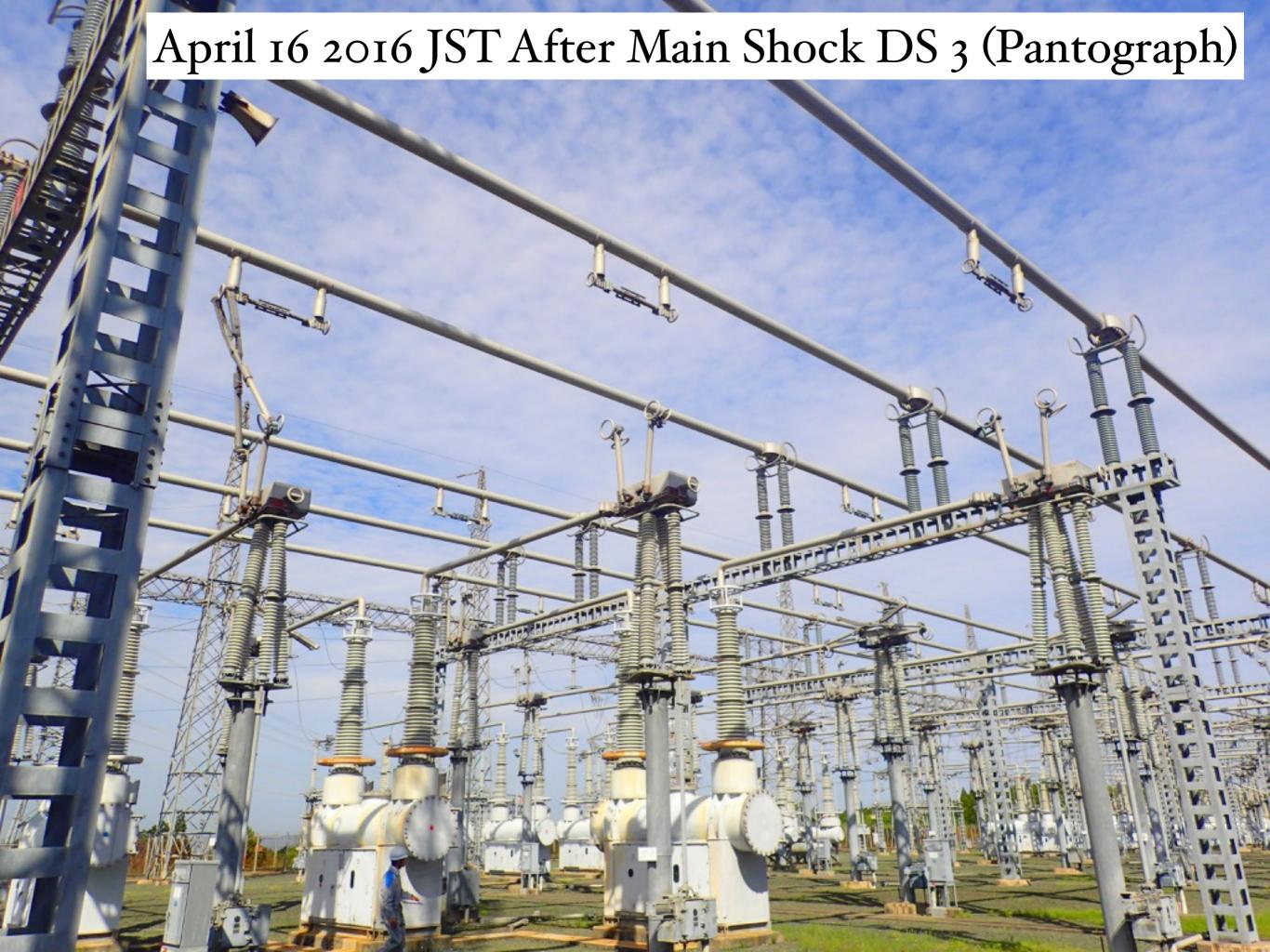


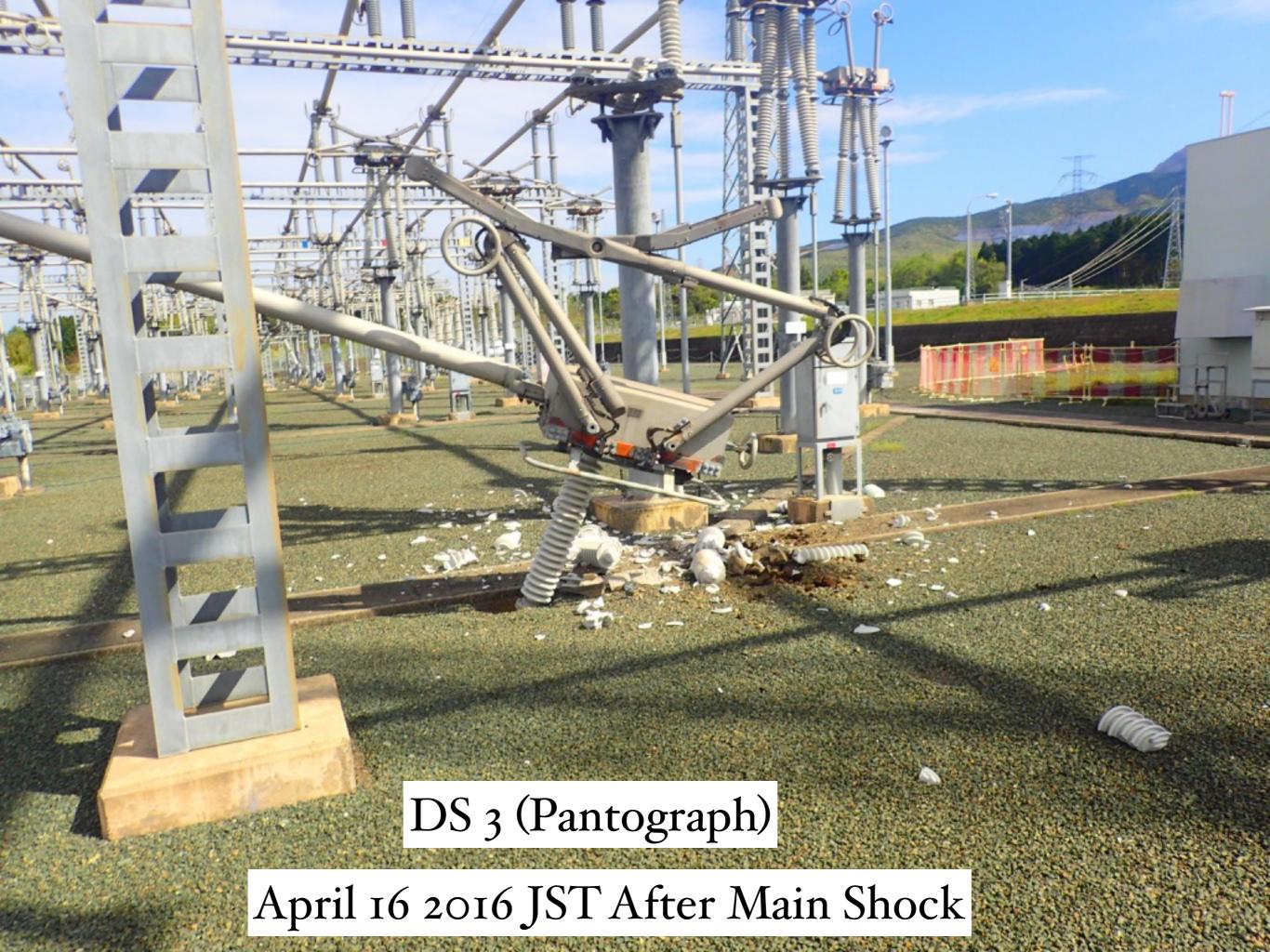












DS 1 220 kV



DS 3 220 kV



DS 220 kV

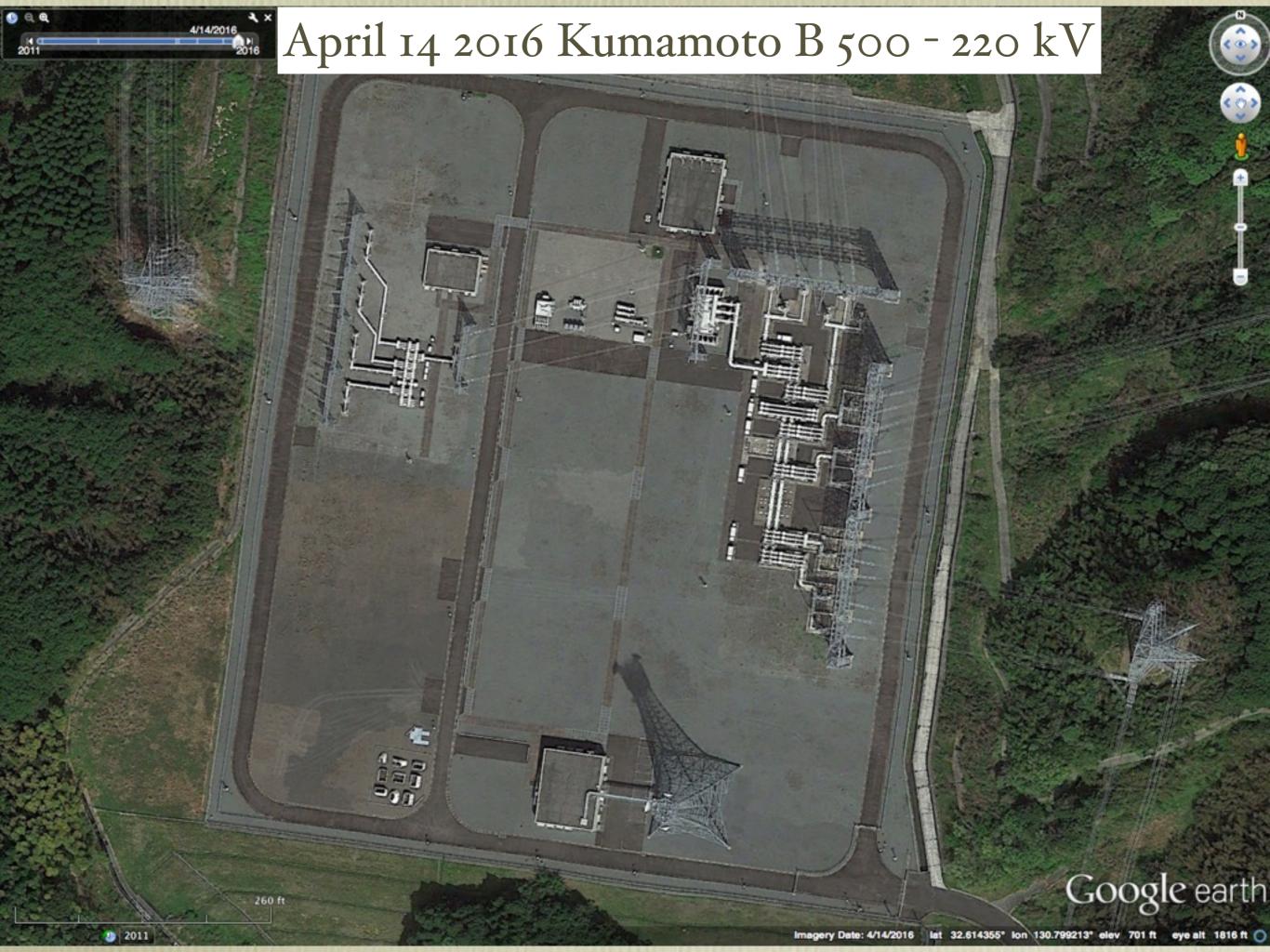


DS 220 kV

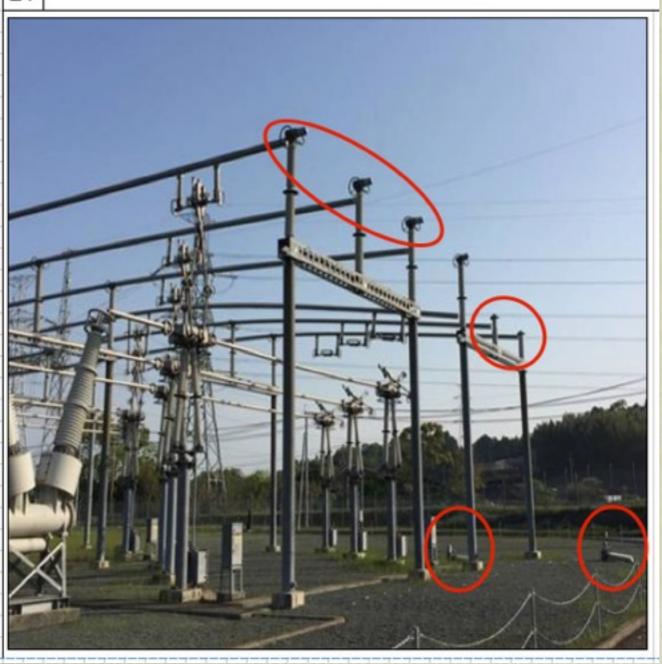


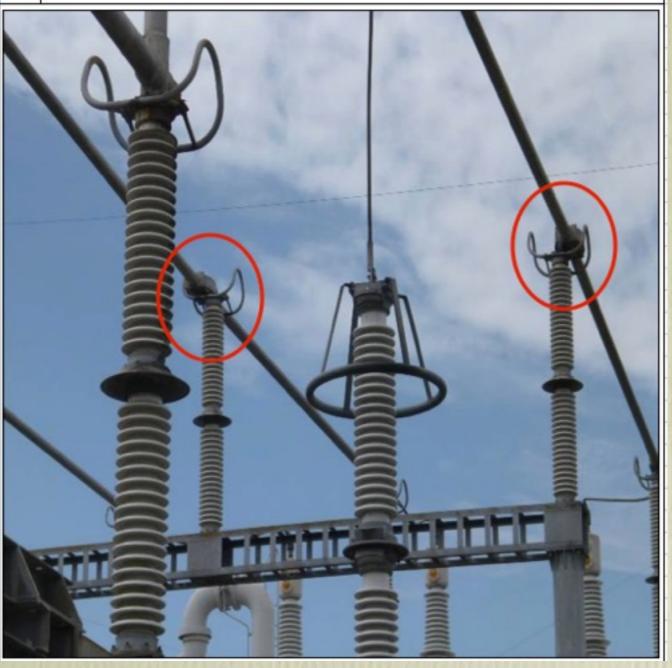
CB 220 kV

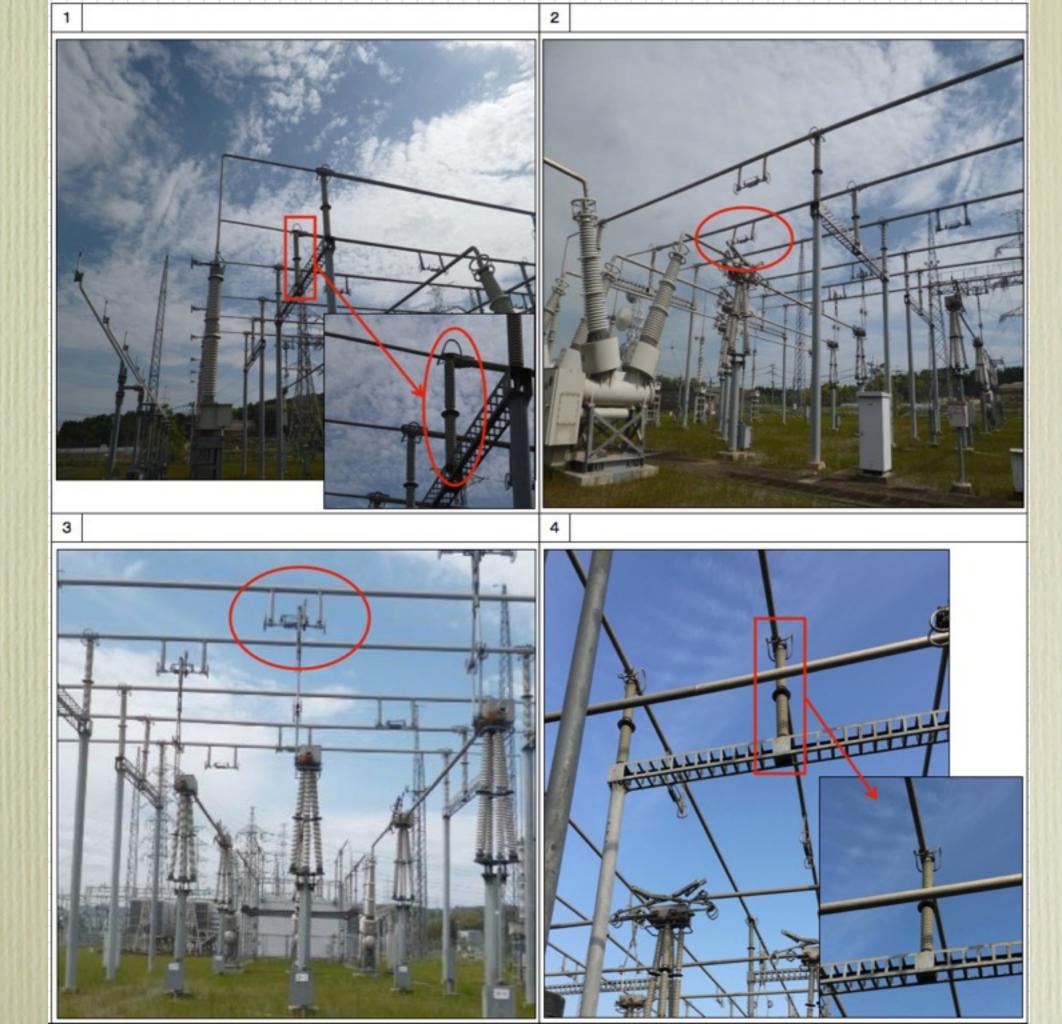


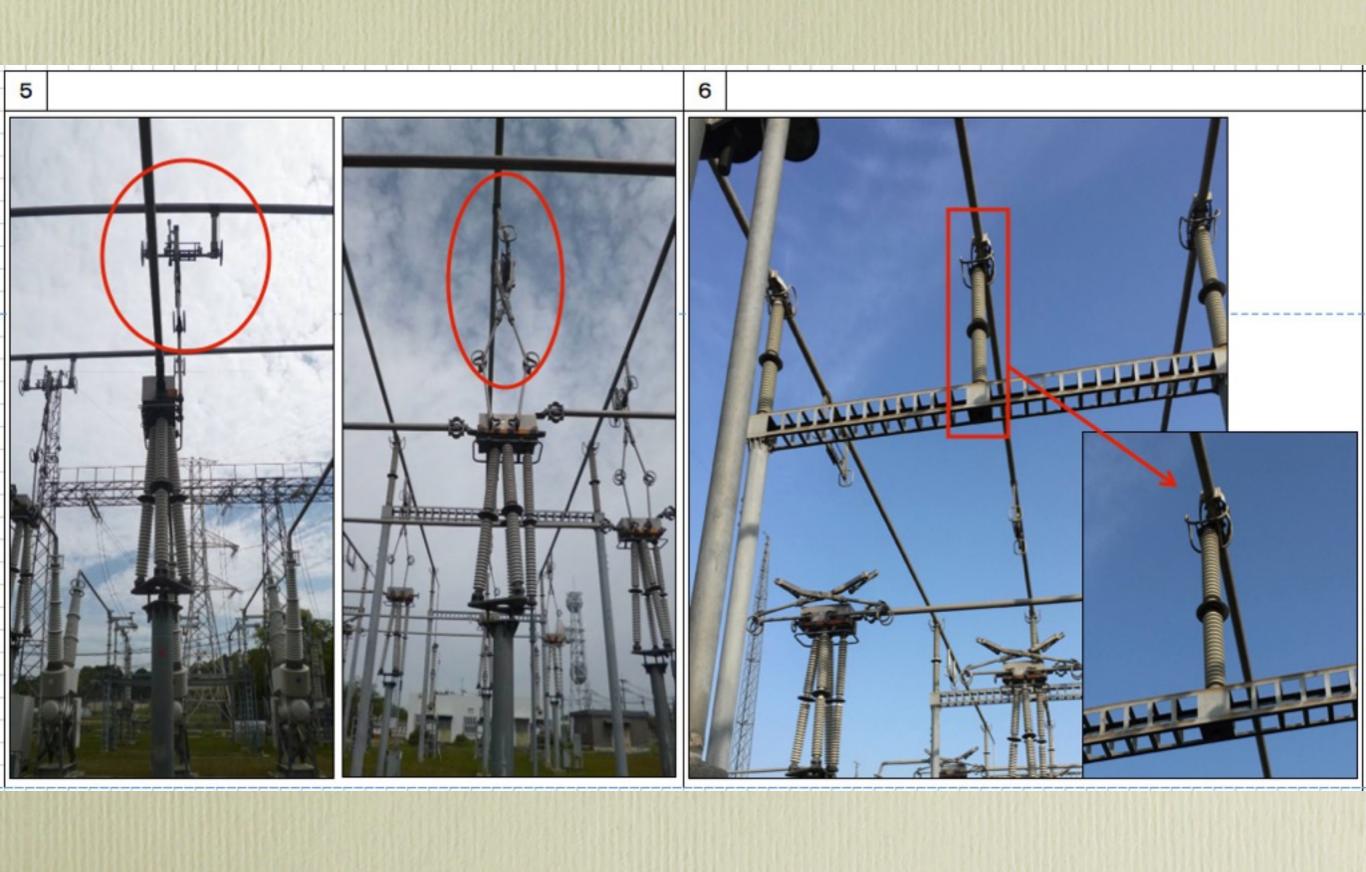




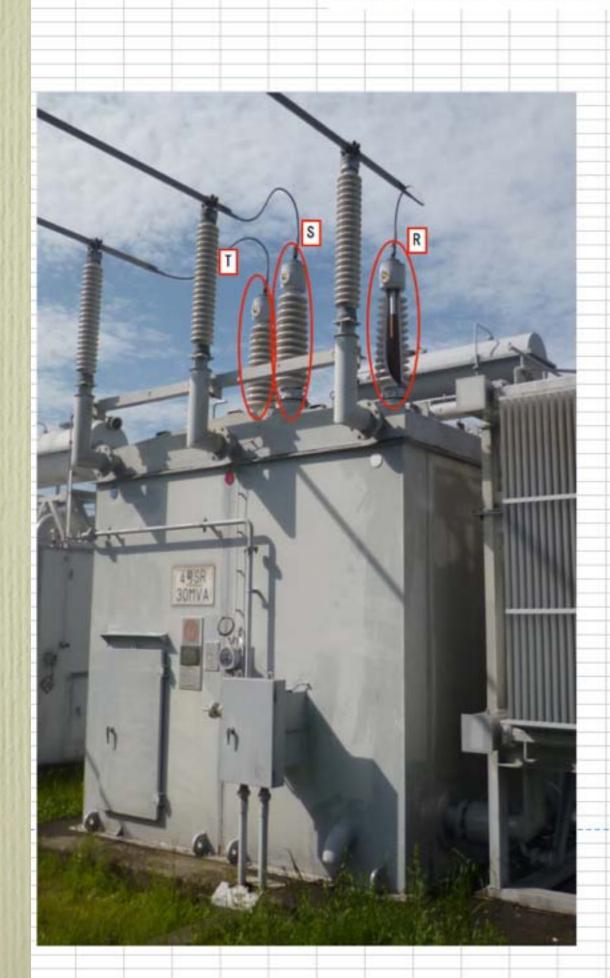












66kV bushing (S)



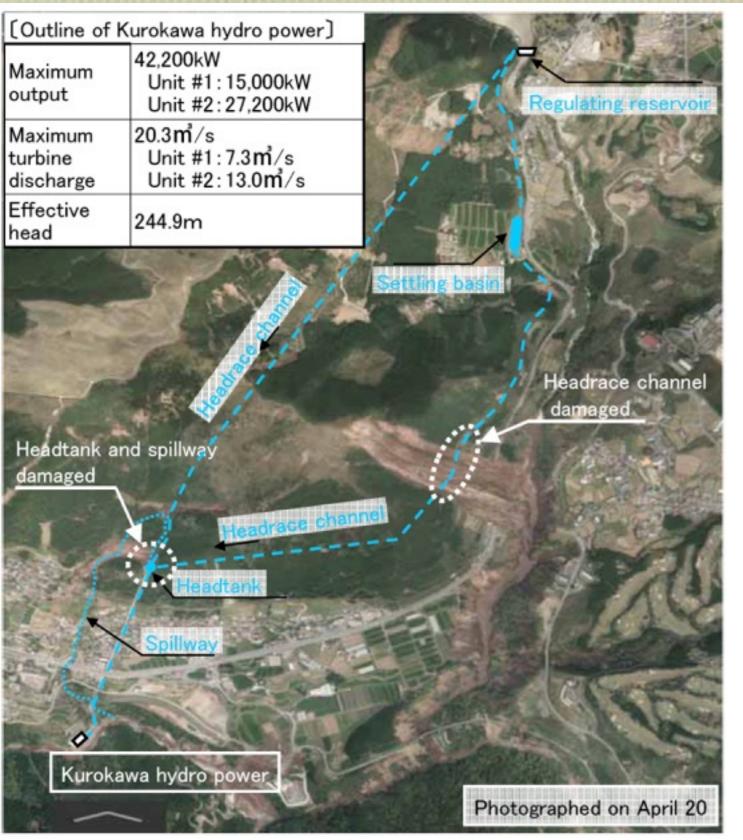
66kV bushing (T)

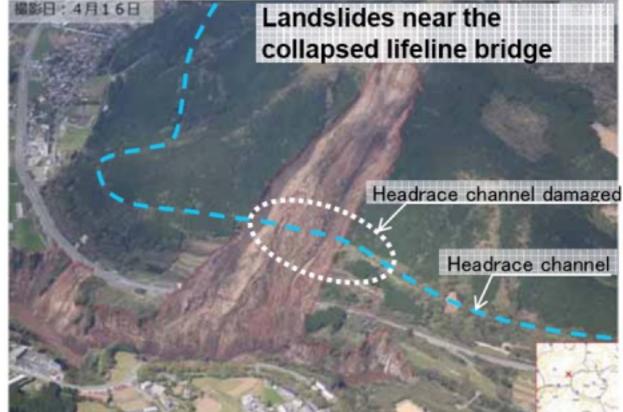


oil leakage

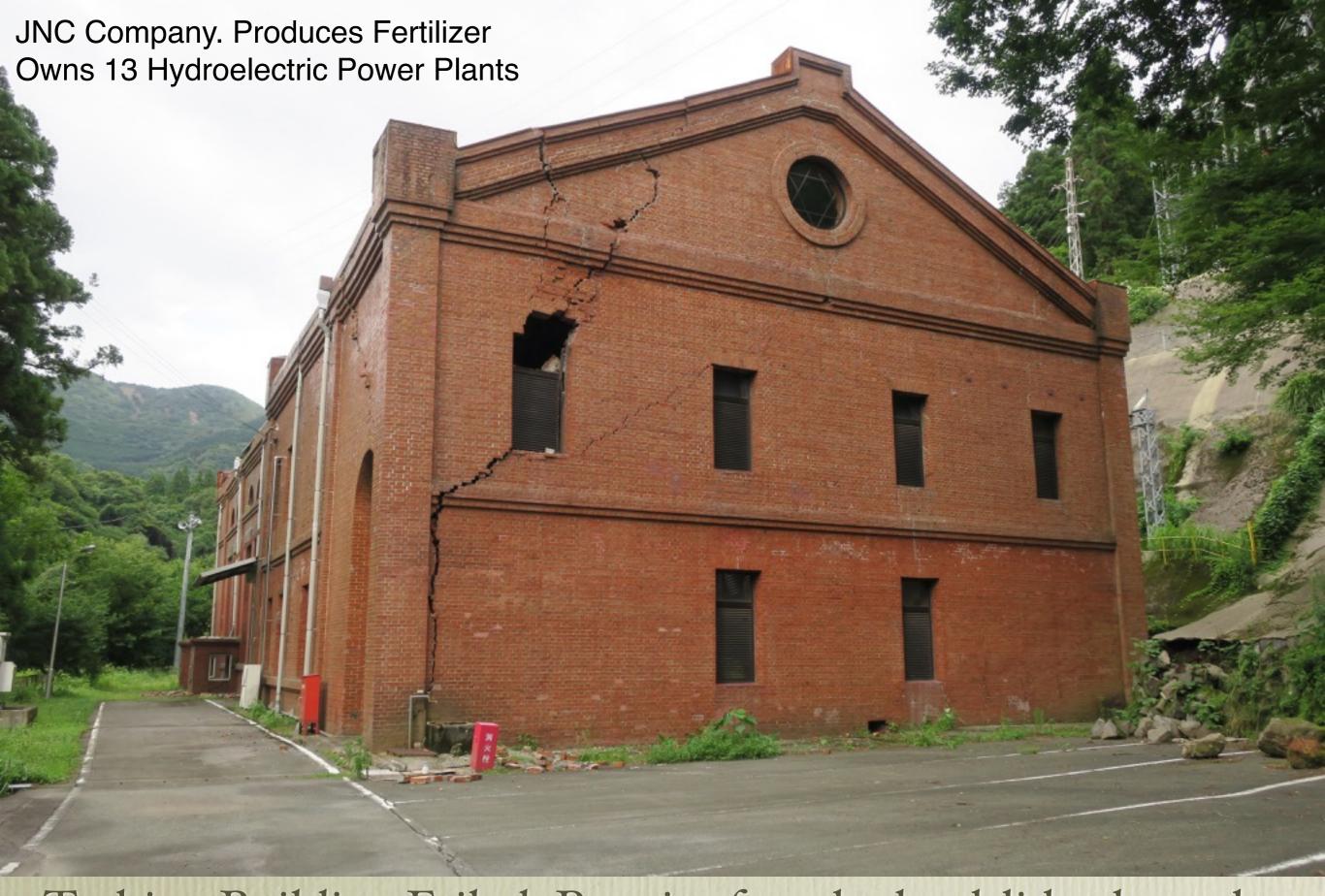


Kyushu Electric. Hydro Issues







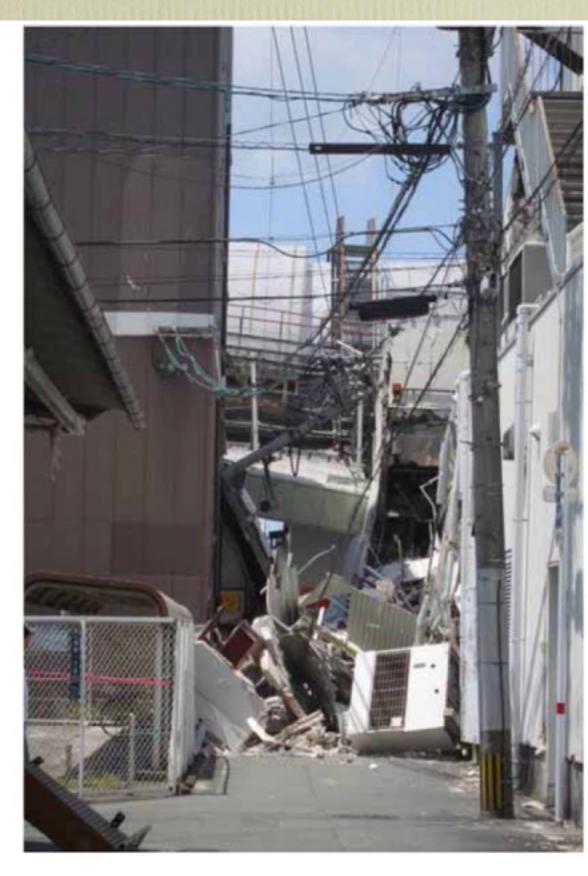


Turbine Building Failed. Repair after the landslide along the access road is repaired (July 2 2016, t+77 days)

Distribution



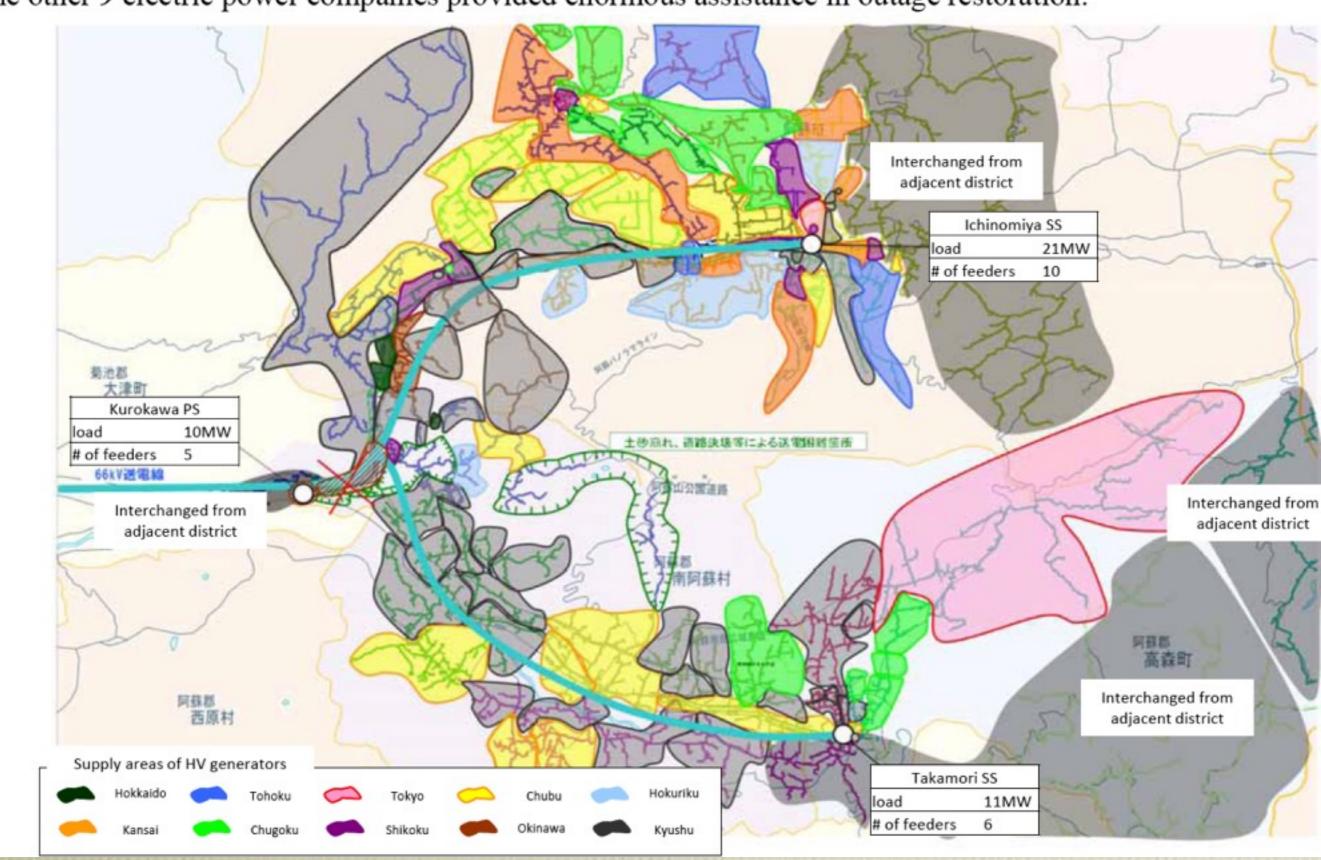








The other 9 electric power companies provided enormous assistance in outage restoration.











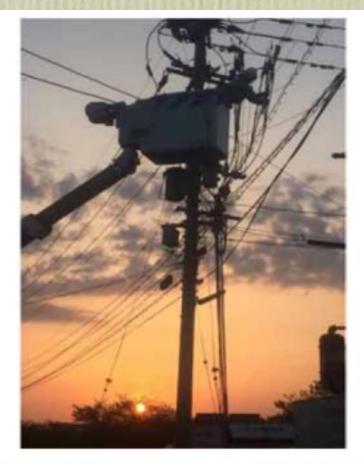






















Generator fuel storage site



Common
Distribution
Pole

Reinforced Concrete Tube

Primary is Commonly 6.5 kV



Wood Poles are Rare

Cross Arms are steel

Attachments
use metal
friction clamps

Pulldowns +
PGDs
sometimes
rotate the
clamps, leading
to faults

Attachments use metal friction clamps



Cross Arms are steel



























Nuclear Power Plants

Sendai: In operation at the time of the earthquake.

Sendai Nuclear Power Station

		JMA Seismic Intensity	Sendai Nuclear Power Station (Kyushu Electric Seismic Intensity)				
	Date and Time	(Satsumasendai City, Kagoshima pref.)		Lowest floor of auxiliary building (on base rock)	Upper floor of auxiliary building (1st floor)	Ground surface	
1)	16 April 2016 01:25 JST	4	Seismic Intensity	3	3	3	
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	8.6	12.6	30.3	
2	16 April 2016 01:46 JST	2	Seismic Intensity	1	1	2	
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	2.5	3.0	5.3	
3	16 April 2016 03:55 JST	1	Seismic Intensity	0	_	1	
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	0.8	_	1.2	
4	16 April 2016 09:48 JST	2	Seismic Intensity	1	1	1	
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	1.4	1.7	2.4	

2 x 890 MW (1984, 1985). All PWR



Genkai: Not in operation at the time of the earthquake.

· Genkai Nuclear Power Station

$\overline{}$	Ochikal Nacical i Owel Olation										
	Date and Time Intensity	JMA Seismic	Genkai Nuclear Power Station (Kyushu Electric Seismic Intensity)								
		(Karatsu City,		Lowest floor of auxiliary building (on base rock)	Upper floor of auxiliary building (1 st basement floor)	Ground surface					
1	16 April 2016 01:25 JST	4	Seismic Intensity	3	3	3					
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	20.3	30.1	23.5					
	16 April 2016 01:46 JST	3	Seismic Intensity	2	2	2					
2			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	7.7	15.0	9.8					
	16 April 2016 03:55 JST	2	Seismic Intensity	1	1	1					
3			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	2.6	4.7	2.6					
4	16 April 2016 09:48 JST	2	Seismic Intensity	1	2	1					
			Maximum Acceleration (gal)	3.3	7.6	3.1					

2 x 559 MW (1975, 1980) + 2 x 1180 MW (1993, 1996). All PWR



Questions?

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