

Researchers develop earthquake-resistant concrete

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Mixing seismic-resistant concrete at UBC. Credit: UBC

A new seismic-resistant, fibre-reinforced concrete developed at the University of British Columbia will see its first real-life application this fall as part of the seismic retrofit of a Vancouver elementary school.

The material is engineered at the molecular scale to be strong, malleable, and ductile, similar to steel—capable of dramatically enhancing the earthquake resistance of a seismically vulnerable structure when applied as a thin coating on the surfaces.

Researchers subjected the material, called eco-friendly ductile cementitious composite (EDCC), to earthquake simulation tests using intensities as high as the magnitude 9.0–9.1 earthquake that struck Tohoku, Japan in 2011.

"We sprayed a number of walls with a 10 millimetre-thick layer of EDCC, which is sufficient to reinforce most interior walls against seismic shocks," says Salman Soleimani-Dashtaki, a PhD candidate in the department of civil engineering at UBC. "Then we subjected them to Tohoku-level quakes and other types and intensities of earthquakes—and we couldn't break them."

EDCC has been added as an official retrofit option in B.C.'s seismic retrofit program, and the team will be working with contractors in the next couple of months to upgrade Dr. Annie B. Jamieson Elementary School in Vancouver.

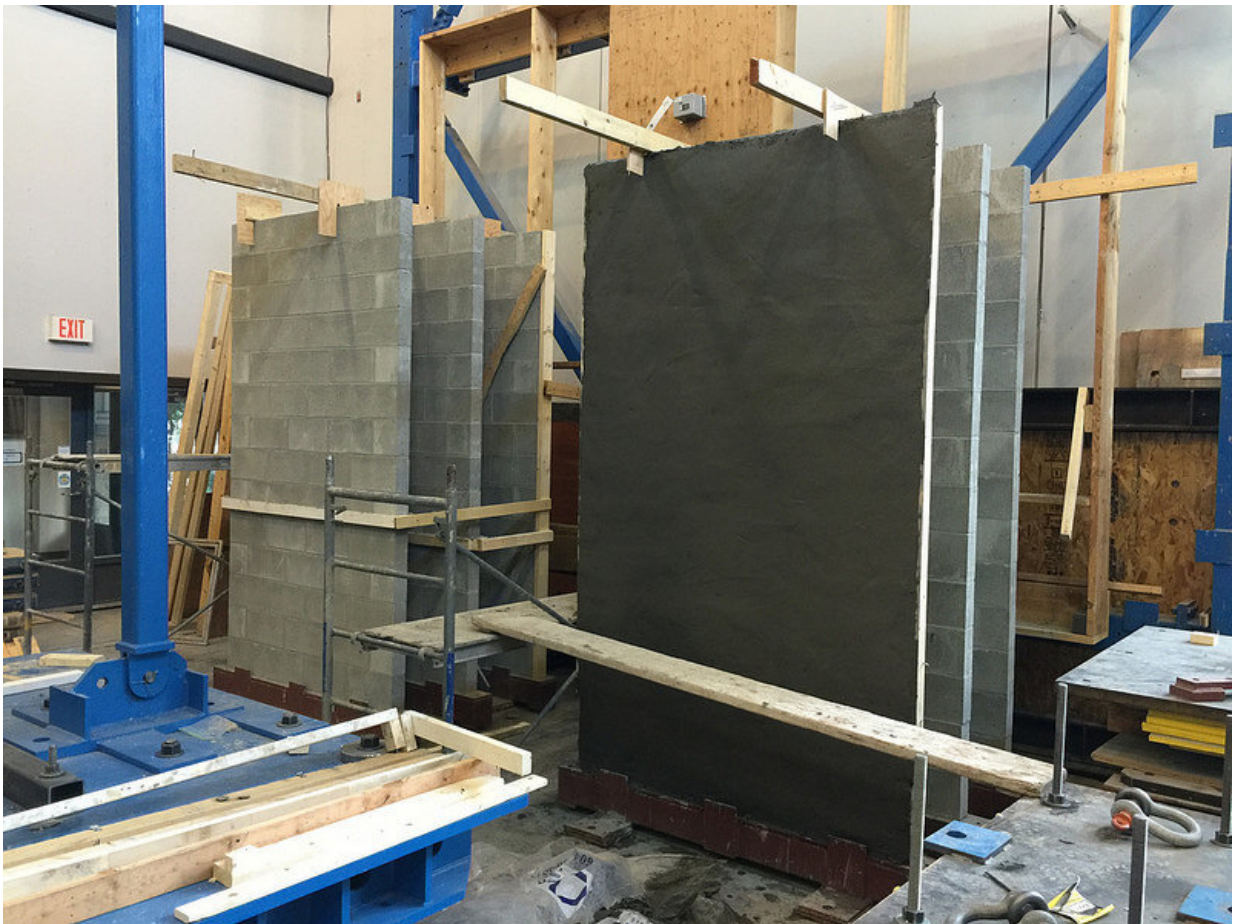
"This UBC-developed technology has far-reaching impact and could save the lives of not only British Columbians, but citizens throughout the world," said Advanced Education, Skills and Training Minister Melanie Mark. "The earthquake-resistant [concrete](#) is a great example of how applied research at our public universities is developing the next generation of agents of change. The innovation and entrepreneurship being advanced at all of our post-secondary institutions is leading to cutting-edge technologies and helping to create a dynamic, modern B.C. economy that benefits all of us."

EDCC combines cement with polymer-based fibres, flyash and other

industrial additives, making it highly sustainable, according to UBC [civil engineering](#) professor Nemy Banthia, who supervised the work.

"By replacing nearly 70 per cent of cement with flyash, an industrial byproduct, we can reduce the amount of cement used," said Banthia.

"This is quite an urgent requirement as one tonne of cement production releases almost a tonne of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and the cement industry produces close to seven per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions."



Bare wall, left; EDCC-reinforced wall, right. Credit: UBC

The research was funded by the UBC-hosted Canada-India Research Centre of Excellence IC-IMPACTS, which promotes research collaboration between Canada and India. IC-IMPACTS will make EDCC available to retrofit a school in Roorkee in Uttarakhand, a highly seismic area in northern India.

"This technology is gaining significant attention in India and will provide our Canadian companies a strong competitive edge in the growing global infrastructure market," added Banthia, who also serves as IC-IMPACTS scientific director.

Other EDCC applications include resilient homes for First Nations communities, pipelines, pavements, offshore platforms, blast-resistant structures, and industrial floors.



Plastering a wall with seismic-resistant concrete. Credit: UBC



EDCC-reinforced wall being inspected for cracks and damage between earthquake simulation tests. Credit: UBC

Provided by University of British Columbia

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