# Transportation Resilience Research in Aotearoa New Zealand: What are we doing and where are we heading?

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**Transport Knowledge Hub** 

24 September 2021



RESILIENCE Kia manawaroa TO NATURE'S – Ngā Ākina o CHALLENGES Te Ao Tūroa National SCIENCE Challenges

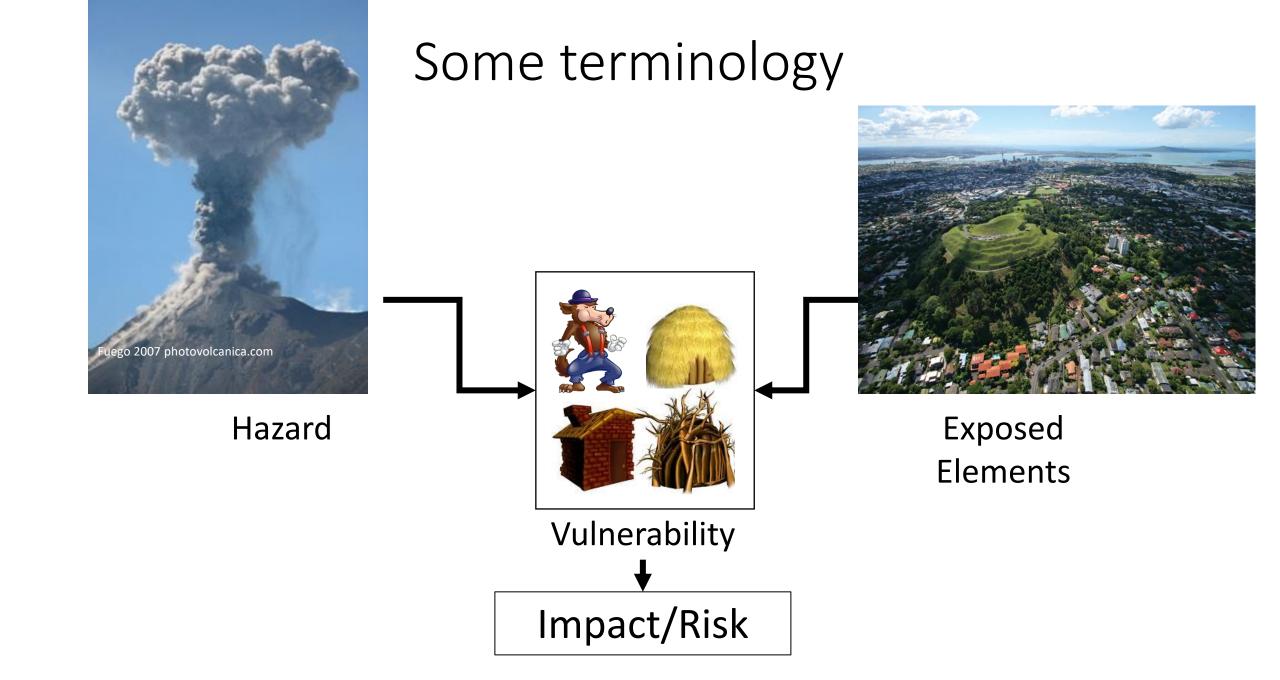


#### Acknowledgements

- Contribution from a wide range of institutions:
  - University of Auckland
  - University of Canterbury
  - University of Waikato
  - University of Otago
  - Lincoln University
  - NIWA
  - GNS Science
  - Market Economics
  - Resilient Organisations
  - Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research
  - etc
- We acknowledge the wide range of stakeholders partners involved across these projects

#### Overview

- Wide range of research underway across the country with a focus on natural hazard and transport resilience
  - Efforts within research to align efforts across the country
  - Good awareness of activities across wider infrastructure research
- Strong partnership between research and industry
  - Interest in further expanding the breadth and depth of this
- This presentation will provide a snap-shot of a range of activities
  - Contact us if you want to continue the conversation in any areas
- Real world data, real world scale, real world complexity



#### Topic Areas

- Hazards and multi-hazards
- Transport network components
- Network models
- Network dependencies
- Community expectations
- System users
- Economic implications
- Resilience metrics and criticality
- Transport decision making

### Programmes/Groups

- Resilience to Nature's Challenges NSC
- Te Hiranga Rū QuakeCoRE
- Deep South NSC
- A More Flood Resilient Aotearoa NZ
- Volcanic Programmes
- EQC
- Transportation Research Centre
- Opportunities for collaboration and co-creation of ongoing research

Τ

RNC

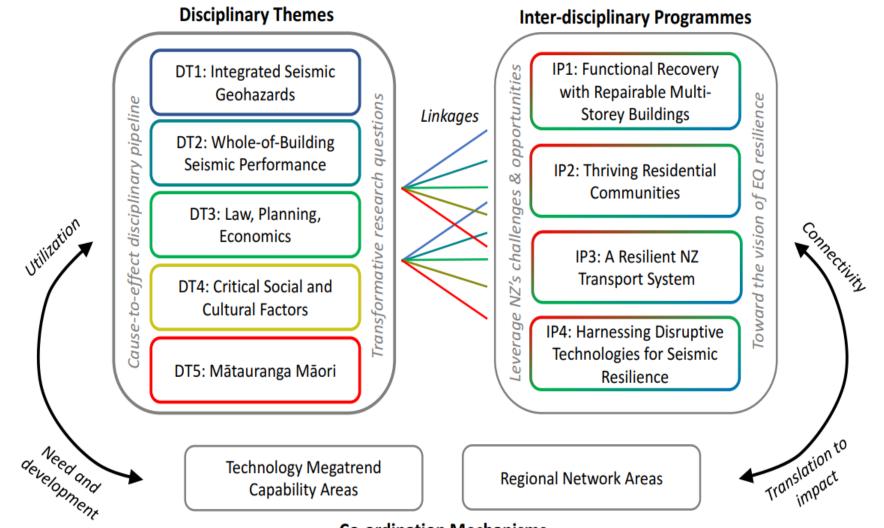
• Phase 2



These Models will harness research from eight specialist **Programmes** outlined below.



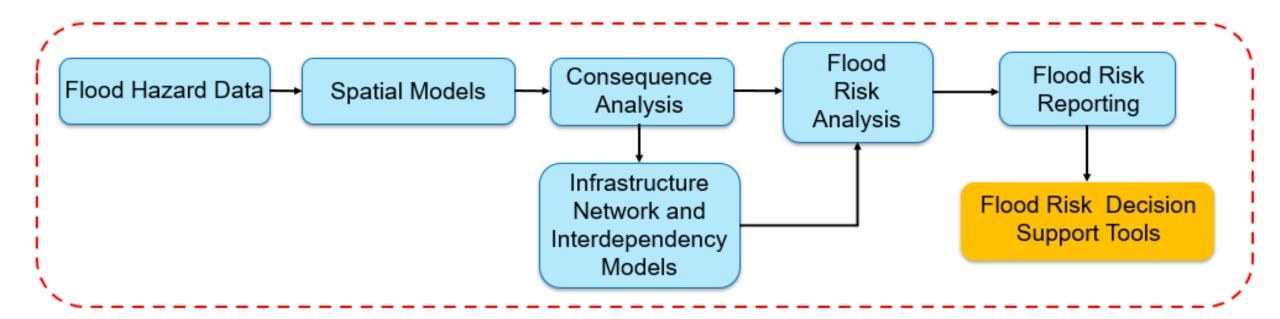
#### Te Hiranga Rū QuakeCoRE



**Co-ordination Mechanisms** 

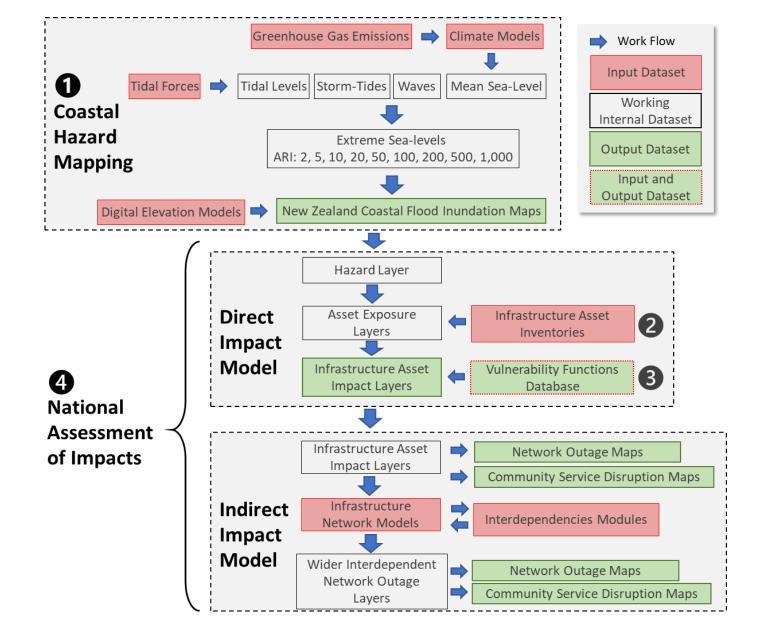
## A more Flood-Resilient Aotearoa-NZ

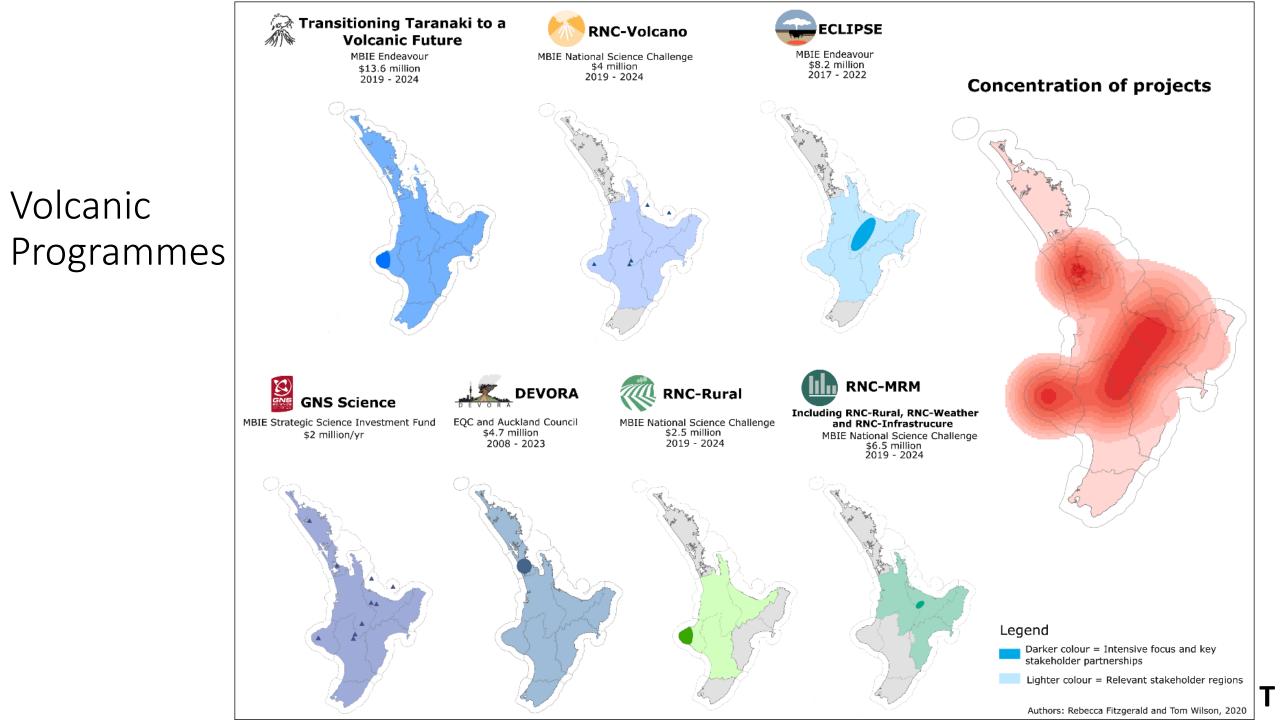
- Nationally consistent flood inundation hazard and risk assessment
  - Flood mapping and risk to built environment
  - Social vulnerability
  - Risk reduction and adaptation



#### Infrastructure Disruption from Coastal Flooding

• Deep South NSC

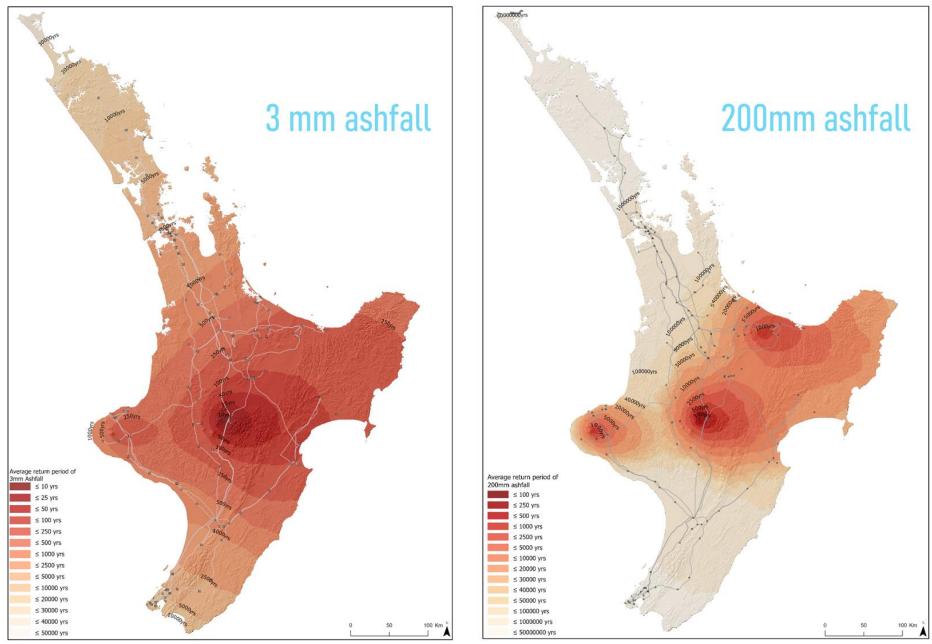




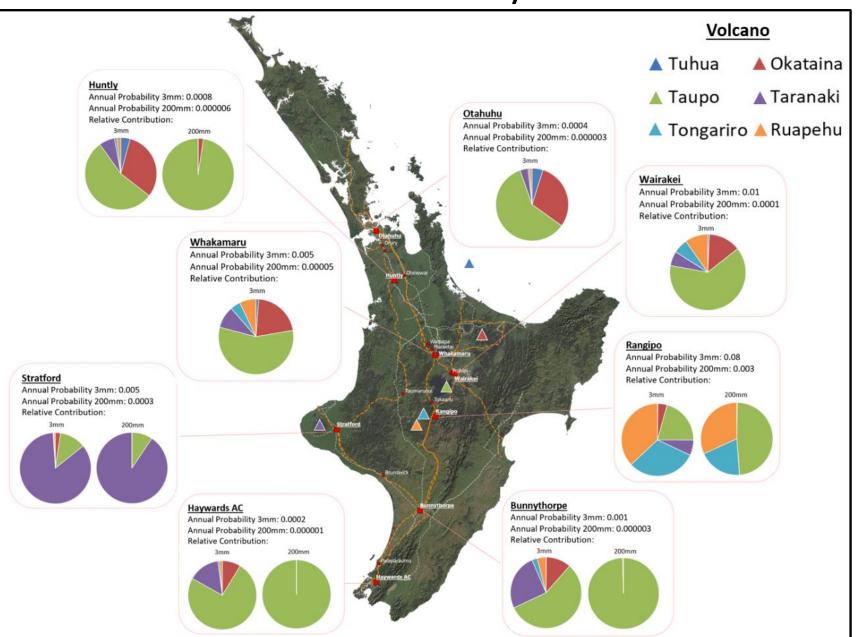
## Hazard Exposure

- Improve spatial and temporal representation of hazard exposure
  - Single and coincident/cascading hazards
  - Seismic and Co-seismic
  - Tsunami
  - Coastal Flooding
  - Pluvial and Fluvial Flooding
  - Volcanic

#### Probabilistic Ashfall Scenarios

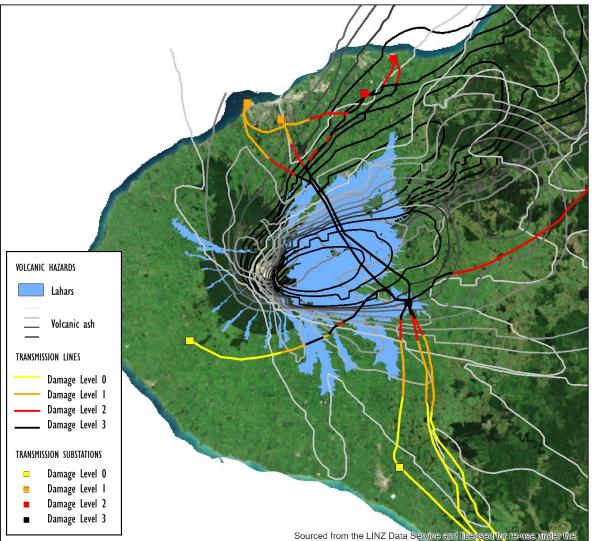


#### Ashfall Hazard Source for Key Sites



\*NB: pie chart is <u>not</u> proportional in size to annual probability of ash hazard

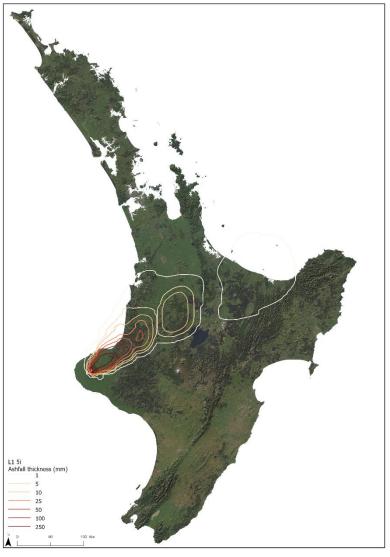




#### <u>SCENARIO LI:</u>

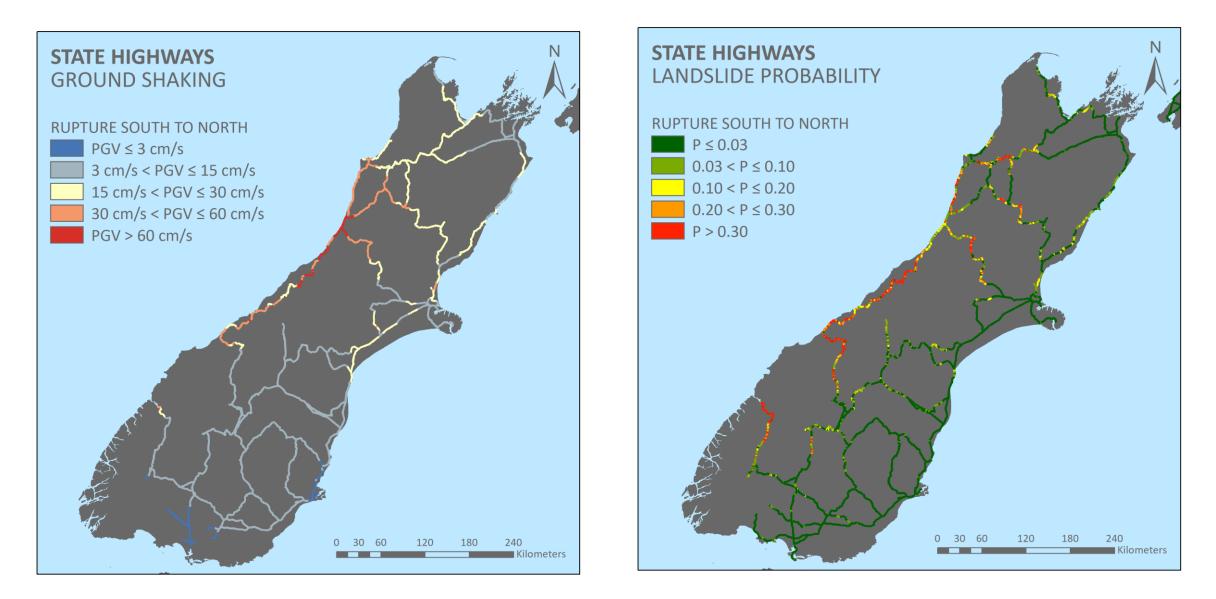
PHASE 4

LARGE EXPLOSIVE ERUPTION



Lin et al.

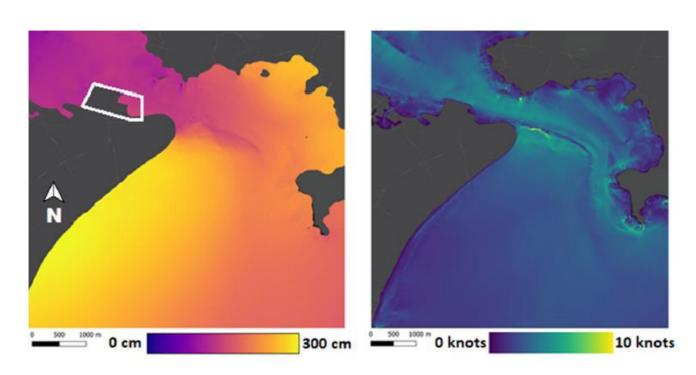
#### Seismic & Co-seismic

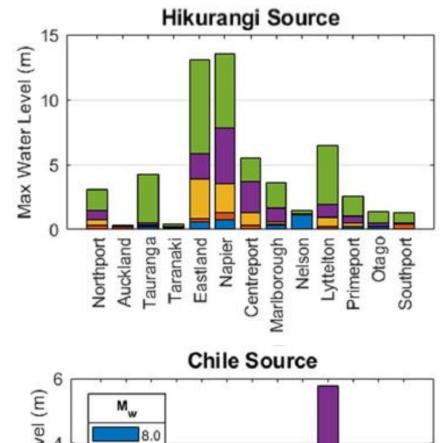


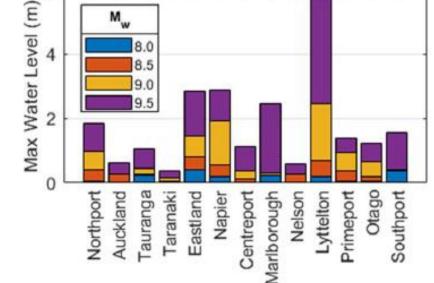
Popovich et al.

#### Tsunami & Ports

- Assessment of water levels and current speed across ports for key tsunami scenarios
- Number of scenarios with likely damage and disruption across multiple ports
- Need to view ports as key linked components







#### **Transport Network Components**

- Improve our understanding of how transport network components will perform when exposed to various hazards
  - Damage, downtime, reduction in service provision
- Bridges
  - Seismic
  - Tsunami
  - Flooding
- Roads
  - Flooding
  - Volcanic

Chigullapally et al.

## Bridge Field Testing

 Unique dataset quantifying lateral response of typical NZ bridge piles to inform seismic assessments

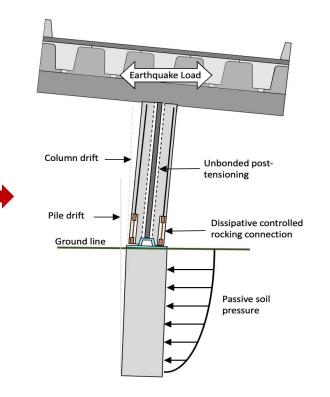




## Bridge Laboratory Testing

- Accelerated Bridge Construction
- Use of durable materials
- Impact of corrosion and degradation on performance



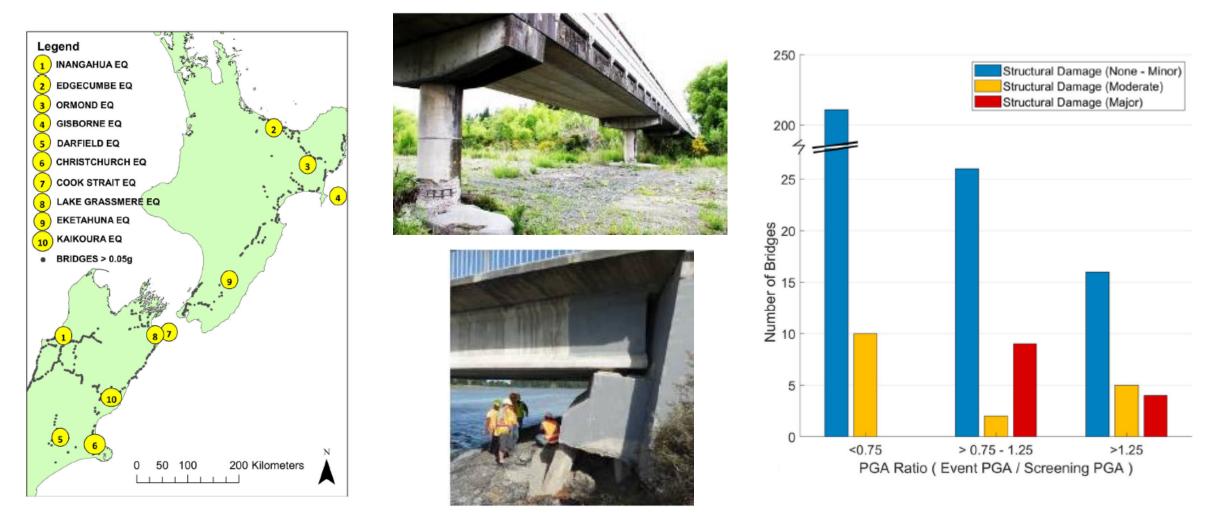






## Bridge Stock Seismic Exposure

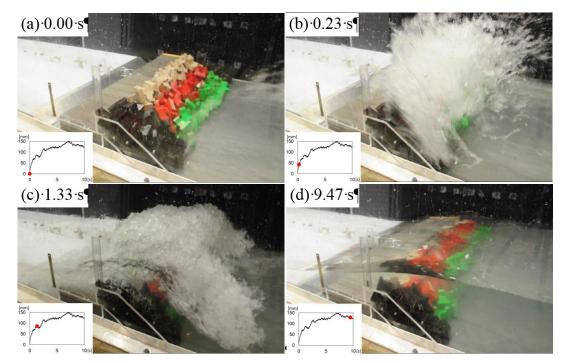
- Database of all NZ bridges experiencing PGA>0.05g in past EQ
- Generally good performance of the bridge stock in past events,



Whittaker et al.

## Tsunami Experimental Modelling

- Scale modelling of infrastructure components
  - Bridges
  - Breakwater
  - Validate computational models
  - Improve damage assessments



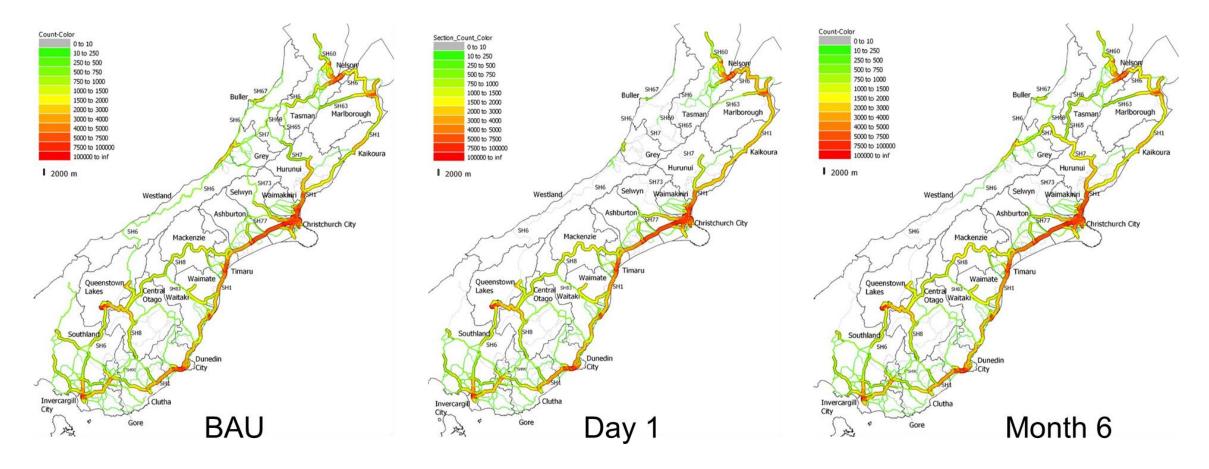


## **Network Modelling**

- Integration of transport network modelling approaches into resilience applications
  - Connectivity-based modelling
  - Flow-based modelling
  - Regional/National Transport Models
  - Urban Transport Models
  - Commuter, freight and tourism flows
  - Evacuation modelling and planning

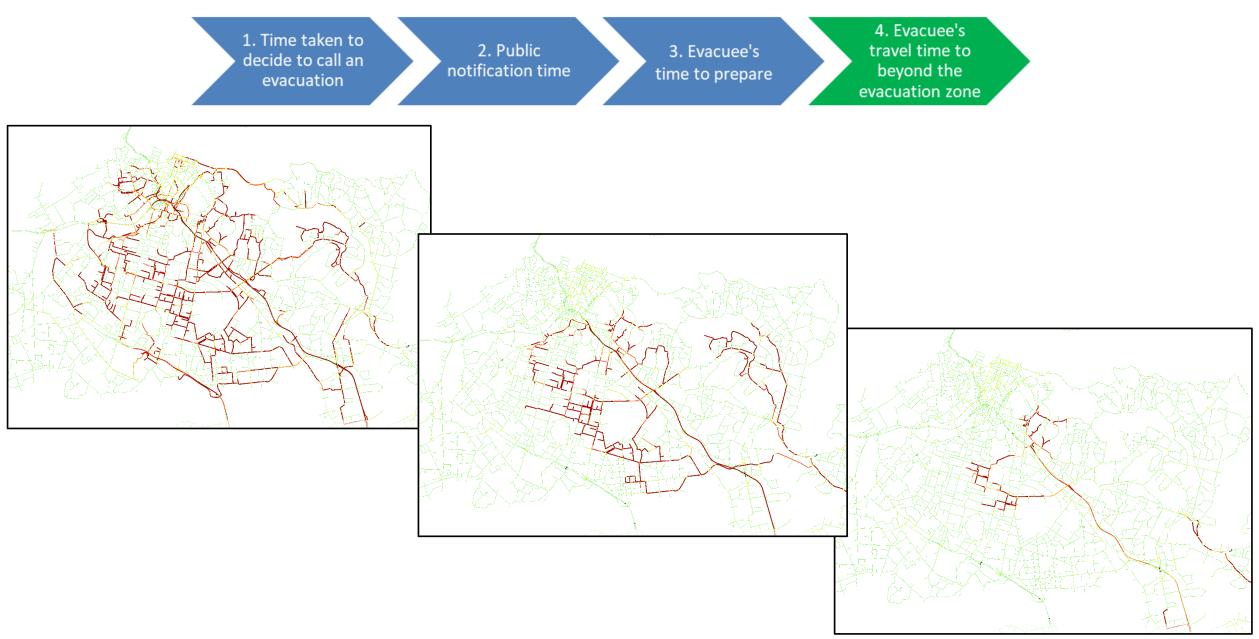
## South Island – Alpine Fault EQ

- South Island Transport Model
  - Commuters, Tourism, Freight
- Kaikoura EQ case history and Alpine Fault EQ scenario



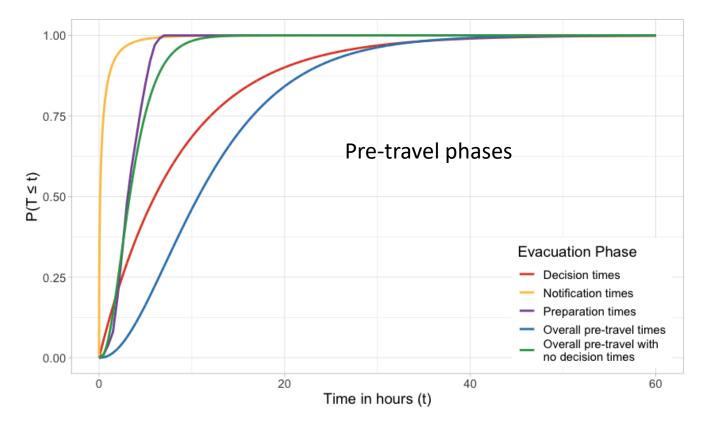
#### Afzal et al.

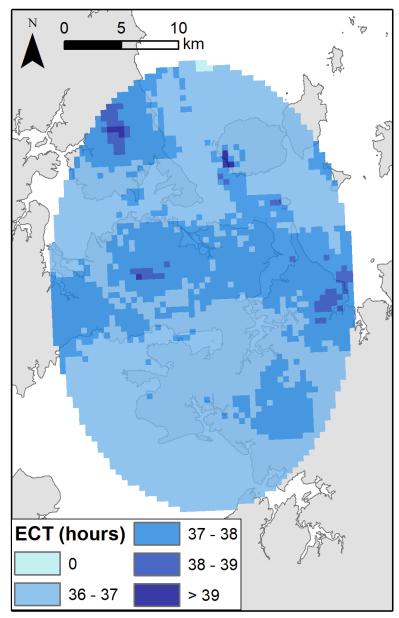
#### Auckland Evacuation Travel



### **Evacuation Clearance Times**

- Likely a need to evacuate before the exact location of volcanic vent is known
- Clearance times comprises of pre-travel (independent of vent location) and travel phases (spatially variable across the AVF)





Median clearance time with no vent uncertainty

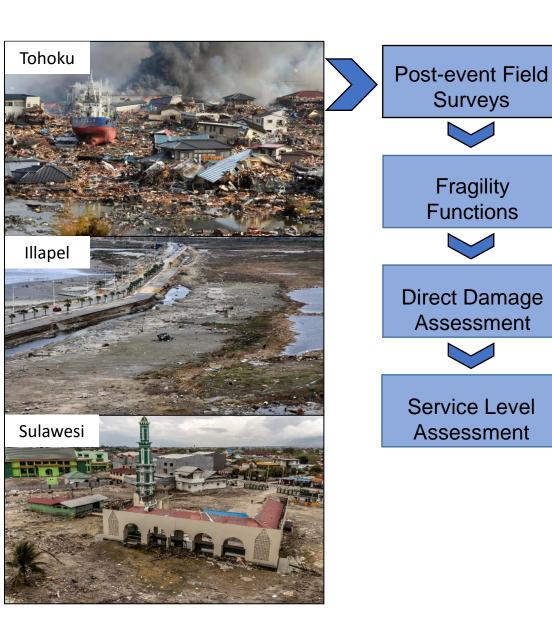
Wild et al.

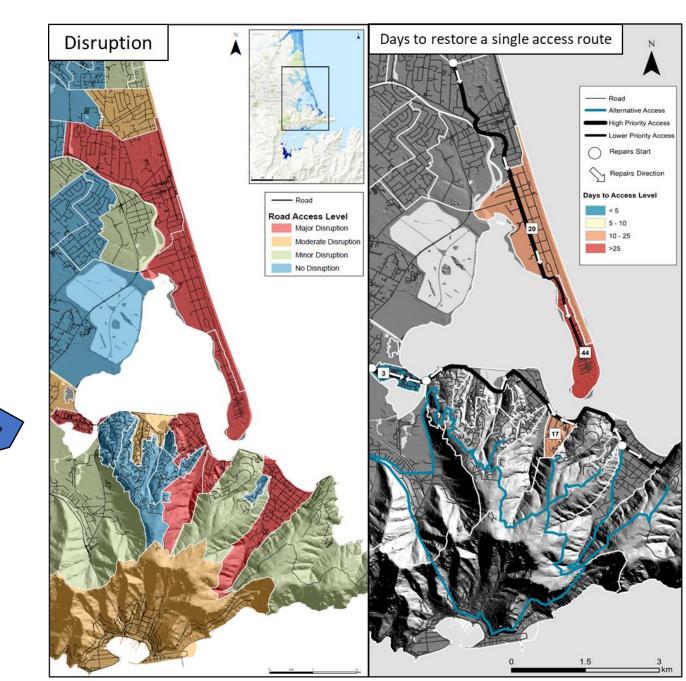
#### Williams et al.

#### Tsunami Impacts

Surveys

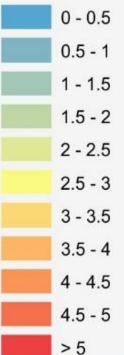
Fragility





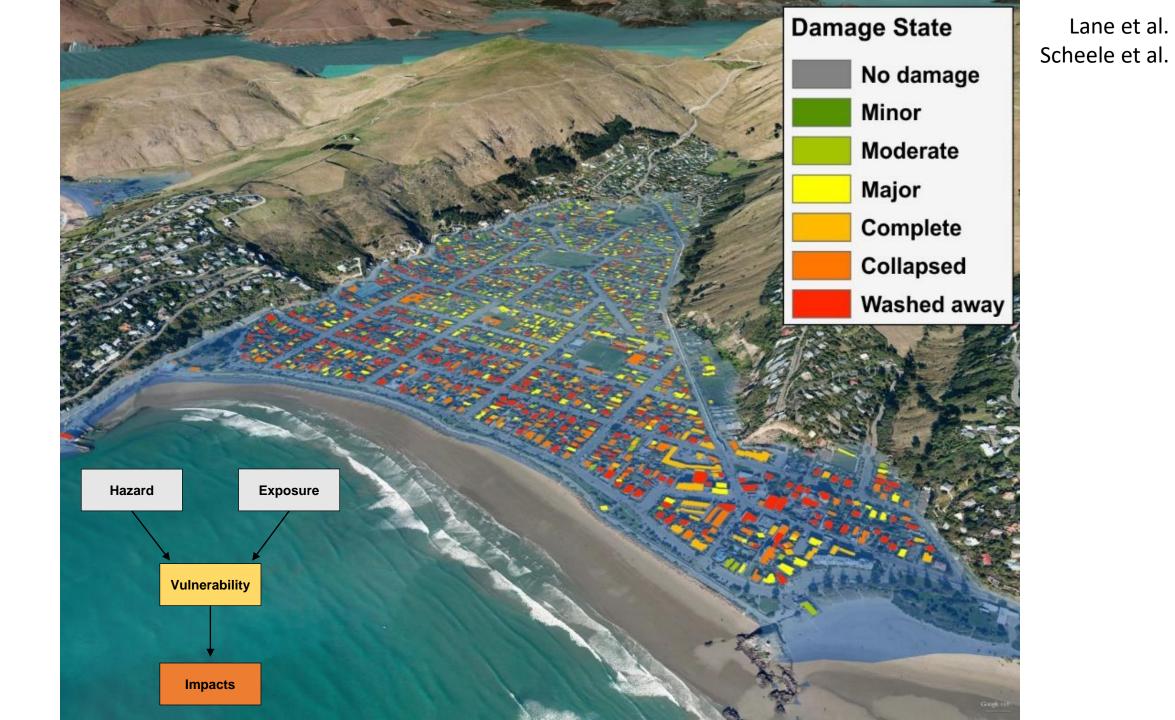
#### Tsunami Evacuation Modelling - network + ABM

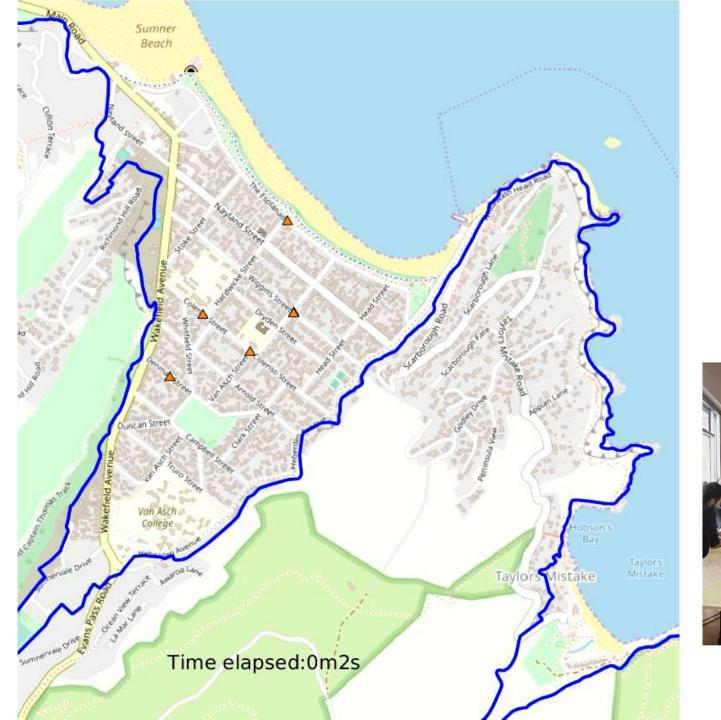
Inundation Depth (m)

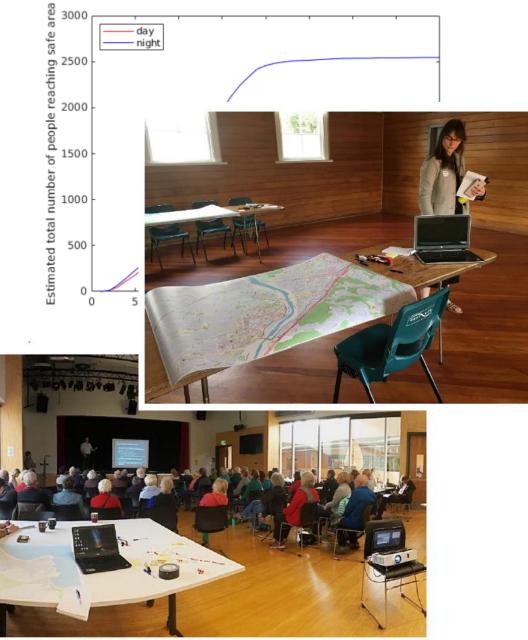


- Occur approximately every 100-300 years
- Historical events in 1604, 1868, 1877, 1960
- ~12 hours official warning
- Waves 4-6m above tide at Christchurch

Lane et al. Scheele et al.







NB: animation is a simulation not a recommendation. **Power et al, 2019** 

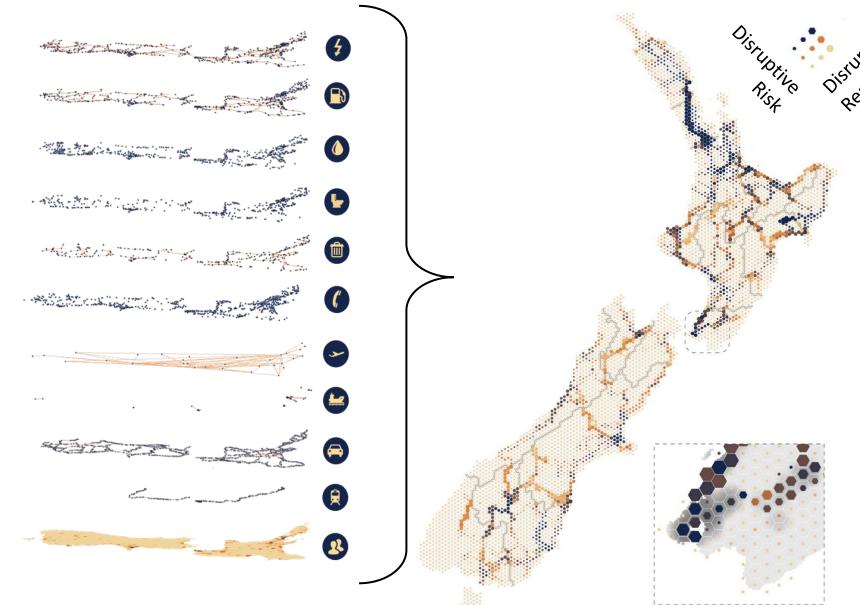
#### Interdependencies

- Improve the representation of the interaction and dependencies across transport and wider infrastructure networks
  - How does damage in one network affect the functionality of other networks
  - Systems of Systems modelling
  - Direct and Indirect outages across networks
  - Influence of model resolution and complexity

#### Zorn et al.

#### National Networks

- Collate 10 infrastructure sector models with varying interconnectivity
- No single infrastructure is indicative of the cascading impacts
- 55% of failures are attributed to the direct damage to a network
- 45% being due to indirect impacts – such as a loss in electricity/waster supply/road connectivity/etc.



### Transport-Electricity Dependencies

- Co-location ≠ User Dependence
- Not all assets are created equal
- Electricity demand ≠ criticality
- What if you are dependent on electricity from a non-priority asset following an event?

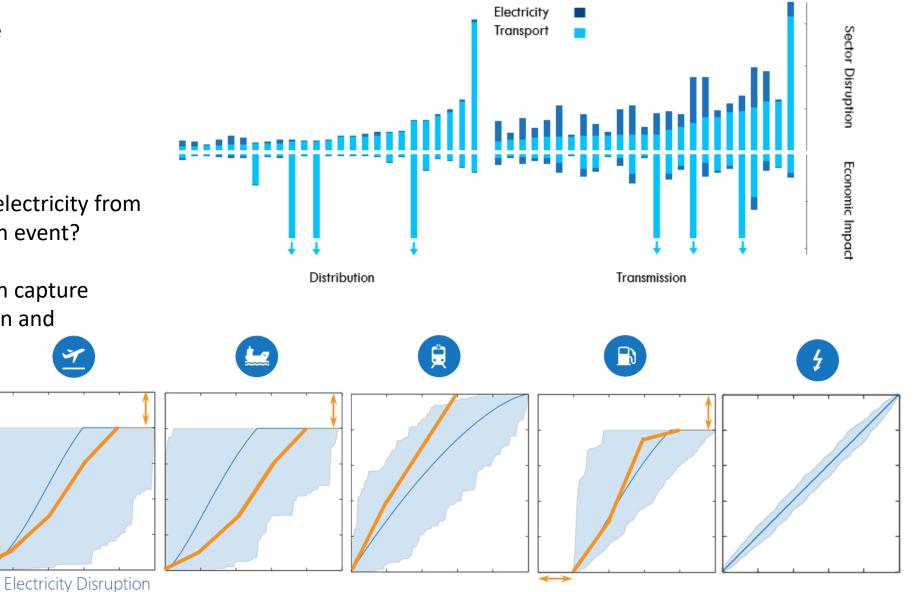
Disruptior

Sector

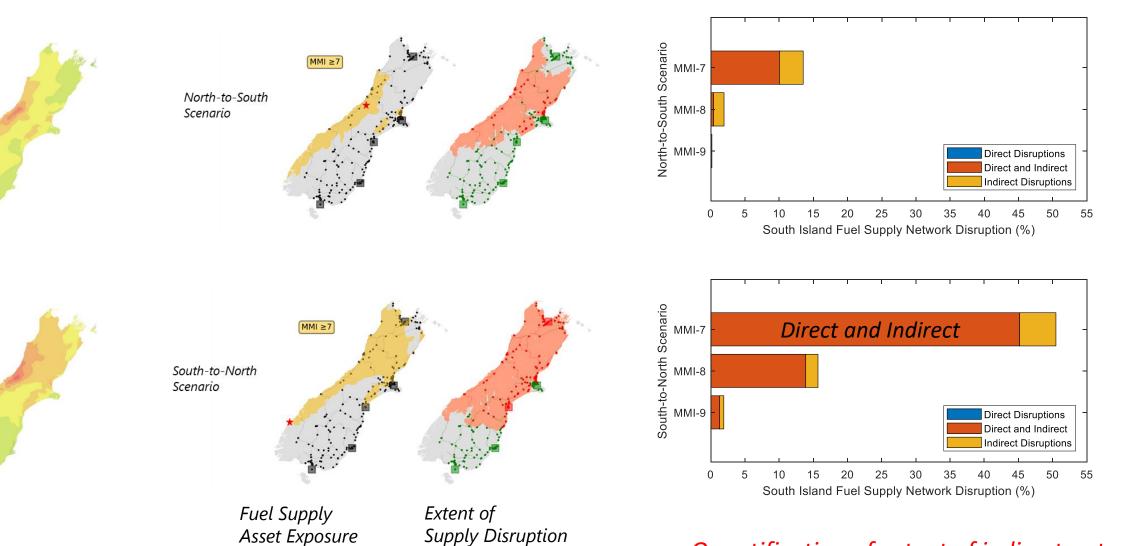
 How well does expert-elicitation capture dependencies (versus simulation and modelled uncertainties)?

Constrained Model

Expert Derived



## Alpine Fault EQ



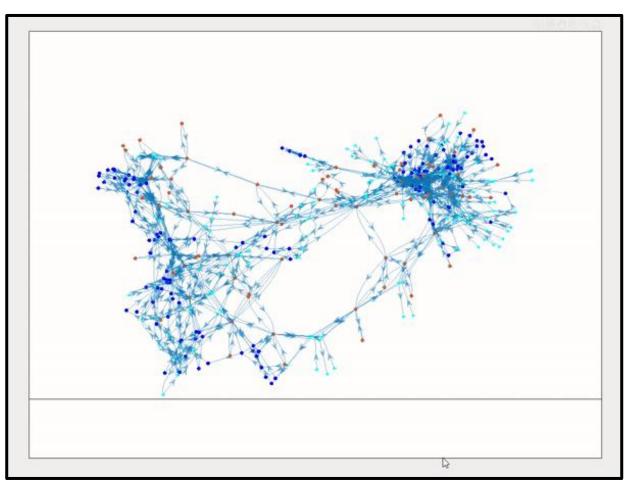
*Quantification of extent of indirect outages and importance of redundancies* 

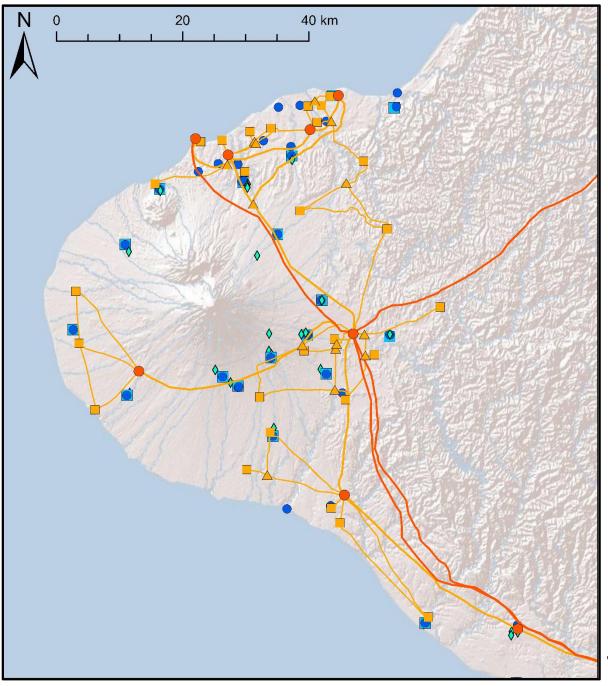
AF Scenarios

Geospatial outages

## Mt Taranaki Eruption

• Exposure of critical infrastructure





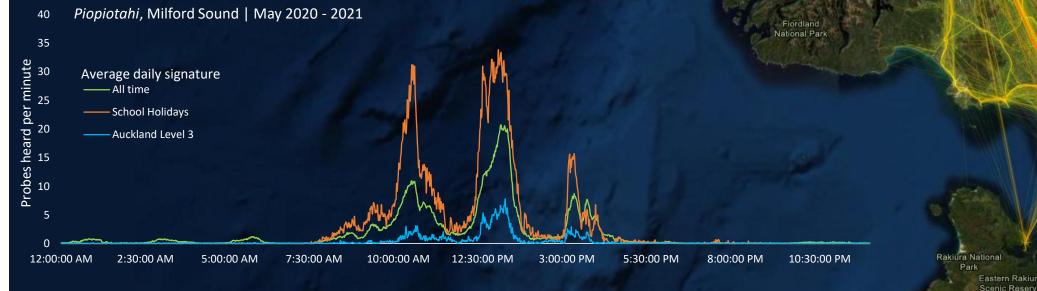
Weir et al.

## Systems Users and Community

- Improve our representation of users of the transport system and how they will they be impacted?
  - Transient populations
  - Dynamic exposure models
  - Agriculture Systems
  - Supply Chain and Logistics

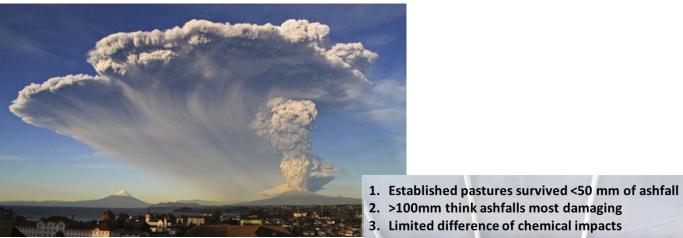
## Dynamic risk exposure models

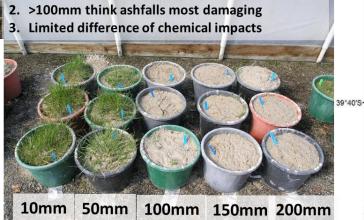
- 1. Fundamental to risk modelling is representative exposure data
- 2. Need to find ways to distribute people through space and time
- 3. To ultimate understand who is exposed to disaster risk when and how this changes through <u>time</u> and <u>space</u>

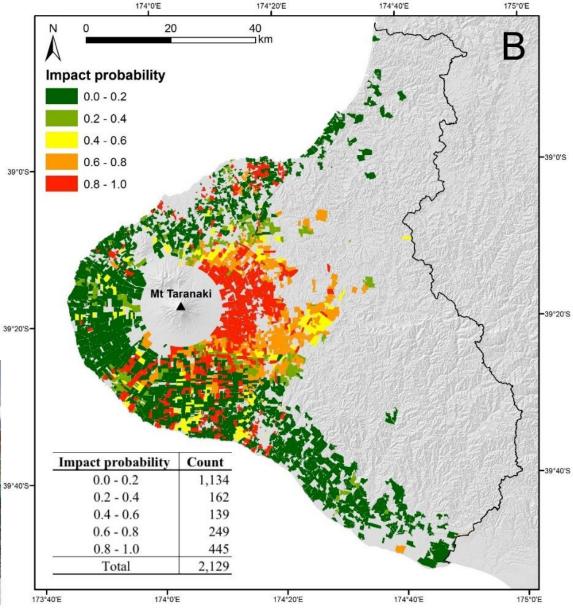


# Agricultural Systems

- Mt Taranaki scenario:
  - Disruption of critical infrastructure
  - Disruption of labour force (public health and transport)



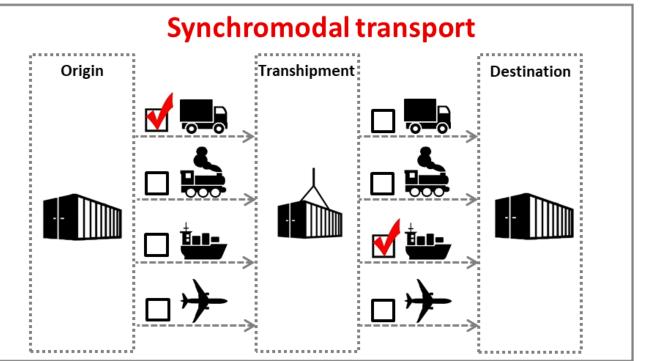




L'Hermitte et al.

# Keeping Goods Moving

- Identifying the factors influencing the rapid reconfiguration of freight operations across modes
  - 2016 Kaikoura EQ
  - Interviews across sector
- Identified 31 factors influencing rapid modal shifts

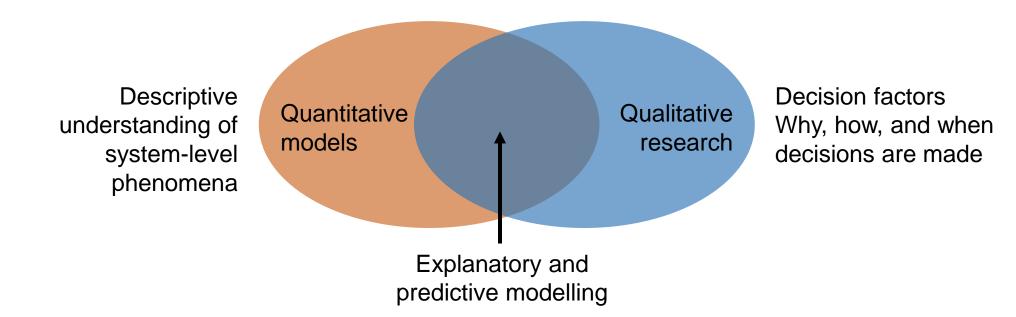


**Findings**: Increased physical, digital and business integration, as well as redundancies (routes, modes, port capacity, shipping containers) are needed to create a more flexible and adaptable freight system in NZ.

#### Trent et al.

# Supply Chain Behaviour

- To understand supply chain vulnerabilities and to create supply chain resilience, we need to have a handle on supply chain behaviour.
- Behaviour:
- How supply chains use and depend on transport networks.
- How supply chains are impacted by transport network disruptions.
- How supply chains will adapt.



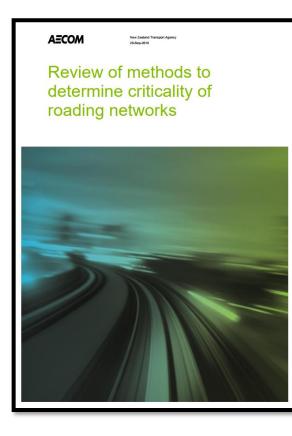
## Metrics & Economics

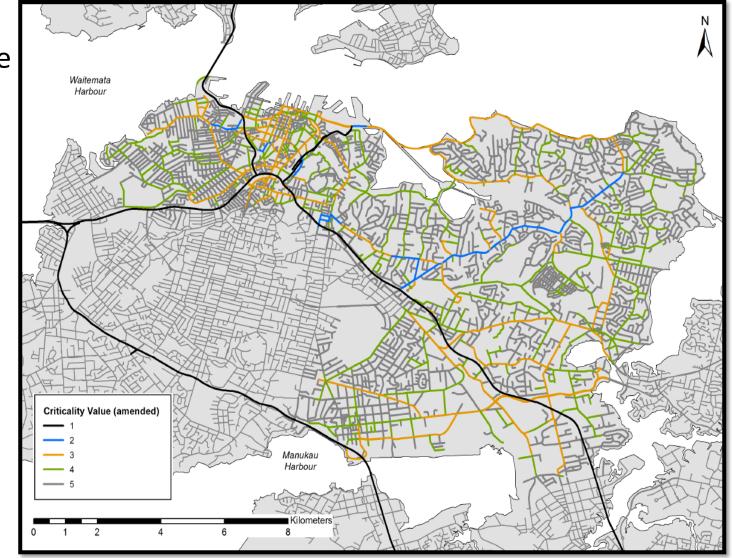
- How can we represent resilience in the context of transportation and how the wider impacts of service disruption?
  - Criticality
  - Flow-based resilience metrics
  - Access to essential services
  - Minimum Levels of Service
  - Integration of land use and economic models
  - Economic impacts

Rebello et al.

## Criticality

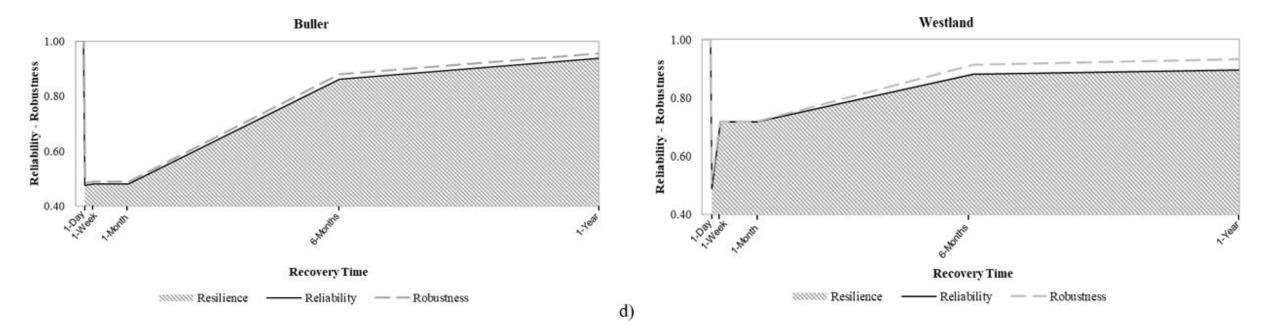
- Revised framework for criticality rating of road networks
  - Road function
  - Access to lifelines/evacuation route
  - Access to essential services





## Post-Hazard Resilience Metrics

- Transport modelling-based resilience metrics
  - Eliminated trips (robustness) & increased travel time (redundancy)
- To support the increase of resilience in transport infrastructure,
  - Comparing recovery plans
  - Prioritisation of proposed resilience mitigation measures
  - Determine relative criticality of road links



#### Logan et al.

## Access to Essential Services

- Network distance to any service (e.g., supermarket, healthcare...)
- Natural hazard scenario assessment
  - Road damage
  - Facility and dependent service failure
- Demographic group equity assessment

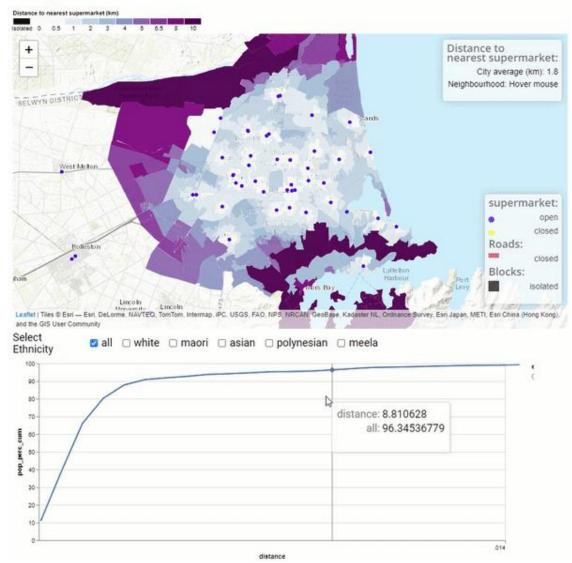


— More information

elect amenity	supermarket	•
elect hazard	liquefaction	•
Simulate Hazard		
1		

Note:

Distances are averaged over 10,000 simulations, roads and service outcomes are randomly selected from 1 of the many simulations

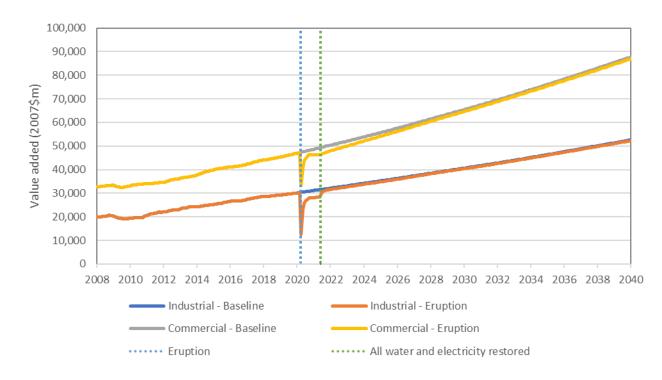


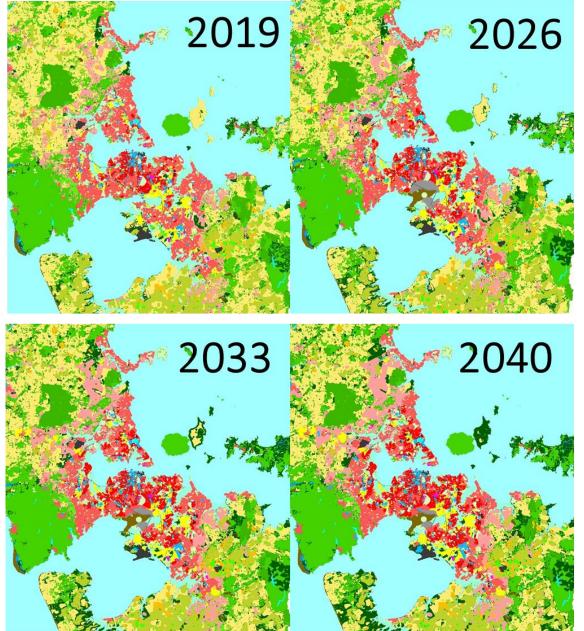
## Minimum Levels of Service

- Develop a framework to define and order emergency levels of service, that would allow interpretation by key stakeholders
- What 'emergency levels of service' for each infrastructure sector could be defined
- Outputs are intended to inform:
  - Lifeline utilities of where there may be gaps in delivery
  - Emergency management to inform planning
  - Community members 'what might I expect following a major event'

# Integrated Land Use/Economic Models

- Simulation of land use change and economic activity after volcanic eruption
- Future integration with improved and new infrastructure network models

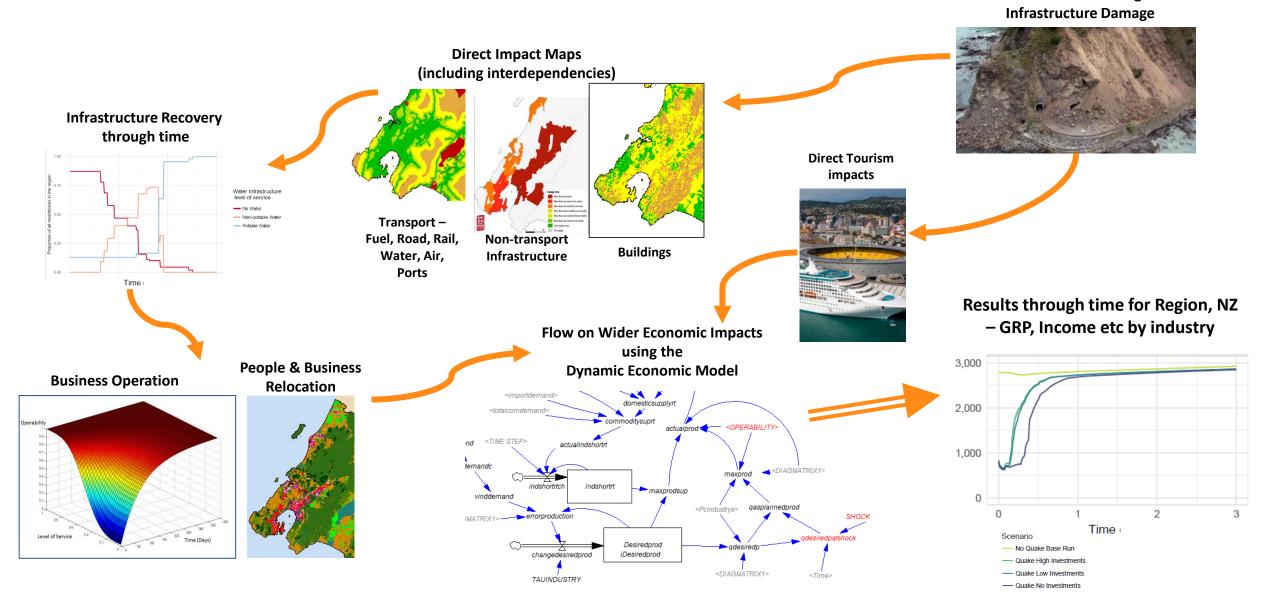




#### McDonald et al.

**Event Occurs - Building and** 

## Economic Impacts (MERIT)



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## Summary

- Broad range of research underway across the country
  - From hazard exposure through to decision making aspects
  - Improving specific areas with a view to incremental wider integration
- Good collaboration across the research environment
  - Working together to develop teams that will lead to the best outcomes
  - Improve efficiency of the engagement with industry
- Partnership with industry a key part to this success
  - Continued relationships with existing partners
  - Any wider interest or engagement is welcomed so please reach out

#### Questions?

- Liam Wotherspoon
  - <a>l.wotherspoon@auckland.ac.nz</a>
- Tom Wilson
  - <u>thomas.wilson@canterbury.ac.nz</u>

#### References

- Research Programme Links:
- Resilience to Natures Challenges National Science Challenge
- <u>https://resiliencechallenge.nz/</u>
- Te Hiranga Ru QuakeCoRE
- http://www.quakecore.nz/
- Increasing flood resilience across Aotearoa (Endeavour Programme)
- <u>https://niwa.co.nz/natural-hazards/research-projects/m%C4%81-te-haumaru-%C5%8D-te-wai-increasing-flood-resilience-across-aotearoa-0</u>
- Infrastructure Disruption from Coastal Flooding (Deep South National Science Challenge)
- <a href="https://deepsouthchallenge.co.nz/research-project/infrastructure-disruption-from-coastal-flooding/">https://deepsouthchallenge.co.nz/research-project/infrastructure-disruption-from-coastal-flooding/</a>
- Transitioning Taranaki to a Volcanic Future
- https://www.volcanicfutures.co.nz/
- DEVORA: Determining Volcanic Risk in Auckland
- https://www.devora.org.nz/

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