



Conference  
and Exhibition

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA  
Red Rock Resort  
September 24–26, 2018

# Polyethylene pipeline performance against earthquake

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**In Japan , polyethylene (PE) pipe have been used for a long time , but its usage is limited for water service(low density PE/PE50) and gas service(media density PE/PE80).**

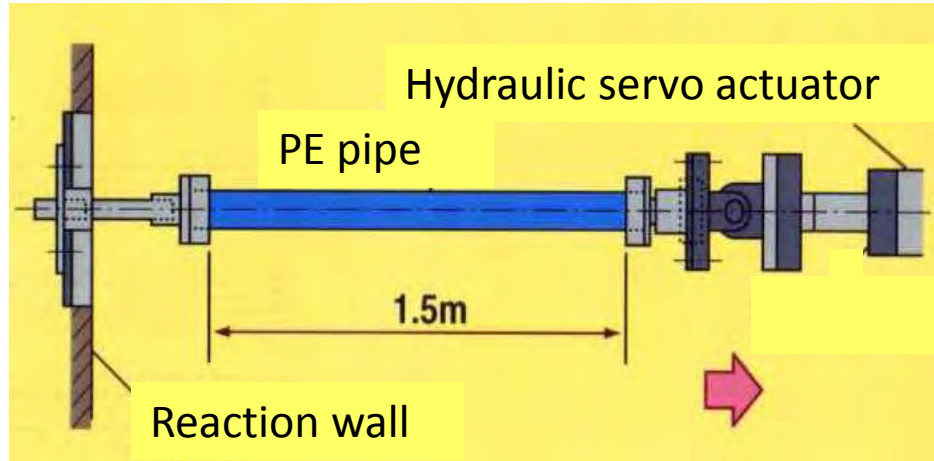
**However , after 1995 Hyogoken Nanbu Earthquake ,it started to sell PE pipeline (hige density PE/PE100) for water distribution applications , because no damage on PE pipes at the earthquake was high evaluated.**

**We have been verified the characteristics of PE pipeline (PE100) from the viewpoint of seismic performance.**



# 1. Material property of Polyethylene (Tensile and compression )

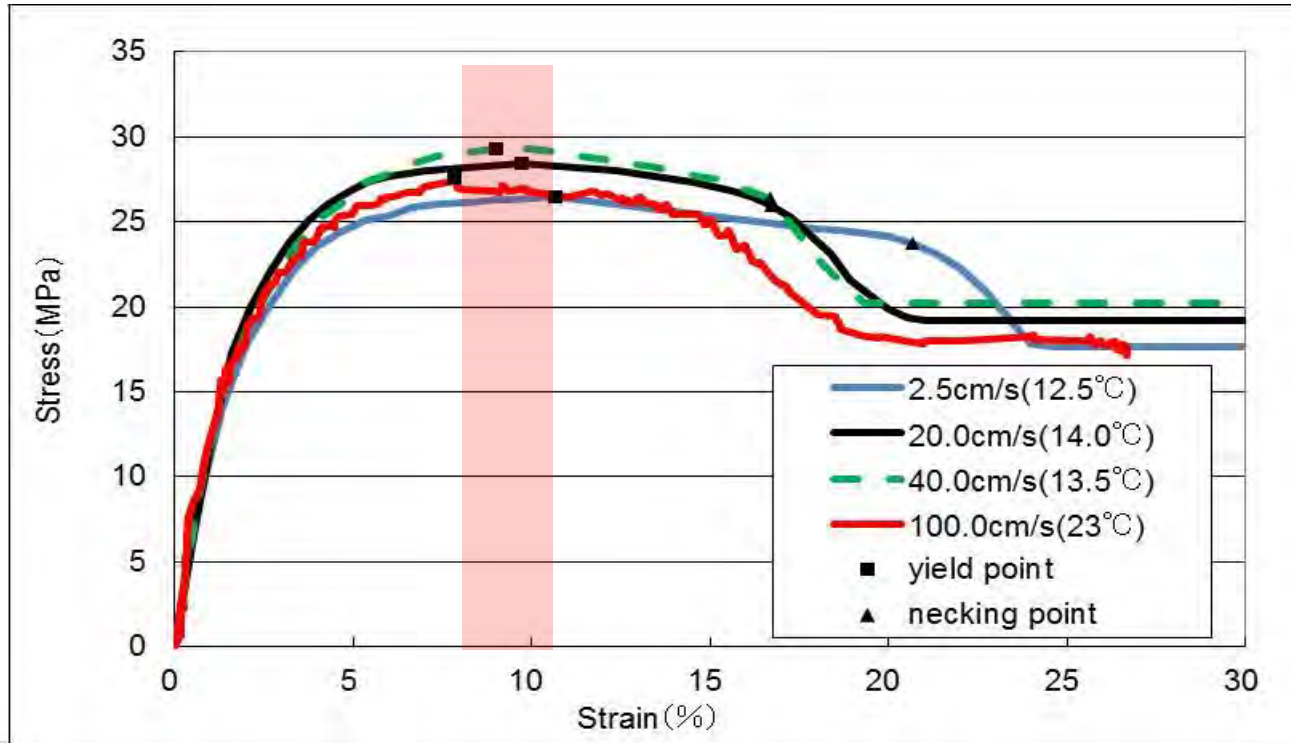
# Outline of the longitudinal stretch experiment



D=90mm  
t =8.2mm  
(SDR11)



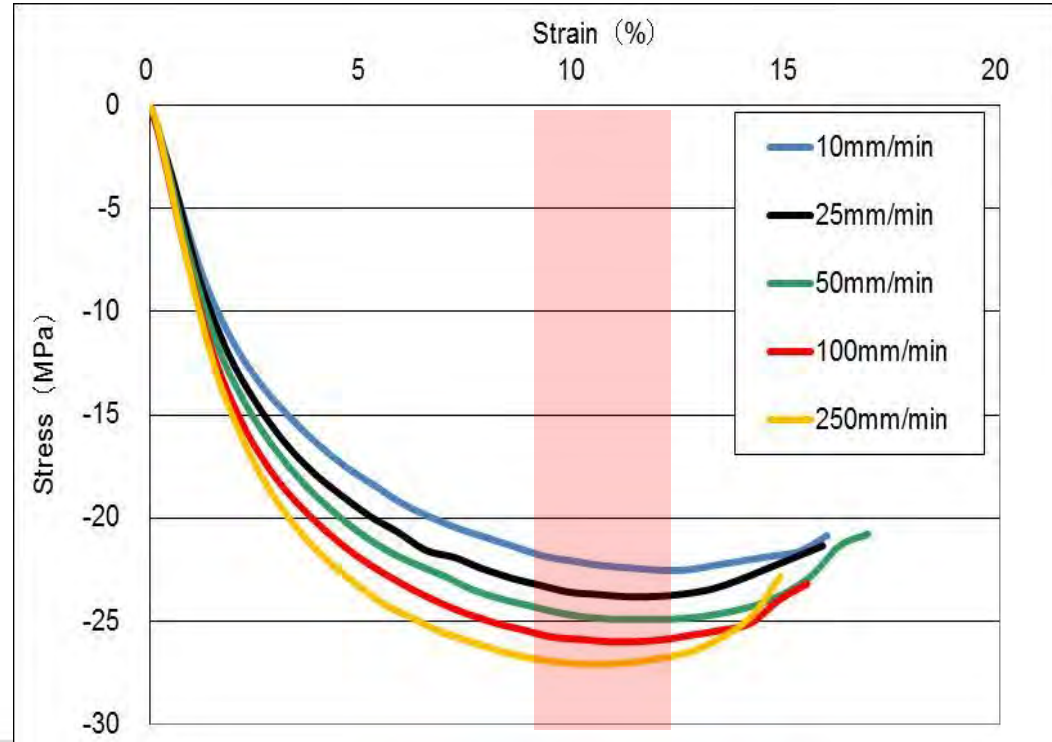
# Tensile stress-strain curve



# Compression stress-strain curve



D=180mm  
t =16.4mm  
(SDR11)  
L=500mm





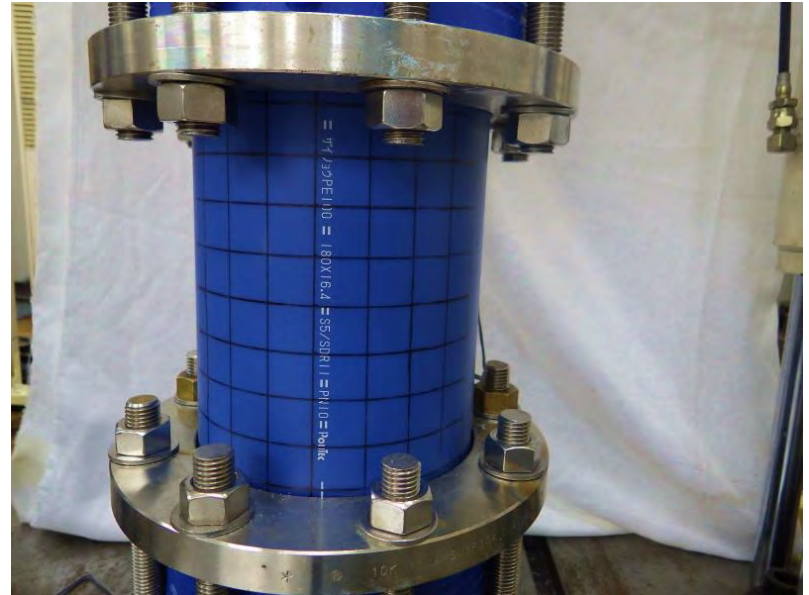
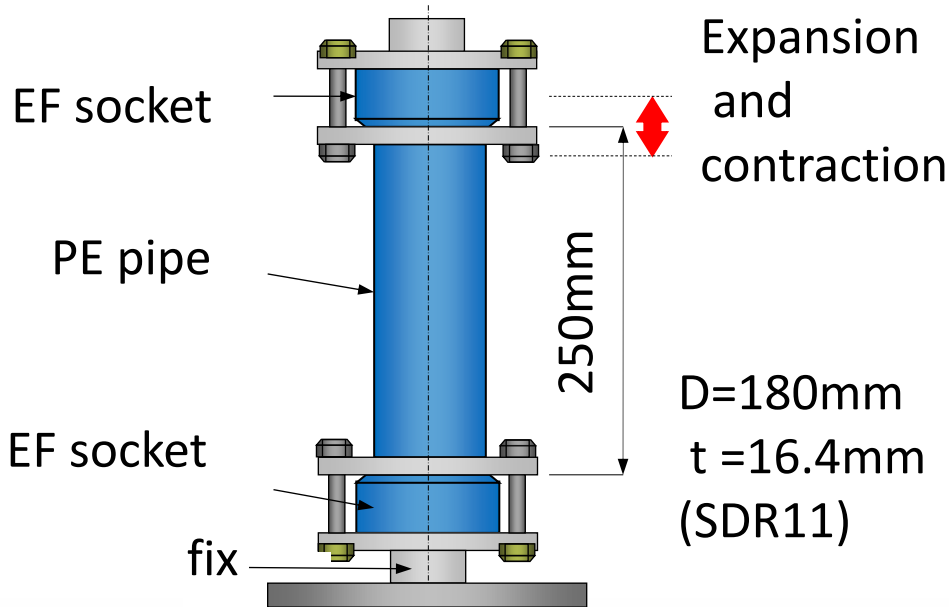
# **2. Seismic test**

**(Repetitive expansion and contraction test)**



# Seismic test

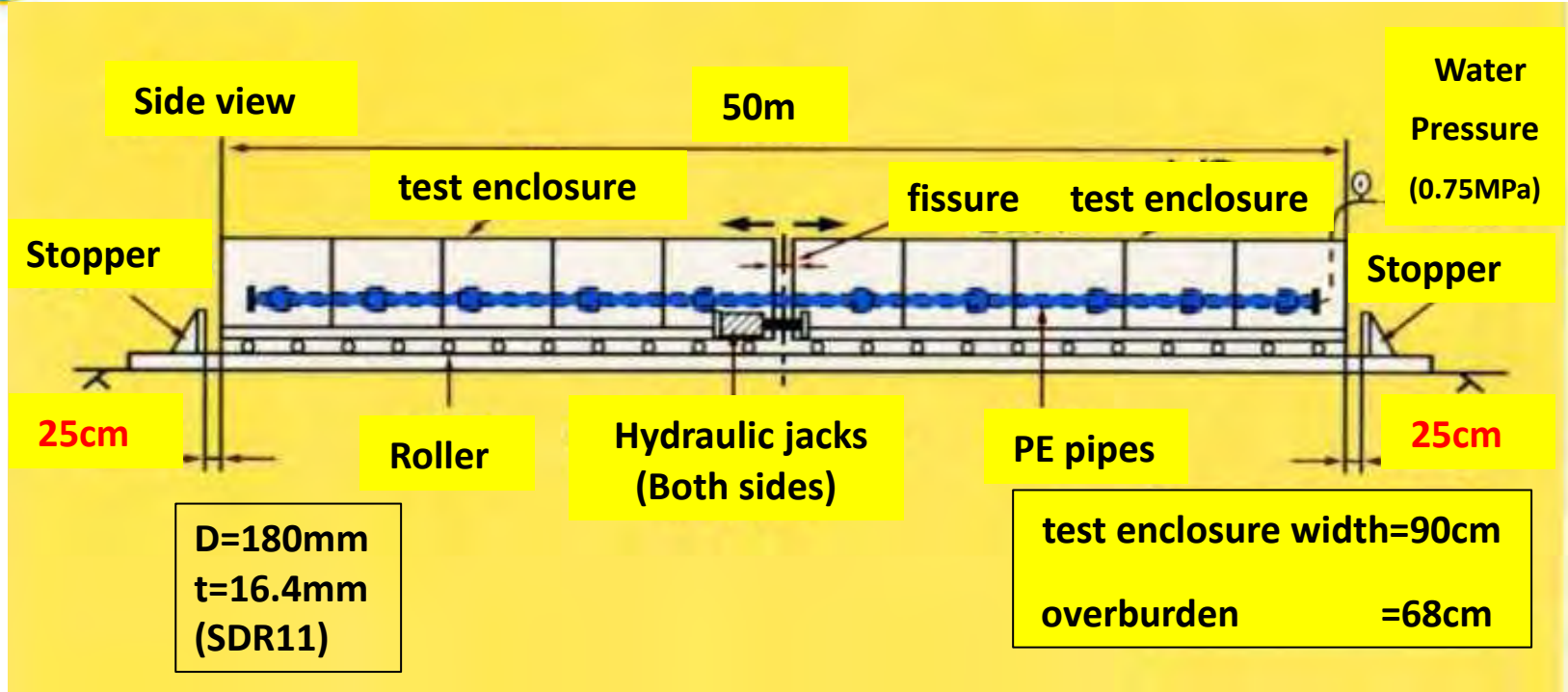
(Repetitive expansion and contraction test)



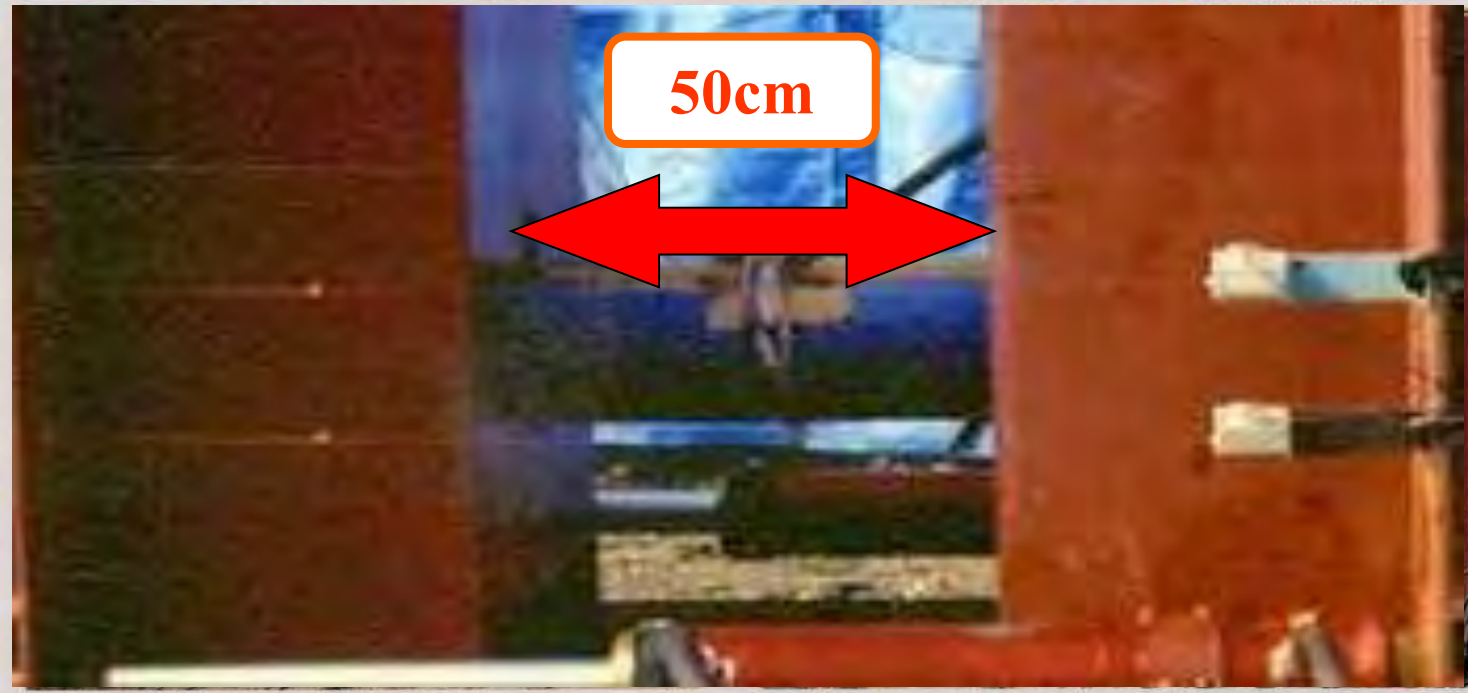


# 3. Real scale simulated test

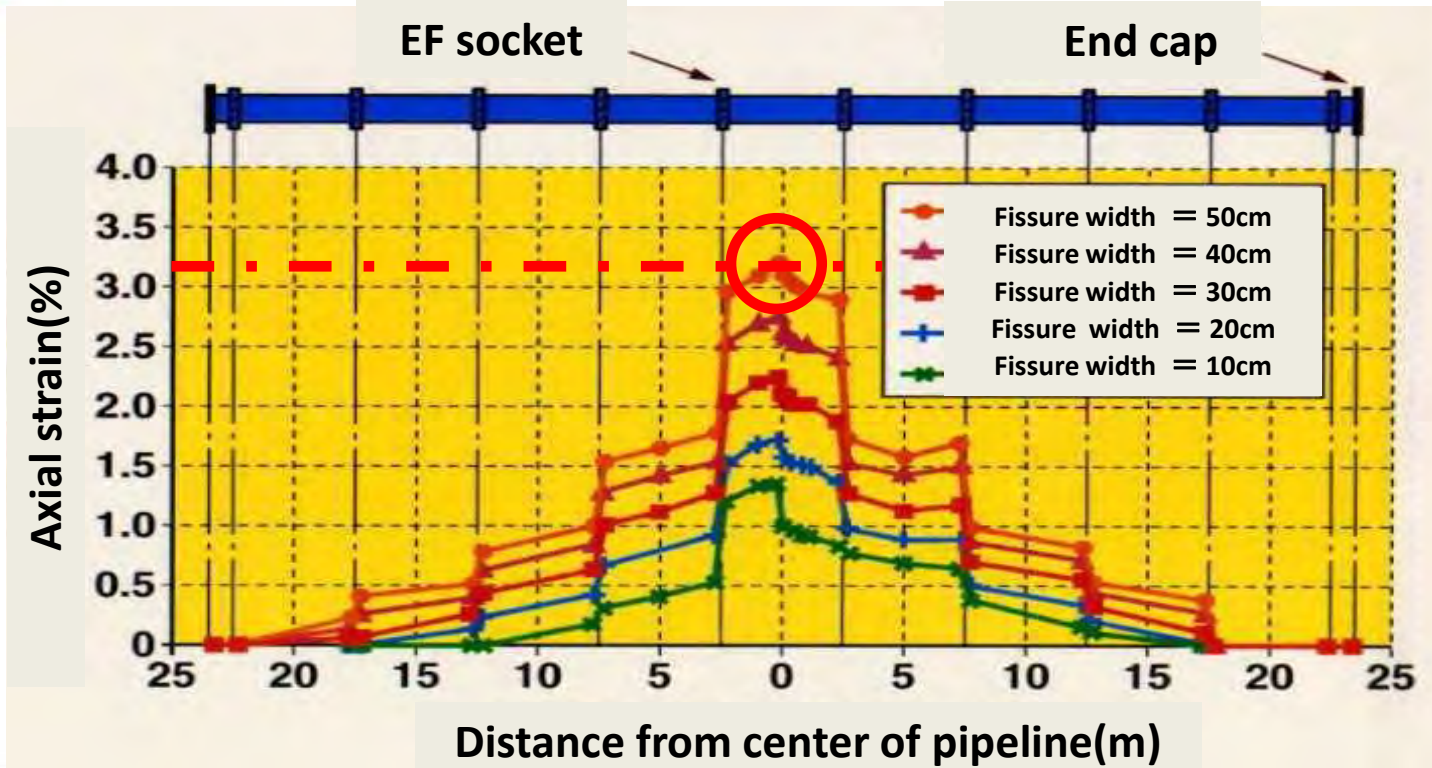
# Outline of the Fissure experiment



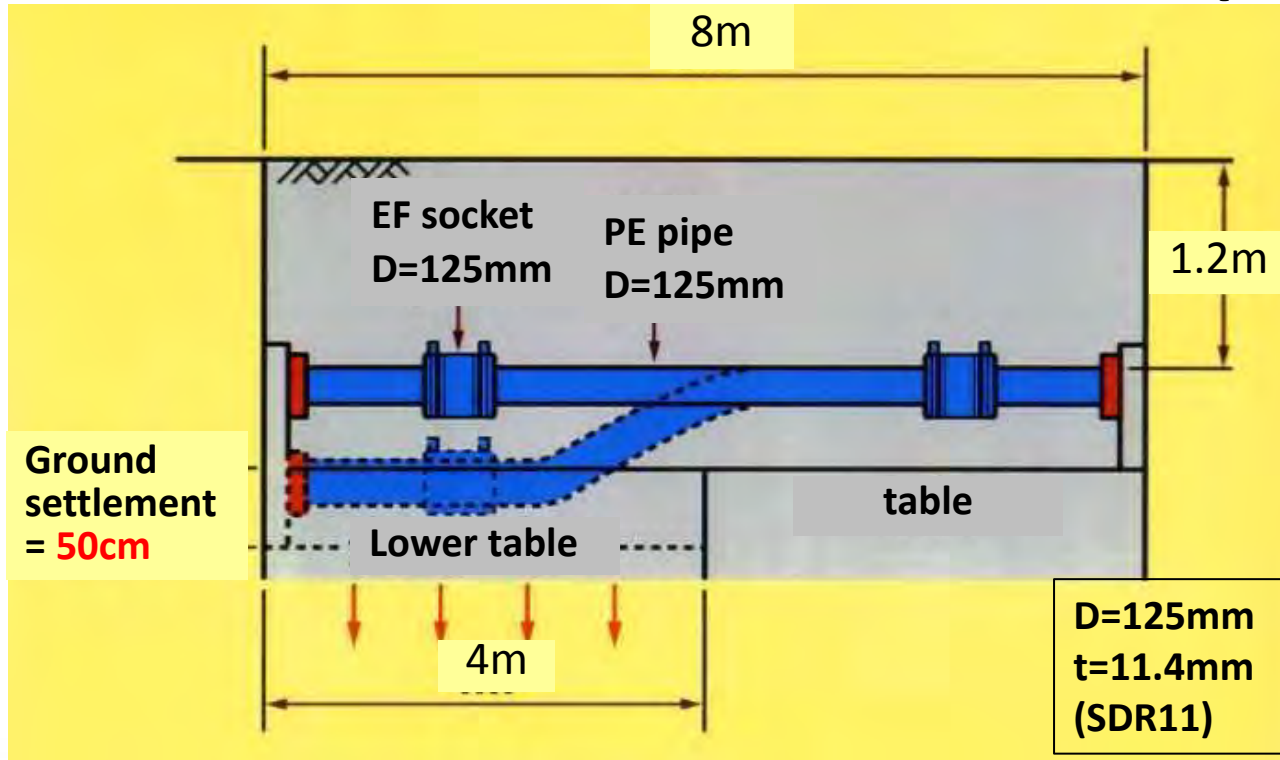
## Outline of the fissure experiment



# Longitudinal strain distribution



# Outline of the Ground Settlement experiment



# Outline of the Ground Settlement experiment



**Before experiment**

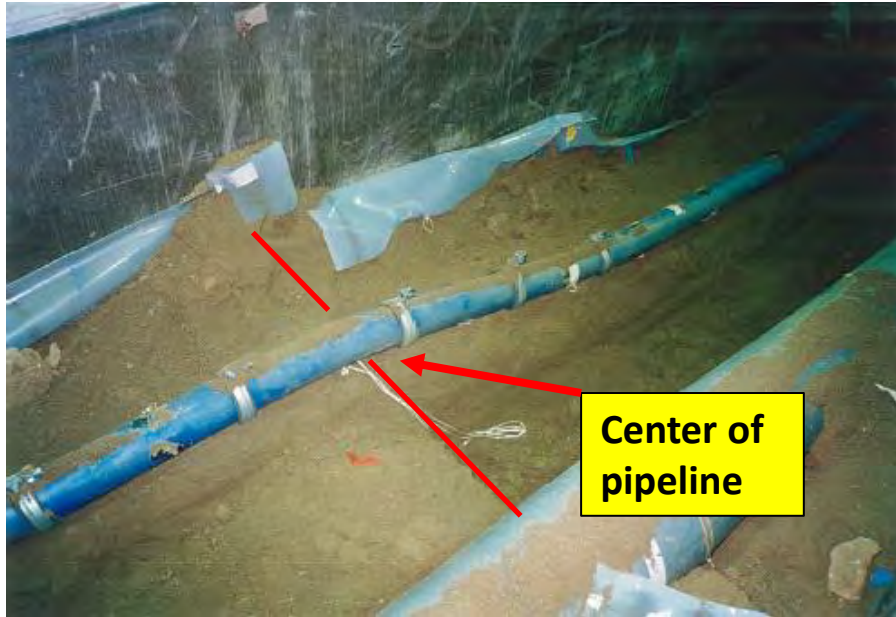


**After experiment**



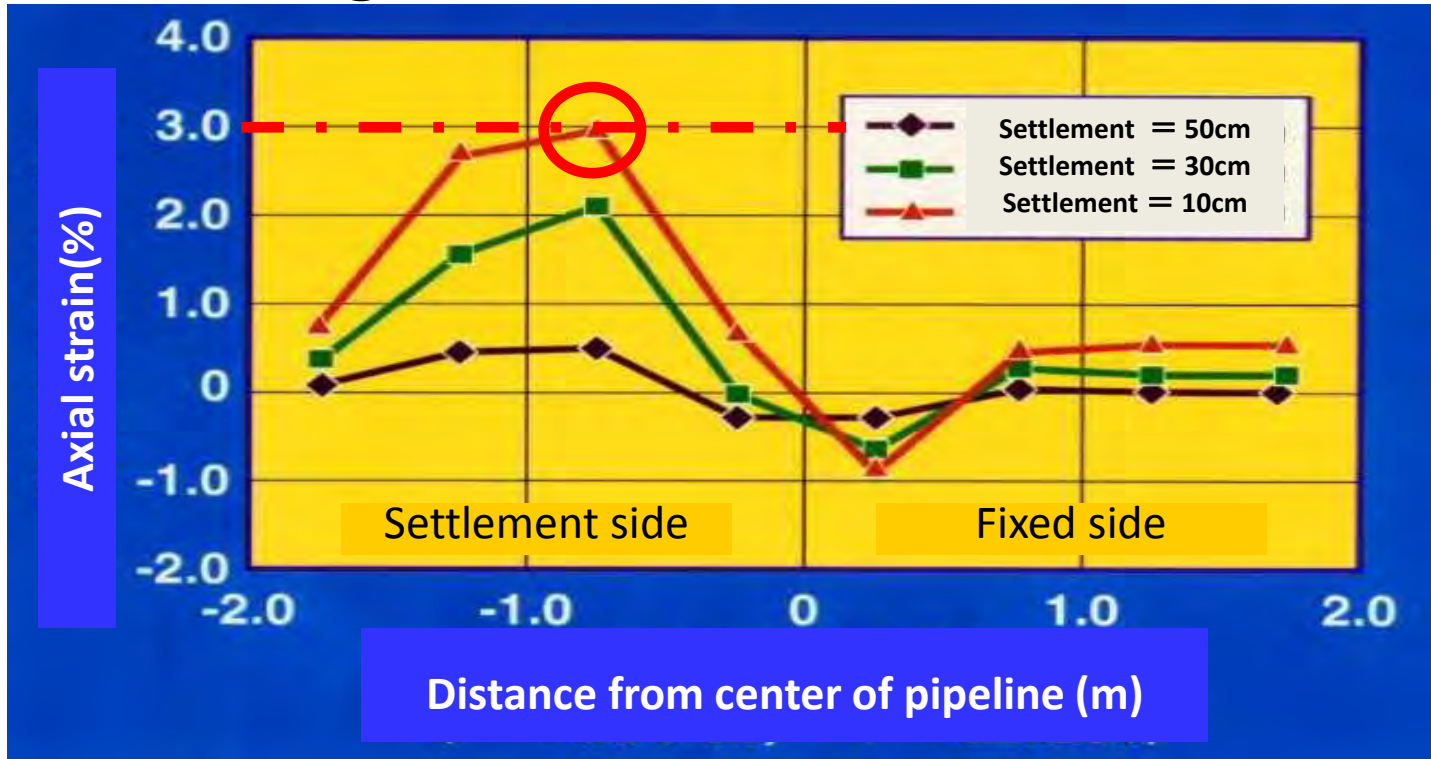
Real scale simulated test

# Outline of the Ground Settlement experiment

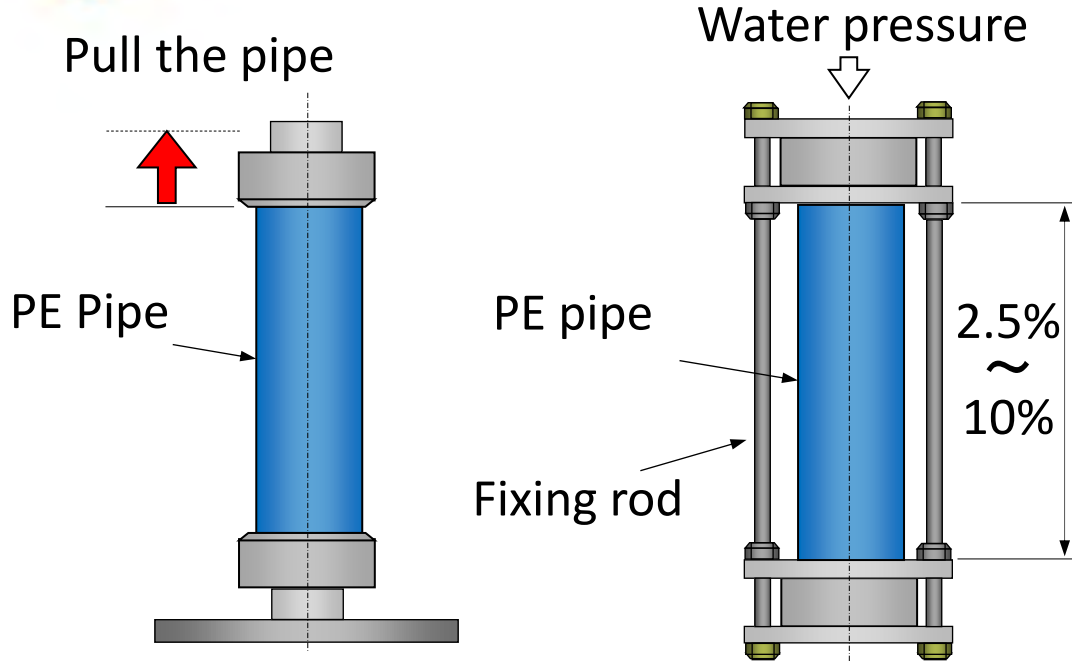




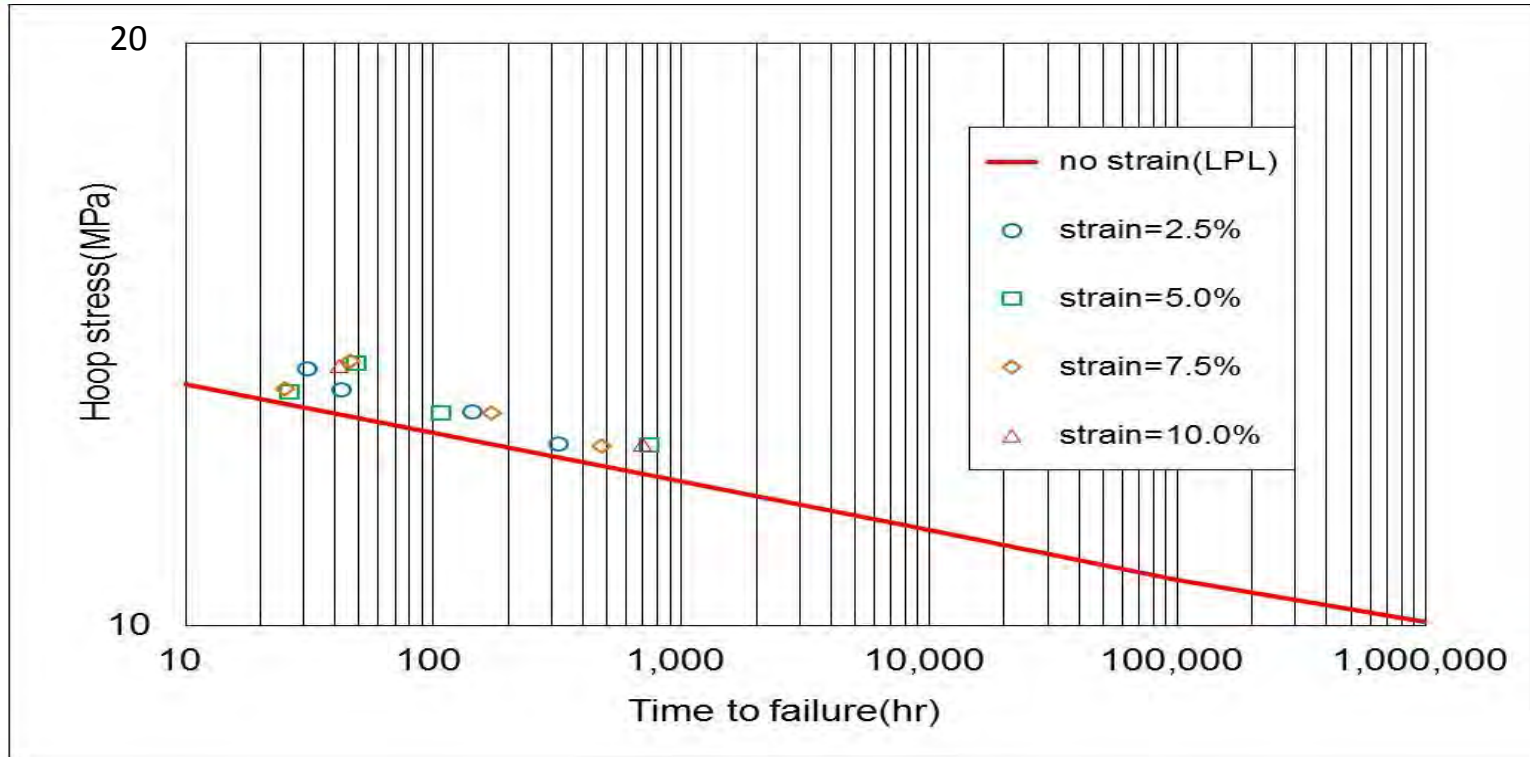
# Longitudinal strain distribution



# Hydrostatic strength of straiend pipe



# Hydrostatic strength of strained pipe





# 4. Investigation of PE pipeline after earthquake



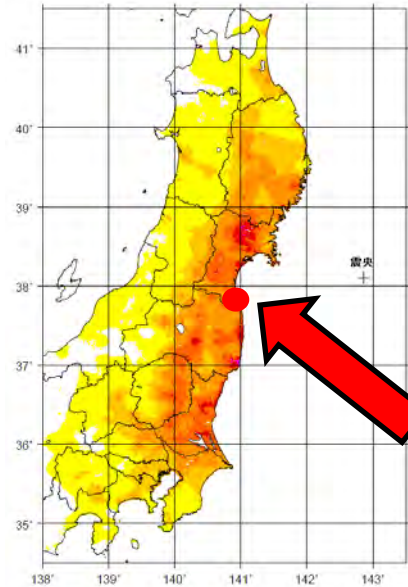
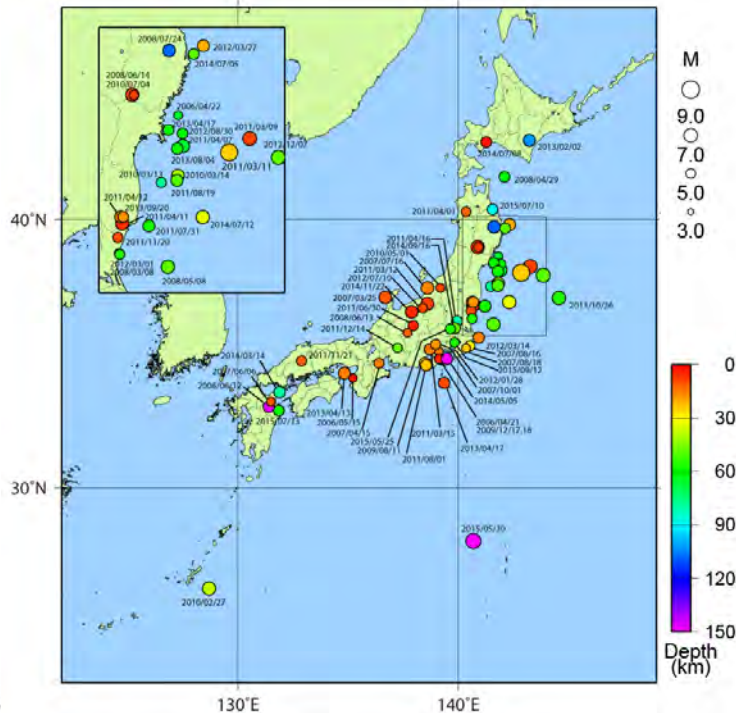
# Investigation of PE pipeline after earthquake

Name of earthquake	Magnitude	Total length of PE	Damage
2003 Miyagiken Hokubu Earthquake	6.4	10km	None
2003 Tokachi-oki Earthquake	8.0	2.6km	None
2004 Mid Niigata Prefecture Earthquake	6.8	11.4km	None
2004 Noto Hanto Earthquake	6.9	2km	None
2007 Niigataken Chuetsu-oki Earthquake	6.8	13km	None
2008 Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake	7.2	47.4km	None
2011The Great East Japan Earthquake	9.0	996km	None
2016 Kumamoto Earthquake	7.3	147.7km	None

✘ Except for extreme cases like tsunami and ground collapse

# “Tsunami” of 2011 The Great East Japan Earthquake

The earthquake occurred in Japan



**Shinchi-machi  
Fukushima Prefecture**

Web : Japan Meteorological Agency

# “Tsunami” of 2011 The Great East Japan Earthquake



Before “Tsunami”

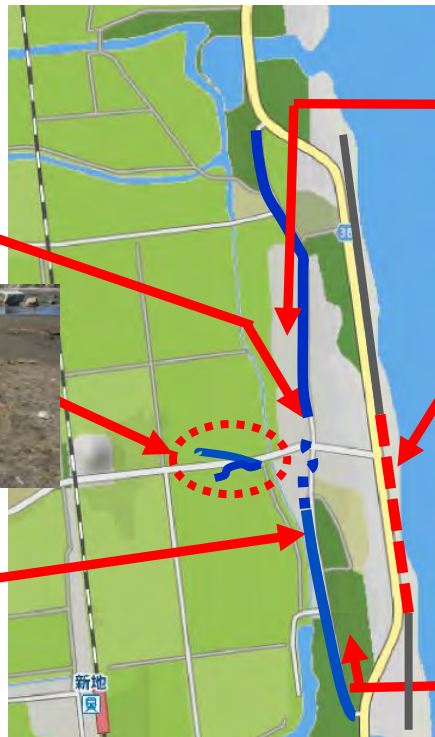
After “Tsunami”

# “Tsunami” of 2011 The Great East Japan Earthquake

Northside Breakpoint



Southside Breakpoint



Destroyed seawall



PE Pipe was not broken  
where the seawall is  
not destroyed.



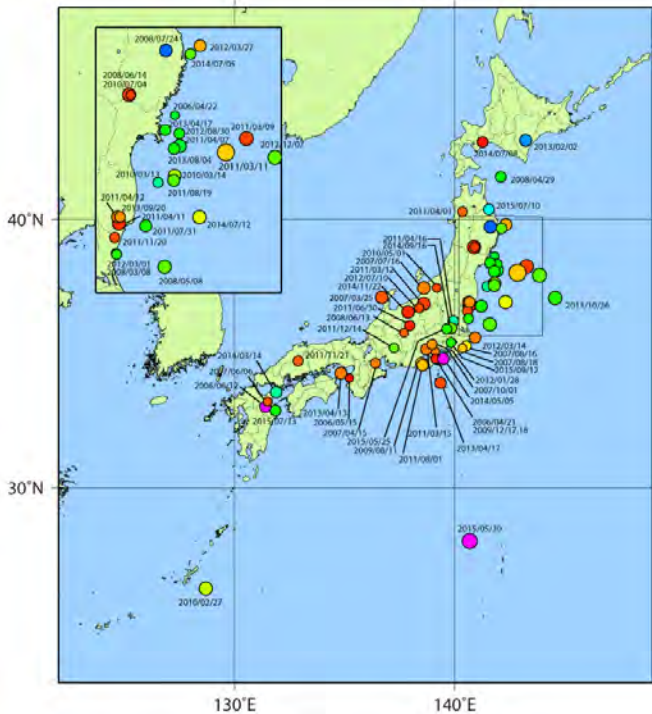


## Test result of PE pipe scoured by “Tsunami”

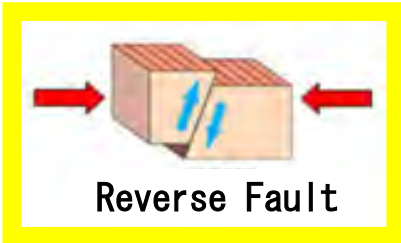
No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Result	standard
1	Elongation at break	$\geq 350\%$	613%	ISO 4427-2
2	Yield stress	$\geq 20\text{MPa}$	28MPa	JWWA K 144※
3	Hydrostatic strength at 20°C	No failure	No failure	ISO 4427-2
		12.4MPa 100h		
4	Hydrostatic strength at 80°C	No failure	No failure	ISO 4427-2
		5.4MPa 165h		
5	Destroying water pressure	$\geq 4.0\text{MPa}$	5.5MPa	JWWA K 144※

※ Japan Waterworks Association (JWWA) Standard

# 2014 Nagano prefecture Kamishiro fault Earthquake



# 2014 Nagano prefecture Kamishiro fault Earthquake



80cm

Before earthquake

After earthquake



Investigation of PE  
pipeline after earthquake

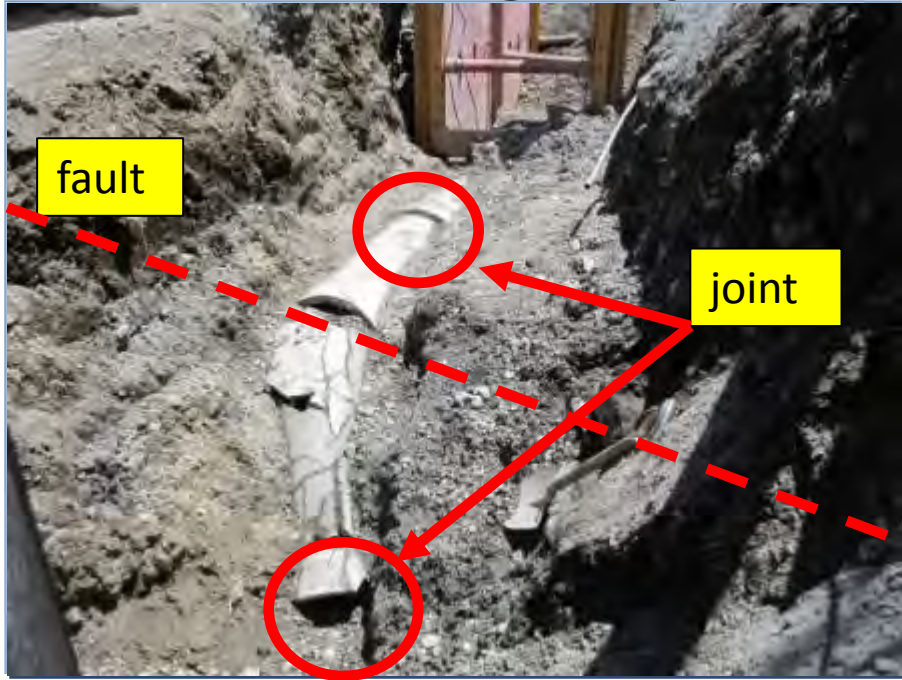
# 2014 Nagano prefecture Kamishiro fault Earthquake



# 2014 Nagano prefecture Kamishiro fault Earthquake



# 2014 Nagano prefecture Kamishiro fault Earthquake



**Destroyed sewer pipeline (Reinforced concrete pipe :450mm)**



# 5. Conclusions



# Conclusions

1. The yield strain of the PE pipe for both longitudinal tensile and compressive was about 8%, and, until reaching the yield point, the pipe deformed evenly.
2. The maximum pipe strain obtained by the 50cm fissure and uneven ground settlement experiments was about 3%.
3. We investigated PE pipeline damages after actual earthquakes. There was no damage by ground deformation, seismic motions and liquefaction, except for extreme cases like *tsunami* and ground collapse.





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