Tohoku Chapter, Architectural Institute of Japan Quick Reconnaissance Report of East Japan Earthquake Disaster March 20, 2011/03/21

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1. Central Part of Sendai City

Very few structural damage was observed in the central business area. Breakage of window glass panes could be seen occasionally. Photo 1 shows a 37-story steel and steel encased reinforced concrete office building utilizing vibration control devices and a 29-story reinforced concrete base-isolated building; both were structurally undamaged. The elevator system, electricity and water services resumed their operation two days after the earthquake



Photo 2 shows a bank building without structural damage.

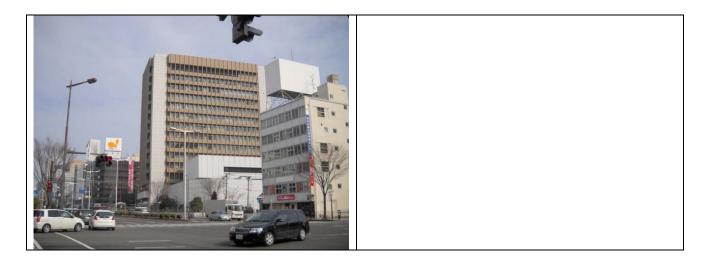


Photo 3 shows the scene of the central Sendai: All buildings are undamaged.



2. Damage in Residential Areas

As an example of damage in residential areas, the damage of Yagiyama district is shown. As seen in Photos 4 and 5, damage cannot be seen.



3. Fall of Concrete Block Walls

Some concrete block walls at the periphery of residence plot fell down during the 1978 Miyagi-ken Oki earthquake, killing school children. Sendai Municipal Government promoted the seismic strengthening of concrete block walls. This earthquake revealed the effectiveness of the program; not many concrete block walls fell down.





Photo 6: Concrete block walls (Undamaged)

Photo 7: Concrete Block walls (Undamaged)

On the other hand, masonry walls made of tuff stone called Oya-ishi were observed to fall down in many places (Photos 8 and 9)



Photo 8: Fall of tuff masonry walls



Photo 9: Damage of tuff masonry walls

Damage Statistics of Towns and Villages in Miyagi Prefecture

- 1. Cities and Towns Reported in the following section (See Map at the end)
- (1) Sendai City
- (2) Natori City
- (3) Iwanuma City
- (4) Yamamoto-machi
- (5) Ishinomaki City
- (6) Motoyoshi-machi
- (7) Kesennuma City
- (8) Wakuya City
- (9) Shiogama City
- (10) Matsushima-machi
- (11) Higashi-Matsushima City

2. Damage

Damage is caused either by (1) ground shaking or by (2) tsunami tidal wave. The building near coast line was mostly damaged by tsunami waves rather than ground shaking. The damage in various cities and towns (machi) are outlined in the following sections.

2.1 Natori City

Very few structural damage was seen in the central part of the city. The region from the coast to 5 km east of Sendai Toubu (Eastern) highway suffered tsunami attack. Photos 1 and 2 show the damage by tsunami attacks. The severity of damage becomes worse toward the coast.

Next report	Next report
Photo 1: Natori City (1)	Photo 2: Natori City (2)

2.2 Iwanuma City

Very few structural damage was observed in the central part of the city. The region from the coast to 5 km east of Sendai Toubu (Eastern) highway suffered tsunami attack. In a hospital building, tsunami wave reached as high as the third floor (possibly 7 m). There is no photo.

2.3 Yamamoto-machi

Damage was not many in the central part of the town. The region from the coast to 3 km east of National Route 6 suffered tsunami attack. Photos 3 and 4 show the damage by tsunami attack.





Photo 3: Debris was carried to National Route 6

Photo 4: Carried away debris

2.4 Shiogama City

Buildings on the hill side suffered no damage. Building damage increases toward the coast. Photos 5 and 6 show the damage.





Photo 5: Damaged area of Shiogama City

Photo 6: Undamaged area of Shiogama City

2.5 Isihnomaki City

The central part of the city was also attacked by tsunami waves (Photos 7 to 10).



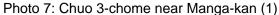




Photo 8: Chuo 3-chome, near Manga-kan (2)



Photo 9: Tachimachi commercial district (1)



Photo 10: Tachimachi commercial district

2.6 Motoyoshi-machi

From Sendai, the investigation team came to Kesennuma City through Motoyoshi-machi, using National Route 4 and National Route 346. It took three hours from Sendai to Motoyoshi-machi. Before Motyoshi-machi, the team visited Tajiri-machi and Semine-machi to find very few structural damage. The team saw some damage in Sanuma-machi. All these towns are located inland, the damage was mainly caused by ground shaking, No photos are shown herein.

At Motoyoshi-machi, a school and the municipal building both on the hill side showed no damage. The damage near the coast was quite severe by tsunami wave attack (Photos 11 to 16). The tsunami wave height was estimated to be 20 to 30 m near Ohtani coast.



Photo 11: Damage by tsunami wave



Photo 12: Tsunami wave height could be seen



Photo 13: Tsunami wave passed across the bank



Photo 14: Tsunami wave reached the top of the blue sheet



Photo 16: A drive-in building near the shore



Photo 16: Devastation by tsunami wave

2.7 Kesennuma City

It is possible to go to Kesennuma City from Motoyoshi-machi through National Route 45. Those buildings located on the hill suffered small damage. The buildings in the low land suffered severe damage from tsunami attack. Photos 17 to 20 show the damage on the "sight-seeing pier." The tsunami wave reached

the third floor of a three-story reinforced concrete building across the pier; the wave height must have reached as high as 7 m..



The area along the Kesennuma Railway suffered tsunami damage due to the flooding of the Ohkawa River (Photos 21-24).



Photo 21: Damage due to flooding of the Ohkawa River



Photo 23: Tsunami wave crossed the railway line

Photo 22: Damage on railway of the Kesennuma Railway



Photo 24: The tsunami wave height may be estimated

The Kesennuma Municipal Office building is located on the hill and suffered no damage (Photo 25). Mikka-machi is located on the hill and the area suffered no damage (Photo 26).



Photo 25: Kesennuma Municipal Office building



Photo 26: Mikkamachi township

