網格化地震衝擊評估技術的發展與應用

Development and Application of Grid-based Earthquake Scenario Impact Assessment Technology

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摘要

地震衝擊資訊平台(TERIA)為國家災害防救科技中心於 2015 年建置之網格化地震衝擊評估與查詢應用平台,以 500mx500m 地理網格為單元,並運用地理空間資訊,提供具量化與空間化的地震災害衝擊情境評估資訊。多年來開發各種基本評估功能及根據操作者使用經驗修改平台分析模組與展示介面,使用者可透過 TERIA 查詢研究區域內的人口、建物、交通、水電等以及公有建物耐震能力的空間分布與統計,自行設定震源進行衝擊分析,查詢並下載分析結果圖資與數值資料;或者於地區主題式應用介面自動化匯出地礦中心公布 36 條活動斷層引致最大可能地震規模之衝擊評估結果統計報表,應用於震災防救業務計畫。TERIA 並開發地震衝擊分析沙盒介面,以利與外部學者專家合作開發地震衝擊評估新模組、新參數之可能。

TERIA 平台上架伊始,便支援 105 年度 921 國家防災日地震演練,以及北北基桃聯合演練、宜蘭縣、屏東縣、高雄市等各縣市地震演練之情境分析與模擬;並建立地震分析衝擊情境協助第七屆、第九屆行政院災害防救專家諮詢委員會政策建議。此外,因應中央災害防救會報第 36 次會報決議「大規模地震模擬情境案」任務需求,應用 TERIA 進行情境式防災規劃主題圖之開發,於 106 年完成山腳斷層規模 6.6 地震、107 年完成花蓮外海琉球海溝發生規模 8.0 地震,110 年完成中洲構造規模 6.9 地震、111 年完成新城斷層規模 6.9 地震等之情境模擬,進而支援 107 年、109 年、111 年、112 年國家防災日地震演練規劃。

TERIA 平台持續擴充全臺資料庫及評估模組的建置與更新,同時因應防災需求不斷 精進平台使用介面與運算效能,據以建立合理且具科學依據之地震衝擊分析情境,做為 地震防災政策規劃與工作推動之具體參考,以提升臺灣整體社會的地震防災韌性。

關鍵詞:地震,衝擊評估,網格化,防災

Abstract

Taiwan Earthquake Impact Research and Information Application Platform (TERIA) is developed to assess the seismic impact based on variety of inventory database collected from government agencies. Incorporated with geographic information system (GIS) analysis through digitized grid, TERIA is qualified to analyze the response of ground motion, potential of liquefaction and landslide, damages of buildings, roads, bridges, portable water system, power supply system and displaying those results in 500m×500m grids on interactive interfaces. For years we take TERIA to support academic research, to enhance assessment models, to study and review the comprehensive earthquake impact scenario, and to apply integrated information and data for the tasks on disaster mitigation and prevention.

TERIA has been applied in National Earthquake Drills and local government earthquake drills over the years. For example, TERIA has completed the earthquake scenario simulations for the Shanchiao Fault (Magnitude 6.6) in 2017, the Ryukyu Trench(Magnitude 8.0) in 2018, the Chungchou Structure (Magnitude 6.9) in 2021, and the Hsincheng Fault (Magnitude 6.9) in 2022, in order to support the planning of National Earthquake Drills in 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2023. The established database and achievements can be adopted as a reference for future compound-disaster studies, disaster mitigation strategy planning, and government policy recommendation. To strengthen the disaster resilience against future major earthquakes and improve the earthquake disaster management system in Taiwan, TERIA keeps on expanding and updating the database and assessment modules in response to disaster prevention needs.

Keywords: Earthquake, Impact Assessment, Gridding, Disaster Reduction