

Lecture #4

Probabilistic Seismic Risk Analysis for building and industrial systems

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Outline

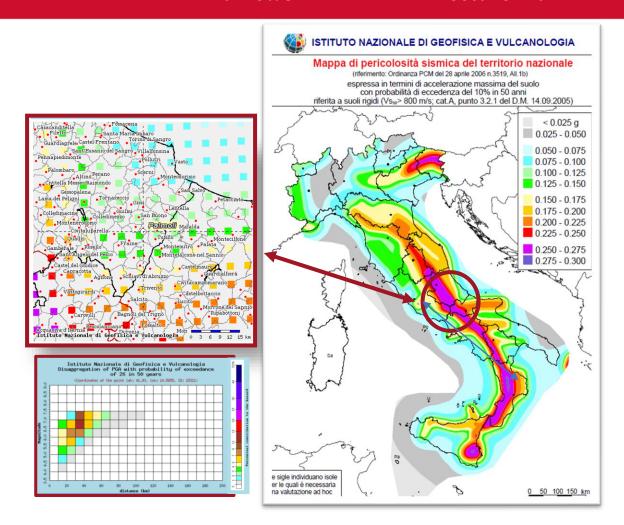
Seismic Risk

PBEE-PEER Framework

Lecture Plan

Outline:

- Motivations: earthquake and losses
- Hazard curves and fragility functions
- PBEE-PEER framework
- Lecture Plan





seismic risk

«Risk has been defined, for management purposes, as the potential economic, social and environmental consequences of hazardous events that may occur in a specified period of time. »



seismic risk ≠ seismic hazard

«A seismic hazard is the probability that an earthquake will occur in a given geographic area, within a given window of time, and with ground motion intensity exceeding a given threshold. »

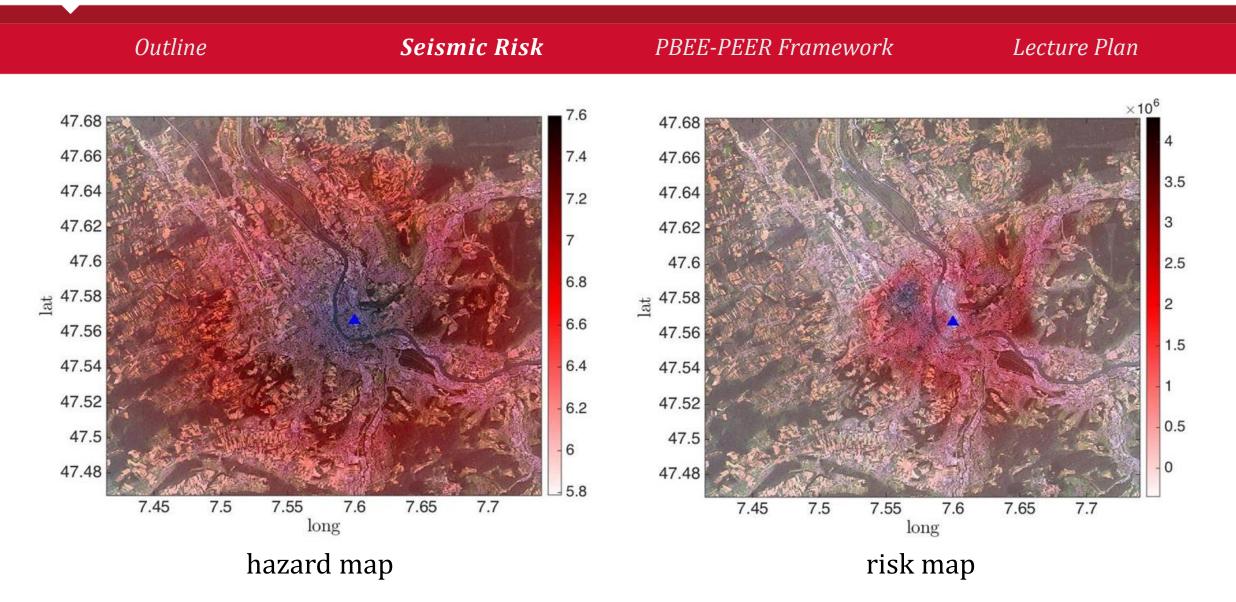


Outline Seismic Risk Lecture Plan PBEE-PEER Framework 47.68 47.66 7.4 47.64 7.2 47.62 47.6 6.8 tg 47.58 6.6 47.56 47.54 6.4 47.52 6.2 47.5 6 47.48 5.8 7.45 7.5 7.55 7.6 7.65 7.7 long hazard map



Outline Seismic Risk Lecture Plan PBEE-PEER Framework $\times 10^6$ 47.68 47.66 3.5 47.64 47.62 47.6 2.5 超 47.58 47.56 1.5 47.54 47.52 0.5 47.5 0 47.48 7.55 7.45 7.5 7.6 7.65 7.7 long risk map







HAZARD * FRAGILITY * LOSS = SEISMIC RISK



Outline

Seismic Risk

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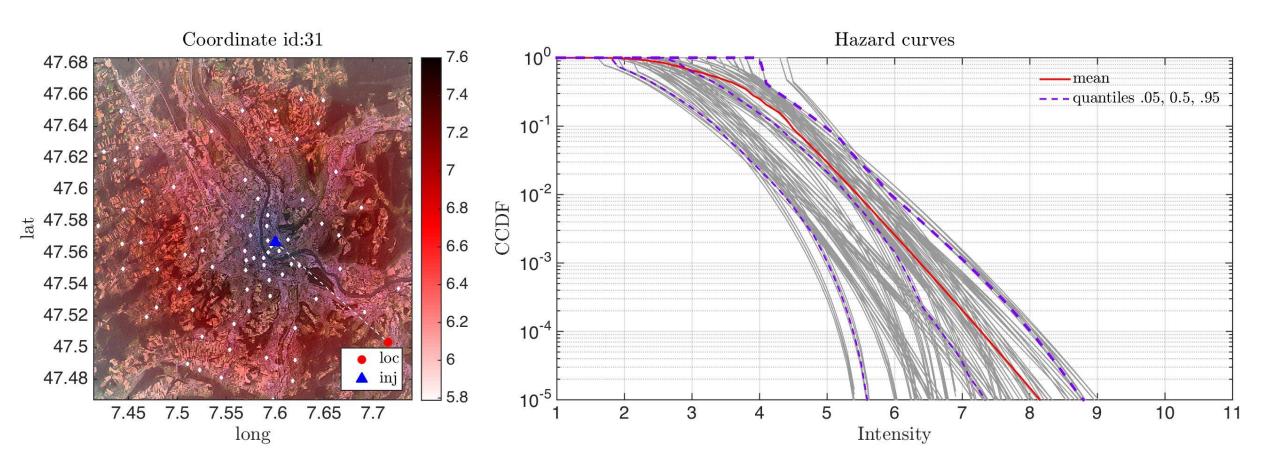
HAZARD

* FRAGILITY

LOSS

= SEISMIC
RISK







Outline Seismic Risk Lecture Plan PBEE-PEER Framework * FRAGILITY HAZARD >





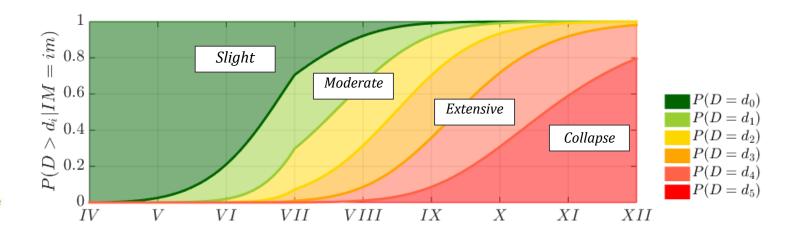
DG 1: Slight Damage

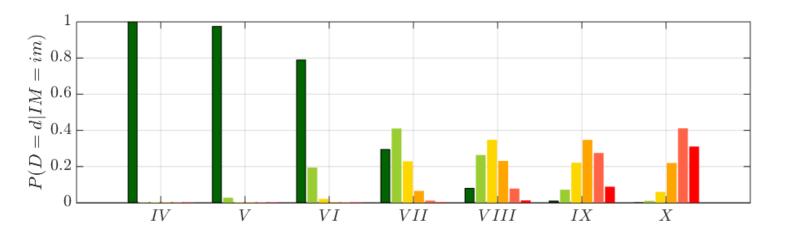


DG 2: Moderate Damage







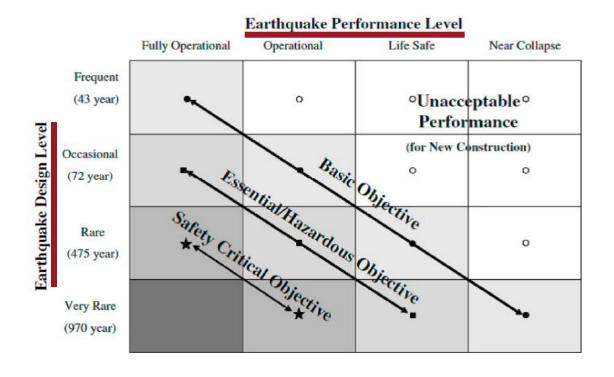




PBEE-PEER framework



PBEE: Performance Based Earthquake Engineering



PBEE concept: seismic performance objectives vs seismic hazard level. © Poland et al., (1995)-Vision 2000: Performance Based Earthquake Engineering of buildings. Structural Engineers Association of California, Sacramento, CA.

The **PEER-PBEE** Framework

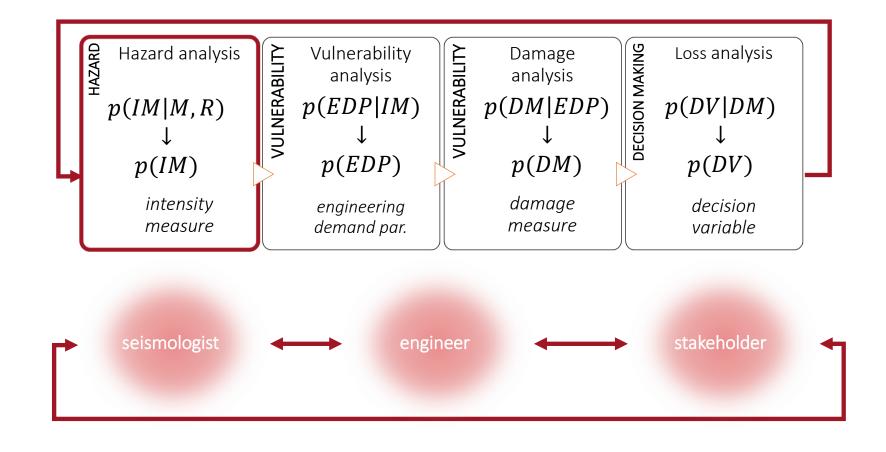
$$IM \longrightarrow EDP \longrightarrow DM \longrightarrow DV$$

$$\lambda(dv) = \int_{d} \int_{edp} \int_{im} G(dv|d)|dG(d|edp)||dG(edp|im)||d\lambda(im)|$$

where im is an intensity measure (e.g., peak ground acceleration, peak ground velocity, spectral acceleration, etc.), edp is an engineering demand parameter (e.g., interstorey drift), d is a damage measure (e.g., minor, medium, extensive, collapse), dv is a decision variable (e.g., monetary losses, fatalities, etc.), $\lambda(x)$ is the mean annual rate of events exceeding a given threshold for a given variable x, and $G(y|x) = P(Y \ge y|X = x)$ is the conditional complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF)



The **PEER-PBEE** Framework





Objectives & Lecture Plan:

(1h00) Probabilistic seismic hazard (C.Nardin)



Definition and time scales

. Models of earthquake occurrence and hazard integral



iii. LAB → PSHA

• (0h45) Vulnerability (C.Nardin)



Fragility functions: methods and applications



LAB \rightarrow Computation of probability of damage state of a building $\frac{\hat{g}}{\hat{g}}$

