

# **EARL**

## **SOFTWARE FOR EARTHQUAKE RISK, LOSS & LIFECYCLE ASSESSMENT**

Version 1.0  
Manual

Prepared by

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Elkady, A. and Lignos, D. G. (2020). "EaRL - Software for earthquake risk, loss and lifecycle assessment."

*SoftwareX*, \*\*\*\*.

## Download and Support Links

GitHub Repository: <https://github.com/amaelkady/EaRL>

Registration Form: <https://forms.gle/CkfSBmjhqATJZQJj6>

Video Tutorials on YouTube: [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLz\\_XdUL-6Y\\_nbmyXU7Pcdg\\_XDwwwgGXjF](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLz_XdUL-6Y_nbmyXU7Pcdg_XDwwwgGXjF)



## 1. Installation

The step-by-step installation procedure of the software, in Windows, is discussed in this section. Note that EaRL v1.0 executable is only made available for Windows machines, however, the software can run directly on a Mac machine using the Matlab source code. Figure 1.1 shows all the files/folder that are downloaded by the user through the EaRL's GitHub repository. These are as follows:

- *EaRL\_Installer.exe* this is the main installation file.
- *EaRL Manual.pdf* this is EaRL's manual and installation guide.
- *Supporting Documents* this folder includes all the pre-formatted and template files that can be modified by the user and imported into the different modules in EaRL.
- *USGS Hazard MAT Data* this folder contains the source seismic hazard data for western united states regions based on the USGS maps. This folder can be imported by the user into EaRL as part of the Hazard Data module.

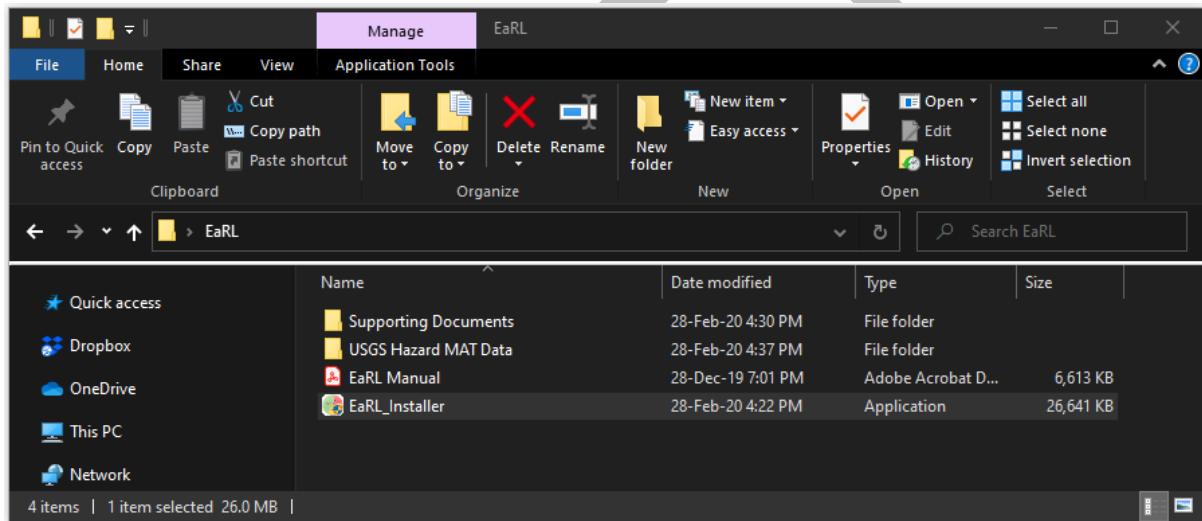


Figure 1.1. Downloaded software files and folders

The software can be installed by running the *EaRL\_Installer.exe* executable file. As demonstrated in Figure 1.2, the installation process is similar to any software. The user is prompted to different windows to approve the installation process and set the installation directory. By default, the installation directory is “*C:\Program Files\University of Southampton\EaRL*”. Note that if MATLAB runtime was not already installed on the local PC, the user will be prompted to download the latest runtime environment (about 700Mb). An internet connection is required in this case.

Once installed, the executable file EaRL.exe, as well as other files, can be found in the default installation directory under “*.....\University of Southampton\EaRL\application\EaRL.exe*” as shown in Figure 1.3. To benefit from the OpenSEES-based features in EaRL, the user will need to independently install Tcl/Tk and OpenSEES on the PC. OpenSEES installation is described <https://opensees.berkeley.edu/OpenSees/user/download.php>. After installation, the user must make sure the executable *OpenSEES.exe*, which was already generated during the installation procedure, is working properly from the installation directory. Finally, it is important to note that EaRL should be opened by running the *EaRL.exe* file from the installation directory using administrator privileges. Otherwise, features that utilizes OpenSEES would not work properly.

The users are highly recommended to register their information online using the following form link: <https://forms.gle/CkfSBmjhqATJZQJj6>; so that they are able to receive notification e-mails will be sent regarding future releases and/or bug-fixes.

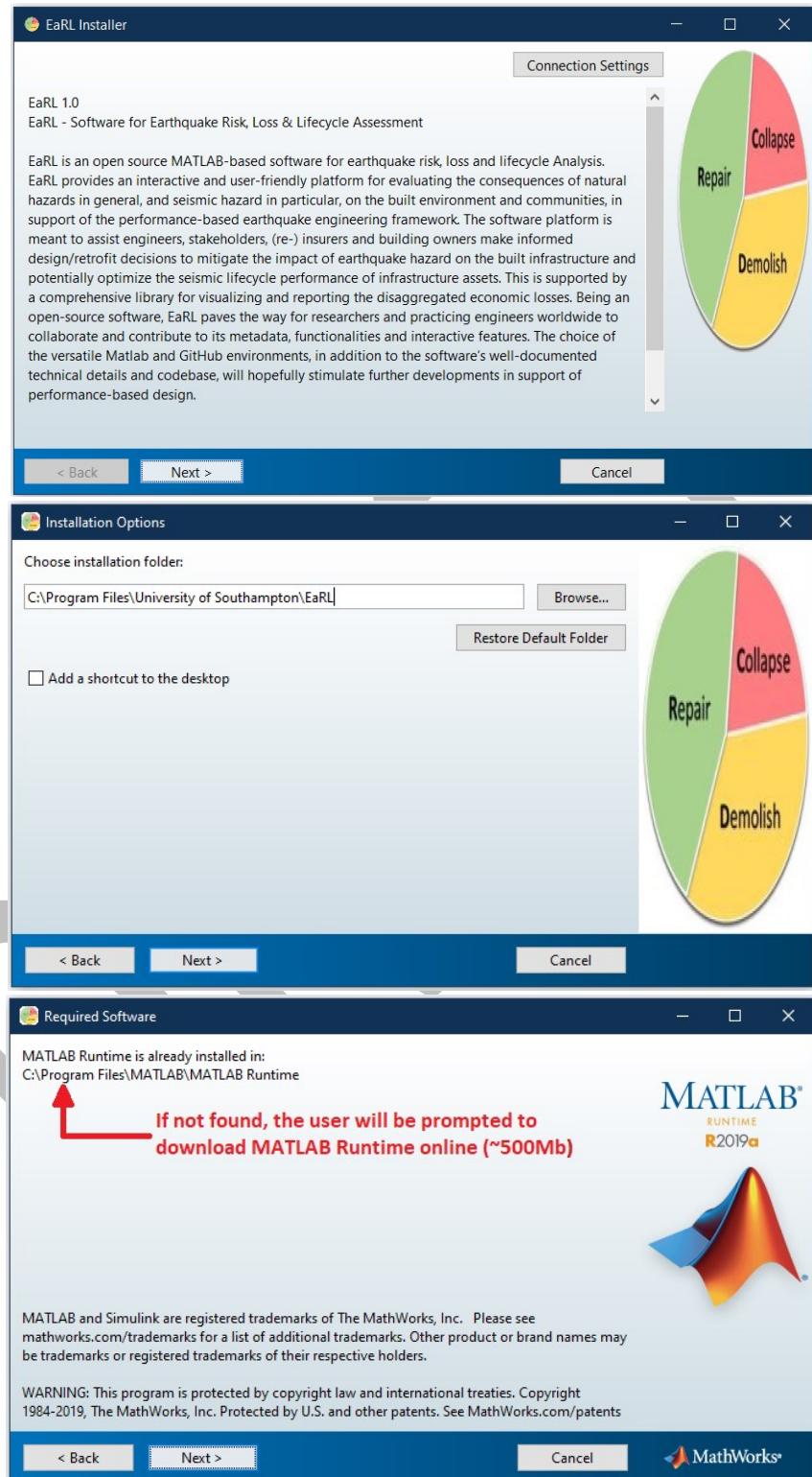


Figure 1.2. Installation steps

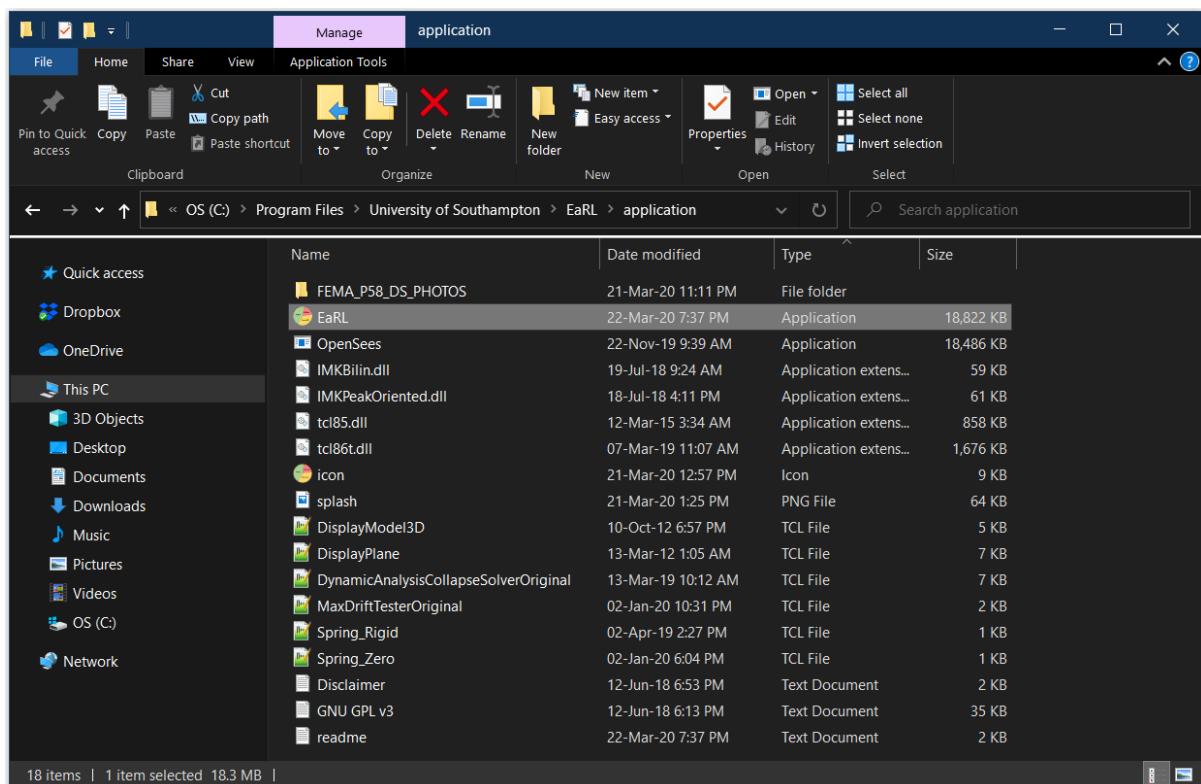


Figure 1.3. Installed files and folders in the default installation directory

## 2. Introduction

Earthquakes can have severe implications on the population and the economy. Direct implications on the population include casualties and injuries as a result of collapsed structures and/or falling debris. Direct implications on the economy include monetary losses, due to repairs in damaged buildings, and the associated downtime until the building regains its functionality. These losses can cause dire long-lasting impact on national economies. This has been demonstrated by major earthquakes worldwide (Goltz 1994; Ghosh 1995; Comerio and Blecher 2010; Clifton et al. 2011; Saatcioglu et al. 2013). Consequently, governments and building owners are interested in predicting and minimizing potential earthquake-induced economic losses as a measure of structural seismic resilience.

Modern building codes aim to limit structural damage under a design-basis earthquake and structural collapse under a low probability of occurrence seismic event. These objectives are achieved by design and detailing rules and seismic design provisions at the component level and the system level. Nonetheless, structural and non-structural damage is still observed because the status-quo in seismic resistant design mobilizes the concept of ductility to dissipate the energy during an earthquake.

Targeting specific performance objectives, beyond the scope of design standards, has been the basis of the performance-based earthquake engineering (PBEE) framework since the early 2000s (SEAOC 1995; Cornell and Krawinkler 2000; FEMA 2000). Target performance objectives are not only concerned on how to reduce casualties and injuries, which is a fundamental objective. The physical damage to ensure continuous functionality particularly in community-critical structures is a major performance objective. The PBEE framework, as formulated by the Pacific Earthquake Research (PEER) center (Porter 2003; Moehle and Dierlein 2004), is demonstrated in Figure 2.1. This framework aims at explicitly quantifying performance decision variables (DVs) such as expected annual losses or downtime associated with earthquake repairs. These DVs aid the effective communication of the design or retrofit process to building owners, shareholders and engineers. In particular, for a given intensity measure (IM), which is typically obtained based on seismic hazard analysis at the building location, the DV computation process starts with the quantification of the structural response; that is the engineering demand parameters (EDP) of interest at each story/floor. Damage analysis is then conducted to compute the decision measures (DM). This analysis requires the knowledge of the building structural and non-structural content as well as the availability of damage fragility functions for each one of the components. The last step is the loss analysis where DVs are computed.



Figure 2.1. Overview of the PBEE framework [based on Porter (2003)]

A new publically-available MATLAB-based (2019) standalone software is developed and presented herein. The software, named EaRL, incorporates state-of-the-art loss assessment methodologies and a wide range of options to quantify, visualize and report the total and disaggregated losses.

### 3. Methodology and Computation Algorithms

Referring to Figure 3.1, under a given earthquake scenario (or equivalent intensity measure, IM), a building can experience one of three basic events: i) Collapse (C) due to large lateral deformations coupled with deteriorating structural component strength/stiffness and increasing P-Delta forces; ii) Demolition (D), in the case of no-collapse (NC), may be triggered due to irreparable large residual deformations; iii) Repair (R) of damaged structural (SC) and non-structural (NSC) components in the case of no-demolition (ND). EaRL incorporates the two main building-specific story-based loss-estimation methodologies available in literature to compute the expected losses arising from each event. The first methodology is the one originally developed by Deierlein (2004); Krawinkler and Miranda (2004); Moehle and Deierlein (2004); Aslani and Miranda (2005) within the Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research center (PEER) framework. The second methodology, and the most recent, is the one developed by Yang et al. (2009) and implemented in FEMA P-58 (FEMA 2012; Hamburger et al. 2012). A brief summary of the computation procedures in each methodology is provided in the following sections with emphasis on direct monetary losses as the main decision variable. In these summaries, the letter symbols  $P$  and  $f$  are used to refer to the cumulative probability function (CDF) and the probability density function (PDF), respectively. Any seismic intensity measure (IM), that is acceleration-based, may be considered in EaRL including the spectral ordinate at the first-mode period of a building (i.e.,  $Sa(T_1)$ ), and the state-of-the-art geometric mean of the spectral ordinates within a given range of periods (i.e.,  $Sa_{avg}$ ). This entails the consistent definition of the IM across all modules in EaRL. Future EaRL releases will be supported other IMs.

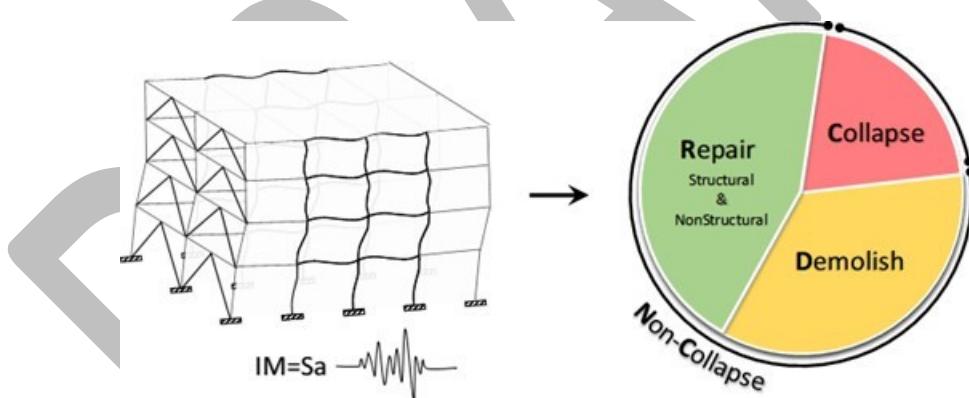


Figure 3.1. Potential events in the aftermath of an earthquake

#### 3.1 PEER Methodology

Referring to Figure 3.2, for a given intensity measure level  $im$ , the PEER methodology commences by computing the expect loss due to the collapse event  $E[C]$  as the product of the probability of collapse at  $im$  and the cost of replacing the building,  $C_{replace}$ . The probability of collapse CDF can be deduced from the structural response data (assuming collapse is simulated in the numerical model) or by directly specifying the parameters of the collapse CDF, as discussed in detail in Section 6.2. Following, the demolition CDF at  $im$ ,  $P(D|im)$ , is computed by integrating the demolition CDF conditioned on the residual deformation magnitude over the residual deformation PDF conditioned on  $im$ . The expected demolition loss  $E[D]$  is then computed as the product of  $P(D|im)$ , probability of no-collapse,  $P(NC|im)$  and  $C_{replace}$ . Finally, in order to compute the expected repair loss  $E[R]$ , the procedure loops over each

damage state  $j$  for each structural/non-structural component  $c$  at each story/floor level  $n$ . The probability of being in  $\text{DS}_{cj}$  at  $im$  is computed by integrating the fragility function representing the probability of being in  $\text{DS}_{cj}$  given the controlling EDP over the PDF of the controlling  $EDP_{cn}$  conditioned on  $im$ . The repair cost associated with  $\text{DS}_{cj}$  is then computed as the product of  $P(\text{DS}_{cj}|im)$ , the number of component units ( $nUnits$ ), the repair cost associated with  $\text{DS}_{cj}$  ( $C_{\text{repair}, cj}$ ), the probability of no-collapse ( $P(\text{NC}|im)$ ) and the probability of no-demolition ( $P(\text{ND}|im)$ ). Summing all repair costs of each damage state for each component at each story,  $E[R]$  is obtained.

### 3.2 FEMA P-58 Methodology

The FEMA P-58 methodology (FEMA 2012; Hamburger et al. 2012) relies on a modified Monte-Carlo method (Metropolis and Ulam 1949) to query damage in a building, rather than directly integrating across all ranges of EPD, damage and consequence fragilities. This makes it a computationally efficient methodology. The employed Monte-Carlo simulation can simply be used to generate large number of artificial structural response data (noted as *realizations*) using seed response data obtained from a limited number of response-history analyses. As part of this process, supplemental uncertainty can be incorporated to the generated structural response data to account for modelling uncertainties. Figure 3.3 briefly shows the procedure outline in FEMA P-58 as implemented in EaRL. In summary, for a given realization  $i$  at intensity  $im$ , the procedure starts by querying the collapse fragility CDF by using a uniformly distributed random variable. The CDF represents the probability of collapse at  $im$ . In case of collapse, the associated loss is computed as the building replacement cost  $C_{\text{replace}}$ . In case of no collapse, the procedure continues in a similar manner to query the demolition fragility CDF using a random variable representing the probability of demolition at  $edp_i$ , which is the generated uniformly-distributed random EDP, of relevance to the demolition fragility (see Section 13), within realization  $i$  at  $im$ . If the demolition event is not triggered, the procedure checks the associated repairable damage. Essentially, for a component  $c$  at a given story/floor level  $n$ , the component's damage fragility curves are queried at  $edp_i$  using a random variable. If there is damage, this query returns the number of a single damage state that was triggered. The main difference with the PEER methodology is that, in the latter, all damage states are considered through integration by using the total probability theorem. If the damage state is identified, the repair cost (and other consequences) may be computed by multiplying the repair cost associated with this damage state and the number of component units per story/floor. Note that since the repair cost and other damage consequences have an associated uncertainty, another random variable is used to determine the consequence value for each realization. The procedure then continues throughout all the component and stories/floor while summing up the damage consequence, before moving to the next realization.

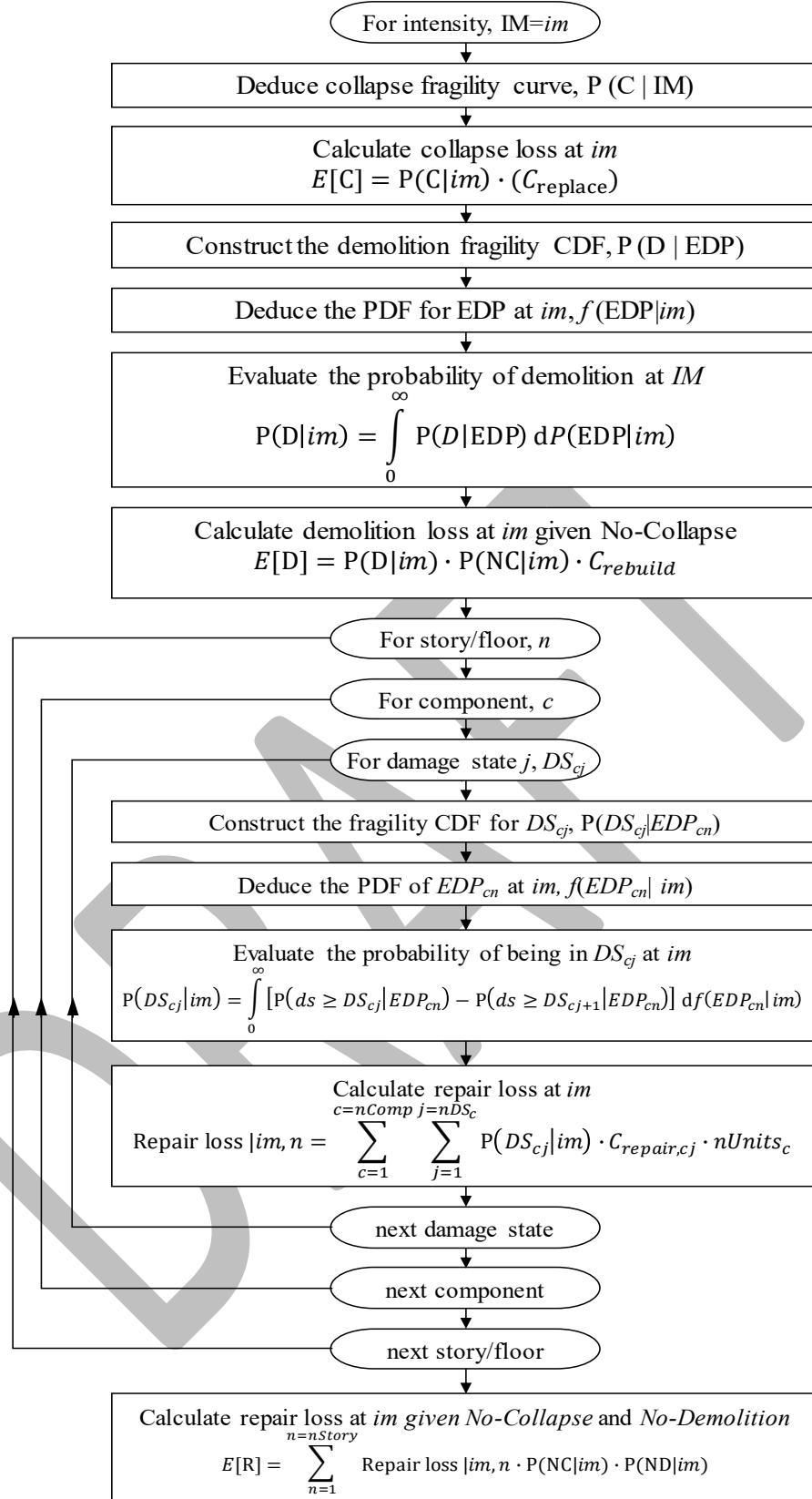


Figure 3.2. Flowchart of the PEER loss estimation methodology

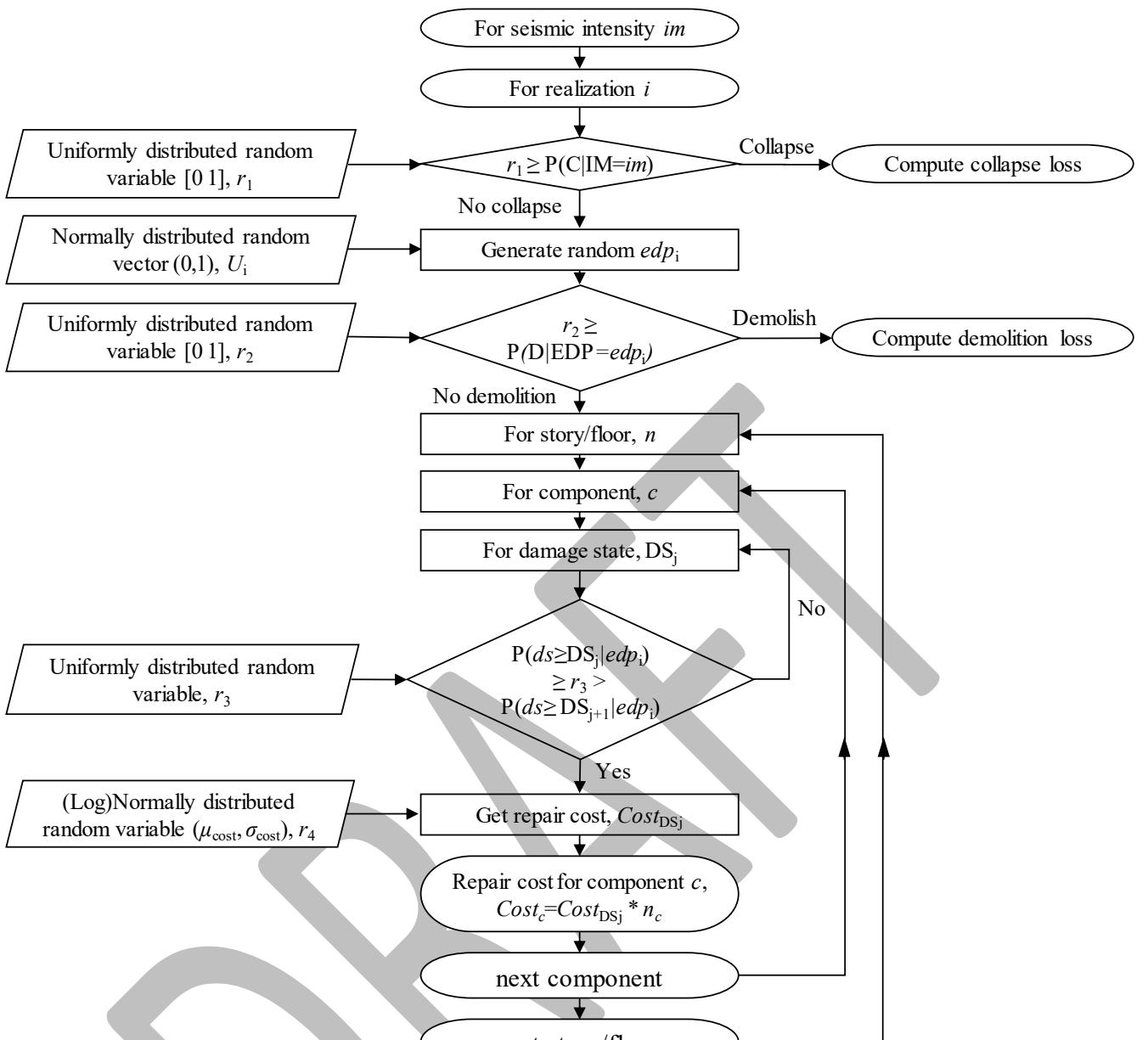


Figure 3.3. Flowchart of the FEMA P-58 loss estimation methodology

## 4. EaRL's Operational Outline

EaRL's operational outline is illustrated in Figure 4.1. It follows the same sequential order of the PBEE framework as shown in Figure 2.1. A loss project is first defined based on the Building data. These involve the number of stories, floor area, replacement cost and the population model as discussed in Section 6. This is followed by the definition of the Component data; that is the building content and their damage fragilities and associated consequences. This data can be explicitly defined by manually specifying all component details in the building or by using implicit story-based Loss-EDP functions. These assume a generic distribution of component types/performance groups. The "Component data" is supported by a comprehensive "optional" module for modifying or providing additional fragility functions. The next step is to define the Response data; that is the EDP values along the building height. This data can either be imported from previously conducted nonlinear response-history analysis (NRHA) or automatically generated from simplified nonlinear analysis procedures. In either case, data can be imported/generated for different dynamic analysis procedures, including incremental dynamic analysis (IDA) and basic NRHA at single or multiple seismic intensities. For the computation of time-dependent decision variables, the Hazard data shall be defined. The seismic hazard curve, for the building location, can be either imported or extracted from hazard maps that are integrated within EaRL (see Section 9). The fragility functions for demolition and collapse can be explicitly defined as part of the project. Otherwise, these events are ignored by default and only consequences of the repair event are considered in the loss estimation. Once the project is fully defined, either the PEER or the FEMA P-58 methodology, is chosen for the loss estimation. Losses can then be either visualized, reported in formatted text files or exported in a raw MATLAB file format.

The current version of EaRL evaluates direct monetary losses (i.e., cost associated with collapse, demolition and repairs), repair time, injuries, casualties and potential issuance of unsafe placards. Nonetheless, the user is able to obtain the full disaggregated loss analysis data such that it can be further processed to compute other DVs. EaRL v1.0 conducts loss analysis in a single orthogonal building direction at a time.

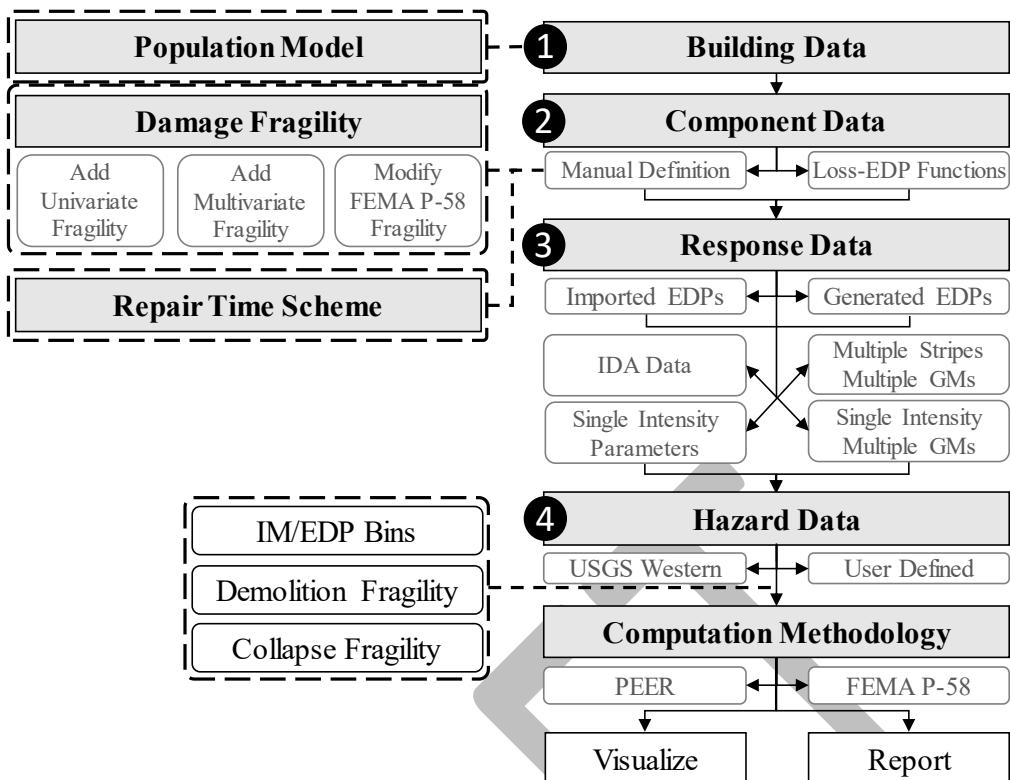


Figure 4.1. Flowchart of project definition in EaRL

## 5. EaRL Main Console and Components

Figure 5.1 illustrates the main console of EaRL, which is divided into four main panels:

- Panel A is the project file management panel, which includes the following buttons:
  - “New” create a new project file
  - “Open” open an existing project file
  - “Save As” save an open project under a different name
  - “Scope” shows a summary of the current project definitions

The EaRL project is saved as a transferable MATLAB \*.mat file and can be loaded through the toolbox at any time. Moreover, after starting a new project, the user is prompted to select the project units (“Imperial” or “SI”).

- Panel B includes four buttons that define the four main components of any project:

- “Building Data” defines basic data for the analyzed building
- “Response Data” defines the structural response data
- “Component Data” defines structural and non-structural content of the building
- “Hazard Data” defines the seismic hazard for the building location

For a new project, the first three components shall be defined. The “Hazard Data” should only be defined if the user would like to compute the EAL of a building.

- Panel C includes optional modules:

- “Damage Fragility” for defining new fragilities or editing existing component fragility data
- “Population Model” for defining the building peak occupancy and its variations over time
- “Repair Time Scheme” for defining the scheme/strategy and sequence that will be followed when repairing damaged different components at different story/floor levels
- “IM/EDP Bins” define the range and accuracy of the IM and EDP bins used in loss computations and integration, respectively
- “Demolition” defines the demolition fragility function
- “Collapse” defines the collapse fragility function

- Panel D includes three buttons:

- “Compute” to run the loss analysis
- “Visualize” to visualize the results
- “Report” to save the results

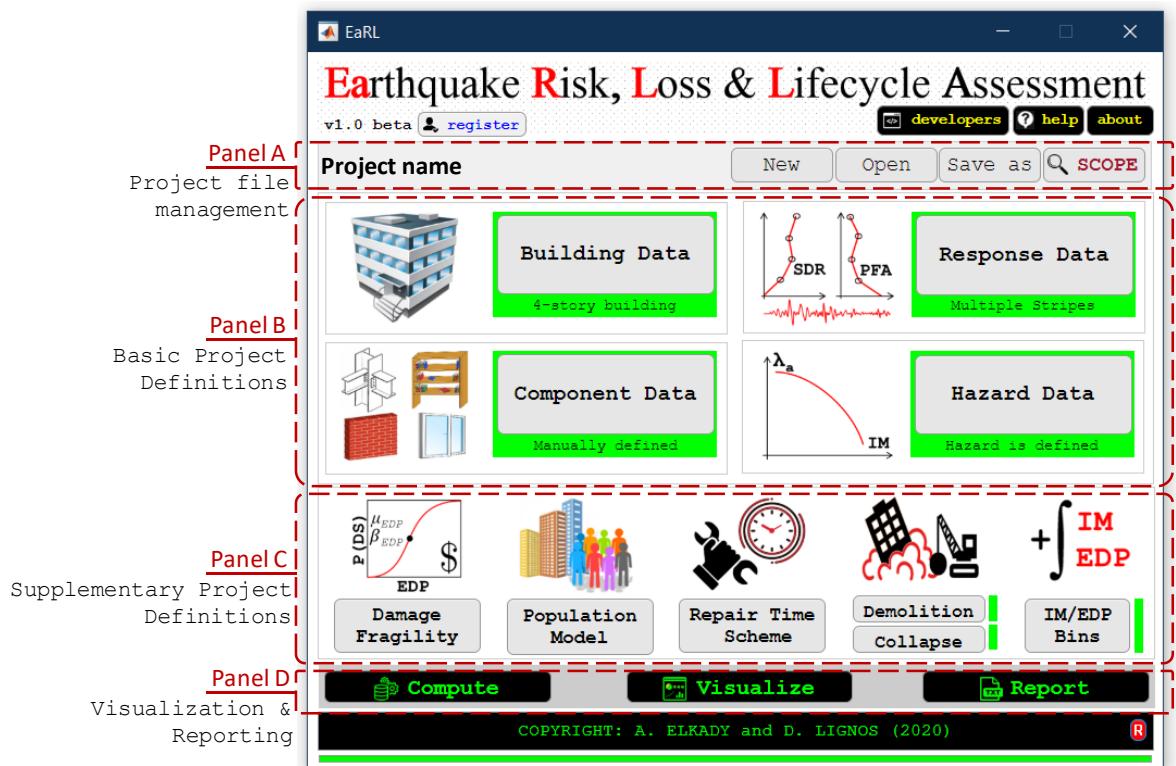


Figure 5.1. EaRL v1.0 main console

## 6. Building Data Module

A new project is defined by specifying main characteristics and attributes of the building under consideration. This data is entered through the Building Data module shown in Figure 6.1. The user shall define the building construction material(s) and the lateral load-resisting structural system(s). This information is used to filter the component fragility database that is integrated into the toolbox; hence, simplifying the subsequent steps of selecting the building's components. Other Building Data include the number of stories, the footprint and total floor areas, as well as the demolition and total replacement cost of the building. Note that the demolition cost is the cost of demolishing a standing but heavily damaged structure, whereas the replacement cost is that of rebuilding a new structure. This data can also be used to auto-generate structural response EDPs or to directly estimate story-based losses as discussed later on.

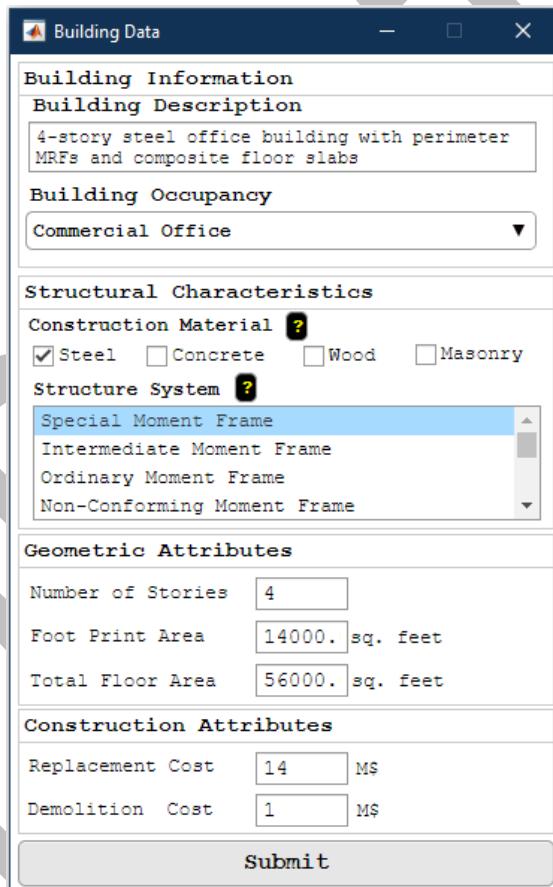


Figure 6.1. The building data module

## 7. Component Data

The Component Data module is shown in Figure 7.1. This defines the building content (i.e., components). Currently, there are three available options. These may be expanded in future versions of software.

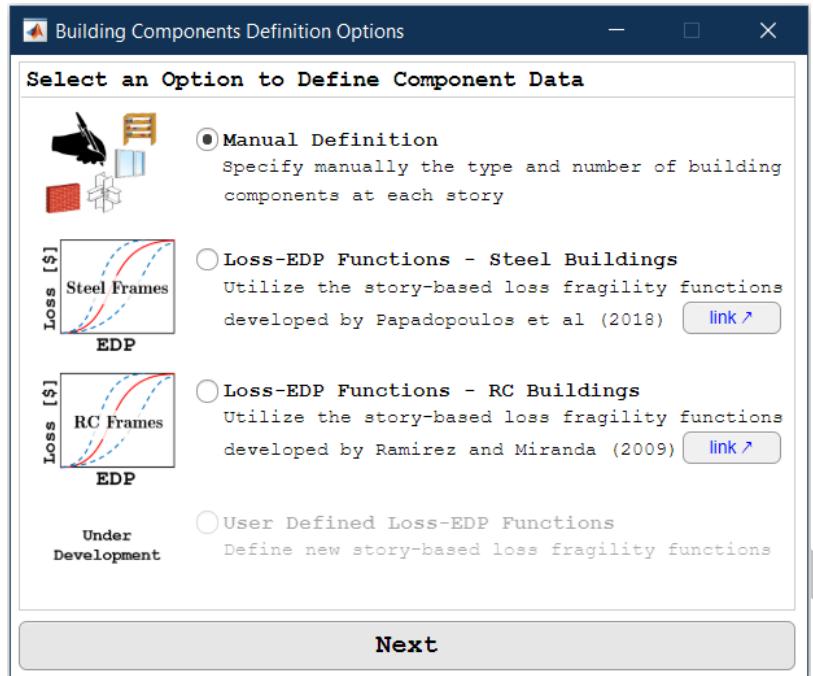


Figure 7.1. The component data module

### 7.1 Manual Definition of Building Components

According to the FEMA P-58 methodology, any component should fall in one of the four main groups: a) Substructure, b) Shell, c) Interiors, and d) Services. Each group is subdivided into sub-groups, labeled as “Category”. Referring to Figure 7.2, a total of 11 Categories exist in EaRL . The repair cost associated with each component damage state can be per:

- Number of units/panels/etc.
- Segment length of the component
- Square area

The structural and non-structural components of a building can be manually defined through the module shown in Figure 7.3. There are two ways for the data entry. These are outlined herein.

- **Components can be defined using the module’s dropdown menus** through the following process:
  - Select the component category. This will filter the component list in the “Component” dropdown menu.
  - Select the component.
  - Select the story/floor location of the component. If this exists at each story/floor, select “Typical”.
  - Based on the component type, specify the number of units or the floor area or the segment length for this component at this specific location. Once a component is selected, a tip text will appear in the tip text box (the black field with yellow text, see Figure 7.3) to inform the user on what type of units should be provided.

- Click “Add Entry” to add the component to the building component table.
  - To remove a given component from the table, the user can specify the number of table entry for this specific component and then click on “Delete Entry”.
  - After entering all the components, click “Submit” to save data to the project.
- **Directly importing a component list from an Excel spreadsheet:** Click “Import from EXCEL” to browse for the EXCEL file. This file can have any name with one of the following extensions: xls, xlsx, xlsm, csv. The file shall have a sheet named “*Template Component Data.xls*”. The format of this sheet is illustrated in Figure 7.4. In particular, within this sheet, three columns of data are required:
- Column #1 (ID): includes the ID of the component based on its index in the database. For the database, the user can consult the “Supporting Documents” folder that is downloadable together with the installation files of EaRL.
  - Column #2 (Level): includes the component level whether its story- or floor-based.
  - Column #3 (Location): includes the component story/floor location (e.g. 1, 2, 3, etc.). If the component exists in all stories/floors, “Typical” shall be specified. [It should be noted that a Typical Floor does not include the ground floor.](#)
  - Column #4 (# Units): the value to be inserted in this column depends on the component. In particular, a) for components where cost is defined per unit/panel, the number of component units per story/floor should be inserted; b) for components where cost is defined per segment length, the user shall insert the total length of the component per story/floor in the same pre-specified project units; c) for components where cost is defined per floor area, the user is not required to add any specific value since the floor area is already defined in the “Building Data” module (Accordingly, a “0” value may be added). Alternatively, the user can insert a different floor area for this specific component in the same pre-specified project units.

Please consult the sample file named “*Template Component Data.xls*” that is provided with EaRL’s supporting documents for reference. In this file, two additional columns are added (see Figure 7.4). One column (i.e., 5<sup>th</sup> column) automatically shows the component name based on the component ID, which is specified by the user. The other column can be used by the user to add comments for future reference. It is recommended that a user employs the sample file for future projects to prevent potential data-import problems arising from improper formats.

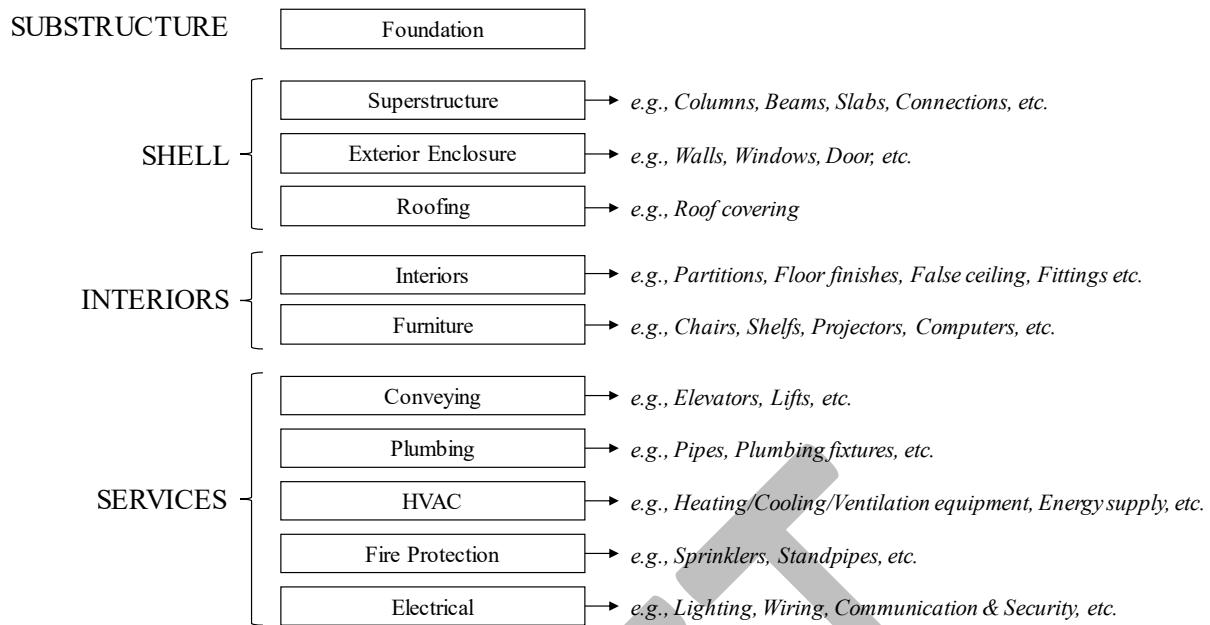


Figure 7.2. Component groups and categories

**Component Data**

Category	Component	Location	# Units			
Superstructure	Special Concentric Brac...	Floor	Typ. 0			
Add Entry						
1	Superstructu... Shear Connection	1	Typ. 48	4	SDR	Floor
2	Superstructu... Column Splice	6	3	3	SDR	Floor
3	Superstructu... RBS Connection	86	5	4	SDR	Floor
4	Superstructu... RBS Connection	87	2	4	SDR	Floor
5	Superstructu... RBS Connection	87	3	4	SDR	Floor
6	Superstructu... RBS Connection	87	4	4	SDR	Floor
7	Superstructu... RBS Connection	88	5	4	SDR	Floor
8	Superstructu... RBS Connection	89	2	4	SDR	Floor
9	Superstructu... RBS Connection	89	3	4	SDR	Floor
10						

1- Select a structural/nonstructural component.  
 2- Select the story/floor at which this component exists  
 3- Select the number of component units per story/floor  
 4- Click Add Entry to add component

Delete Entry 0 ? Clear Table Import from EXCEL Submit

Figure 7.3. Manual component definition module

Component_Data.xls						
Component ID	Level	Location	#Units/Length/Area	Component Name	Comment	
1	Floor	Typical	48	Bolted shear gravity connection	*****	
6	Story	3	8	Welded column splice	*****	
412	Floor	Typical	14000	Suspended Ceiling	*****	
770	Floor	Typical	1500	Automatic Sprinklers	*****	

Component Data | DATABASE

Figure 7.4. EXCEL file format for manual component definition

## 7.2 Story-Based Loss-EDP Fragility Functions

Rather than manually defining the components, a simplified approach can be used to utilize functions that directly relate expected monetary losses (i.e., DV: decision variable) at a given story/floor to the story/floor EDPs. These DV-EDP functions are commonly known as the “story-loss functions”. The current version of EaRL employs the story-loss functions developed by Ramirez and Miranda (2009) and Papadopoulos et al. (2017) for office buildings with conforming/non-conforming reinforced concrete frames and modern capacity-designed steel moment and braced frames, respectively. To utilize these functions, the user should provide additional information regarding the building typology as shown in Figure 7.5. Furthermore, by clicking “Show Loss-EDP Curves”, the Loss-EDP functions that will be implemented will be plotted as shown in Figure 7.6. Further details can be found in the respective developers’ publications, which can be directly accessed using the “link to publication” button in Figure 7.1.

The figure consists of two side-by-side dialog boxes. Both boxes have a title bar with the text "Story-Loss Fragility Func..." and a close button.

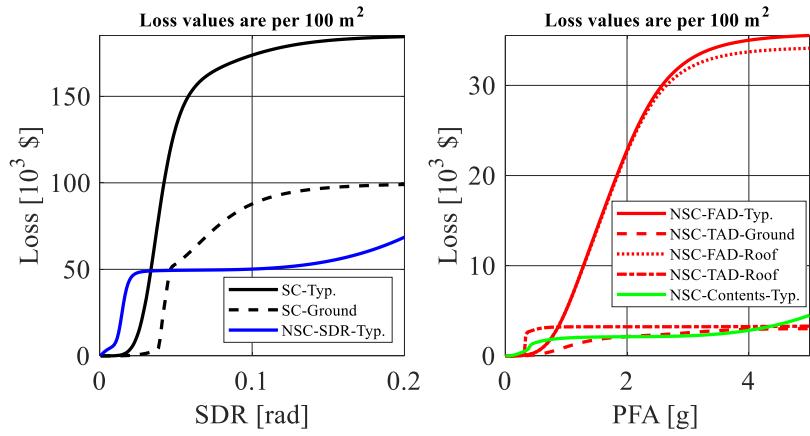
**(a) Steel Frames (Papadopoulos et al. 2017):**

- Structural System:** Steel Moment Frame (dropdown menu).
- Floor Area [ft<sup>2</sup>]:** 14000 (input field).
- Total Building Floor Area [ft<sup>2</sup>]:** 56000 (input field).
- Luxury Level (Contents):** Low Luxury (dropdown menu).
- Show Loss-EDP Curves:** A button.
- Submit:** A button.

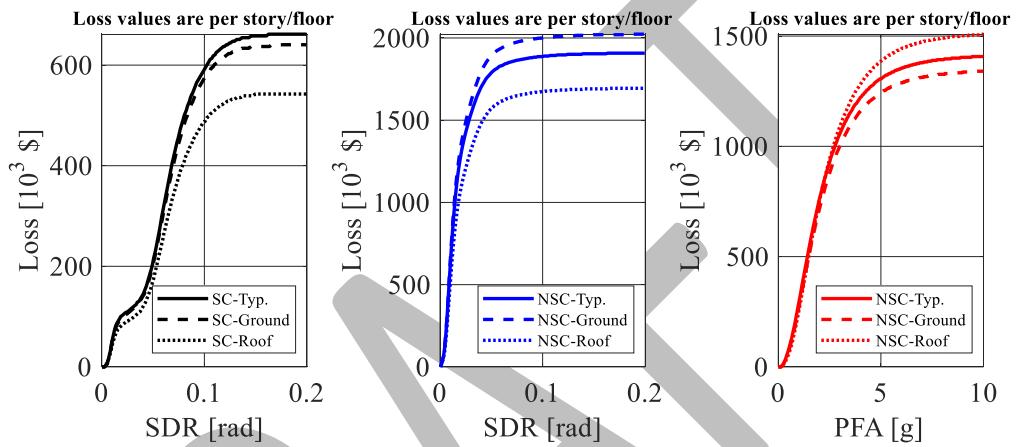
**(b) RC MRFs (Ramirez and Miranda 2009):**

- Frame Type:** Perimeter Frame (dropdown menu).
- Frame Ductility:** Ductile (dropdown menu).
- Show Loss-EDP Curves:** A button.
- Submit:** A button.

Figure 7.5. Story-loss fragility module



(a) Steel moment frames (Papadopoulos et al. 2017)



(b) Reinforced concrete moment resisting frames (Ramirez and Miranda 2009)

Figure 7.6. Plots of story-loss fragility functions

## 8. Response Data Module

The Response Data module is shown in Figure 8.1. In EaRL v1.0, a total of six options are available to define the EDP data:

- Option 1: Import EDP data from multiple ground motion records scaled up to collapse. This type of data is typically obtained through incremental dynamic analysis (IDA) (Vamvatsikos and Cornell 2002).
- Option 2: Import EDP data from multiple stripe analysis (i.e., multiple ground motion records scaled at multiple seismic intensities).
- Option 3: Import EDP data from multiple ground motion records, scaled at a single seismic intensity.
- Option 4: Import the median and dispersion data of the different EDPs at a single seismic intensity.
- Option 5: Generate EDP data by constructing a nonlinear multi-degree-of-freedom (MDoF) numerical model and running dynamic response-history analyses using OpenSEES (McKenna 1997).
- Option 6: Generate EDP data based on the Simplified Analysis Method as discussed in detail in FEMA P-58.

EaRL employs a wide range of reference EDPs that can be used by the user. Table 8.1 provides a summary of those EDPs. The story-drift ratio (SDR) and the peak “absolute” floor acceleration (PFA) are mandatory EDPs that shall be provided in each project. Additional/optional EDPs include the horizontal residual-drift ratio (RDR) and vertical residual deformation (VRD) that are used to compute demolition losses (see Section 11), as well as EDPs related to individual building components as those summarized in Table 8.1. Note that for the RDR and VRD files, values at first-story only (these typically represent the maximum absolute values of all stories) shall be provided in radians and mm (or inches), respectively. These units must be consistent with those used to define the demolition fragility function (see Section 11).

Table 8.1. Summary of EDP abbreviations and definitions

EDP	Abbreviation	Units	Notes*
Peak story drift ratio	SDR	rad	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Peak floor acceleration	PFA	g	defined for 1: <i>n</i> +1 floor levels
Peak Floor Velocity	PFV	in/sec or m/sec	defined for 1: <i>n</i> +1 floor levels
Residual drift ratio	RDR	rad	defined for 1 levels (max)
Vertical residual drift	VRD	in or mm	defined for 1 levels (max)
Shear link rotation	LINK ROT	rad	defined for 2: <i>n</i> +1 floor levels
Beam rotation	BEAM ROT	rad	defined for 2: <i>n</i> +1 floor levels
Column rotation	COL ROT	rad	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Damageable wall drift	DWD	rad	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Effective drift	ED	rad	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Racking drift	RD	rad	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Generic story-based EDP	GENS1/2/3	By user	defined for 1: <i>n</i> story levels
Generic floor-based EDP	GENF1/2/3	By user	defined for 2: <i>n</i> +1 floor levels

\**n*: number of building stories

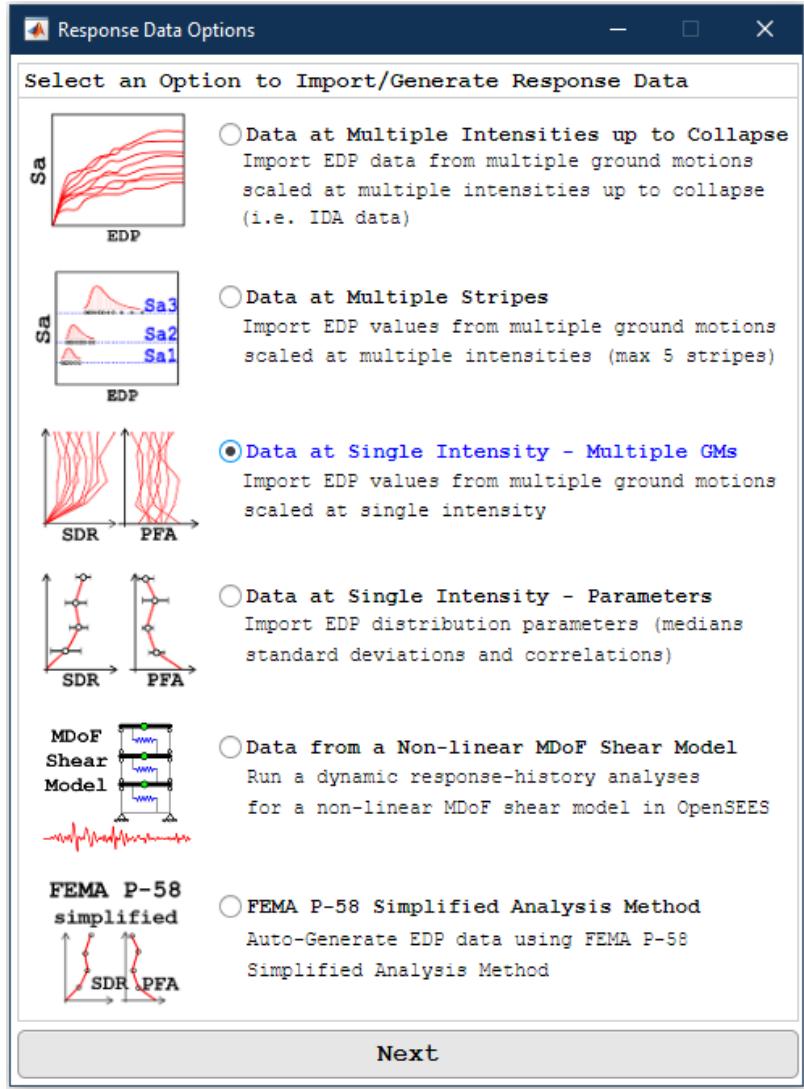


Figure 8.1. Response data module

## 8.1 Imported Data at Multiple Seismic Intensities through Collapse

This option is used to import EDPs from single or multiple ground motion records scaled at multiple seismic intensities through collapse (i.e., IDA data). Figure 8.2a shows the module for this option. First, the user shall “browse” for the folder containing the IDA data, which is organized in a pre-defined format. In particular, this folder shall contain multiple subfolders; one for each of the analyzed ground motion records. There are no restrictions regarding the subfolder names. Each subfolder shall include text data files for the IDA data for each EDP of interest. The names of the text files containing the IDA data for a given EDP shall be named “IDA *edp.txt*”, where *edp* is the EDP abbreviations (see Table 8.1). Figure 8.2b demonstrates the pre-defined data format of the IDA text file (e.g., “IDA SDR.txt”). In particular, the first column shall contain the seismic intensity increments (spectral accelerations in units of [g]), at which this seismic record is scaled, in ascending order. Note that the last intensity increment (last row of data) shall be the one corresponding to the non-collapse intensity that was last traced prior to the collapse occurrence. The subsequent data column(s) shall contain the EDP values corresponding to each intensity level at different stories/floors, when applicable.

To check if the IDA data were imported correctly, the user can use the “Plot IDA Curves” button. Sample IDA plots generated by EaRL are shown in Figure 8.2c. The counted median (solid red line) as well as the 14<sup>th</sup> and 84<sup>th</sup> percentile curves (dashed red lines) are superimposed in the same figures.

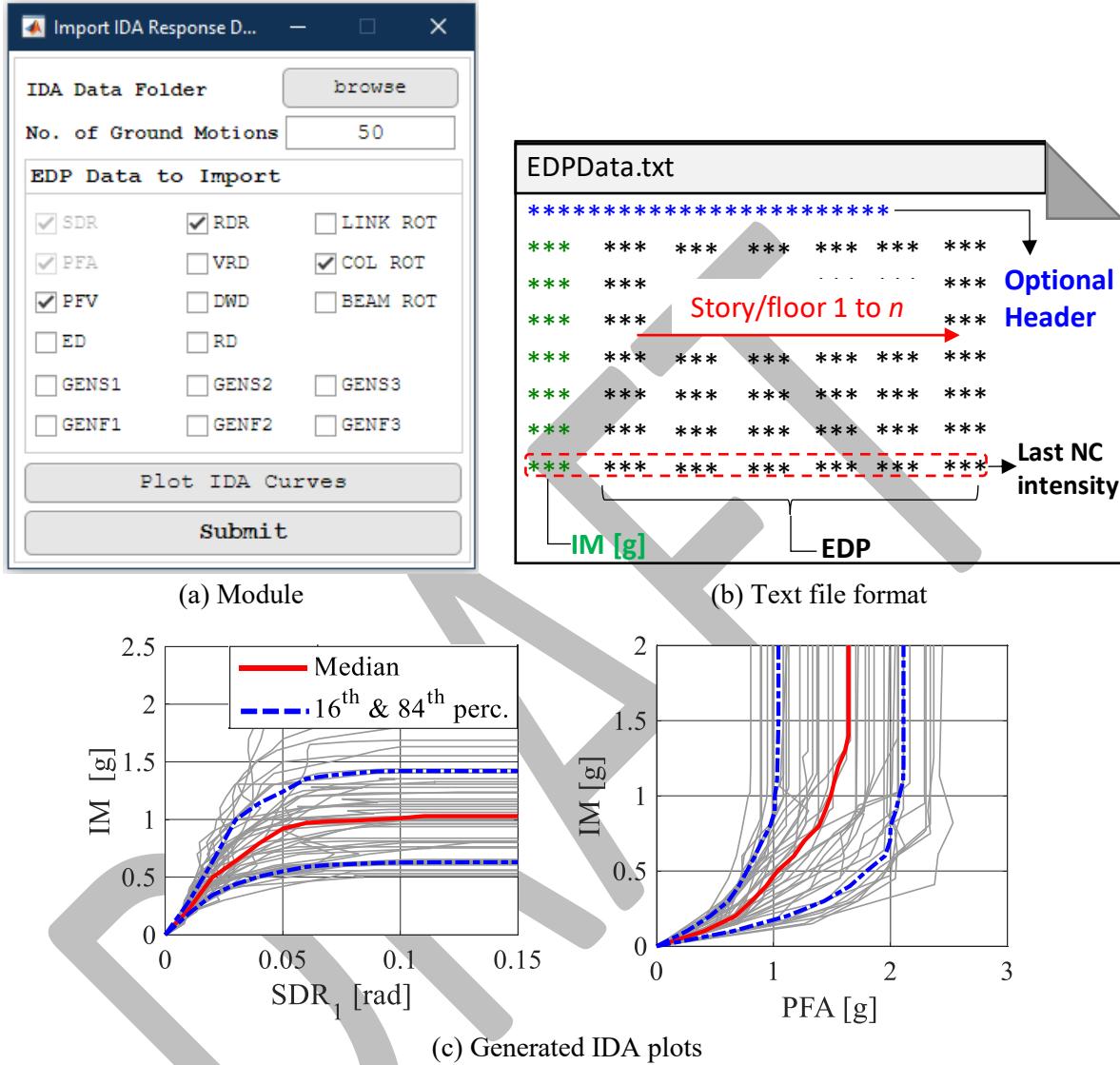


Figure 8.2. (a) Import IDA data module; (b) Standard format of IDA text data of a single ground-motion record for a given EDP; (c) Sample IDA plots generated by EaRL

## 8.2 Imported Data at Multiple Stripes

This option is used to import EDP data from a number of ground motions scaled at multiple seismic intensities. This is known as multiple stripe analysis. This is commonly used in practice to evaluate response at code-based intensities, such as the service-level, design-basis and maximum considered earthquakes. The module shown in Figure 8.3a is used for this option. The user should first browse for the EXCEL file containing the data of interest. This file may have any extension type (e.g. xls, xlsx, xlsm, csv) and must have “worksheets” for each of the imported EDPs. Note that, for a given EDP, a separate worksheet should be provided for each intensity. The name of a given worksheet should be in the format *edp\_ns* where *edp* is EDP abbreviation and *ns* is the number of the stripe (e.g., PFA\_2). Each worksheet should contain the peak absolute EDP values from each seismic record at each story/floor as shown in

Figure 8.3b. The user is encouraged to use/modify the template EXCEL sheet “*Template Response Data - Multiple Stripes.xls*”, which is provided in EaRL’s supporting documents folder. EaRL will deduce the median and dispersion of the imported EDP values. Note again that SDR and PFA will be imported by default. Using the checkboxes in Figure 8.3a, additional EDPs can be imported based on the user’s preference and the project component definition. In the same module, the user should also specify the number of stripes as well the seismic intensities, in units of  $g$ , corresponding to each stripe.

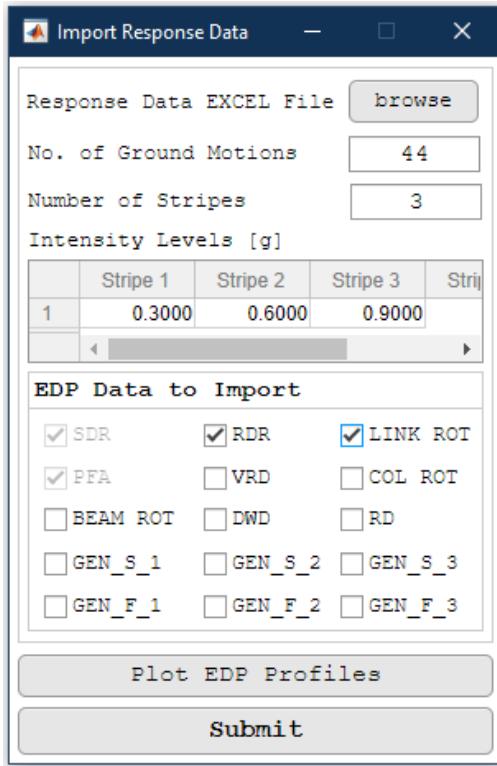
### 8.3 Imported Data at Single Seismic Intensity – Multiple GMs

The module shown in Figure 8.4b is used to import the structural response data at a single seismic intensity. This module is very similar to that of multiple stripes. The format of the data inside this EXCEL sheet differs based on the imported data option as follows:

In this case, the EXCEL sheet should be formatted as shown in Figure 8.4a (*bottom*), as discussed earlier. The user should specify the number of ground motion records to be imported in the “Single Intensity” module (see Figure 8.4b). For both options, the user should specify the seismic intensity, in units of [ $g$ ], corresponding to the response data that are being imported. EaRL will then process the imported data to find the median and dispersion parameters of each EDP. Consult with the template EXCEL worksheet “*Template Response Data - Multiple GMs.xls*” that is provided in EaRL’s supporting documents folder. A user may verify that the EDP data were imported properly by clicking the “Plot EDP Profiles” button. This will generate plots of the EDP profiles along the building height as shown in Figure 8.4c.

### 8.4 Imported Data at Single Seismic Intensity – Parameters

In this case, the EXCEL sheet should be formatted as shown in Figure 8.4a (*top*). At each story/floor, the user should specify the median and standard deviation of the logarithmic EDP values. This option is very useful particularly when non-model based approaches are used to estimate response data. Such approaches involve multiple regression equations that provide median EDP quantities and their standard deviation (uncertainty). Note that when the FEMA P-58 methodology is used for the building-specific loss estimation, the user should also define, as shown in Figure 8.4a (*top*), the correlation coefficients between the logarithmic EDP values in each story/floor. These values are used to construct the correlation matrix, which is used to generate the simulated EDP values at each realization. The correlation matrix must be symmetric positive definite.



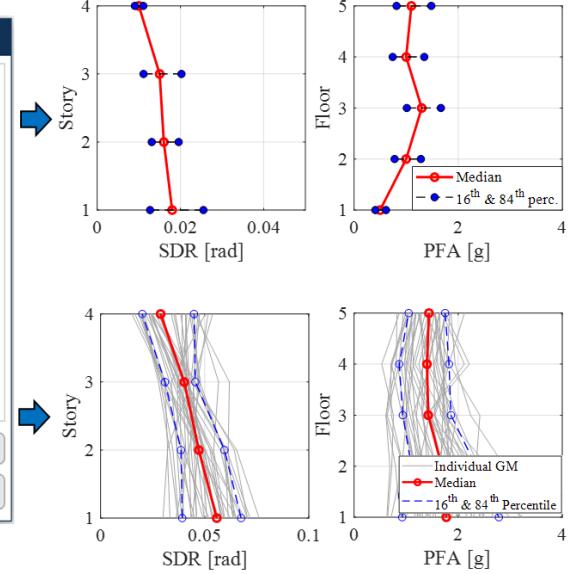
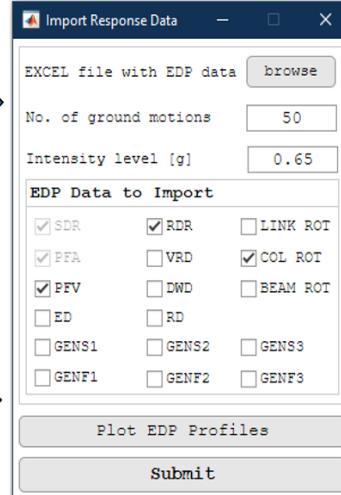
(a) Module

		Story No.				
		1	2	3	4	5
GM1		***	***	***	***	
GM2		***	***	***	***	
GM3		***	***	***	***	
GM4		***	***	***	***	
GM5		***	***	***	***	
GM6						
SDR_1						
SDR_2						
SDR_3						
PFA_1						
PFA_2						
PFA						

(b) EXCEL sheets format

Figure 8.3. Importing response data from multiple stripes

Template_EDP_Data.xls						
		Story No.				
		1	2	3	4	5
Median SDR [rad]	***	***	***	***		
Sigma ln(SDR)	***	***	***	***		
		Story No.				
		1	2	3	4	
Correlation	1	1.0	***	***	***	
	2		1.0	***	***	
	3			1.0	***	
SDR						1.0
PFA						
RDR						
PFV						



(a) EXCEL sheets format

(b) Module

(c) Generated plots

Figure 8.4. Importing response data from single seismic intensity (the green asterisks in (a) represent the values to be provided by the user)

## 8.5 Generated Data from Nonlinear Multi Degree-of-Freedom Shear Model

In this option, EDP data are automatically generated by running explicitly nonlinear response history analyses. Particularly, this option uses the open-source OpenSEES engine (Mckenna 1997), to analyze a multi-degree-of-freedom (MDoF) shear model under a suite of ground motion records. The force-deformation response at each story of the MDoF system can be characterized using a range of elastic non-degrading as well as degrading models with tri-linear and peak-oriented hysteretic behavior. The MDoF system geometric and loading parameters (e.g., story heights, loads, masses) as well as the story response parameters are pre-defined in an EXCEL file (see *Template MDof Shear Model.xls* in the supporting documents) that is then imported in EaRL using the module shown in Figure 8.5a. A number of dynamic analyses procedures can be conducted, including IDA and general NRHA at target IM or by using a constant ground motion scaling factor. This option can be very useful for conducting loss estimations using simple structural analysis models.

After running the MDoF analysis, the user is able to plot the distribution of the generated EDPs along the building height using the “Plot EDPs” button which will become active once the analysis is done. Additionally, the generated EDP data can be written to an Excel file, such that data modifications can be made by the user for instance, using the “Save to Excel” button.

## 8.6 Generated Data from FEMA P-58 Simplified Analysis Method

EDP data can also be generated using FEMA P-58 Simplified Analysis Method (FEMA 2012). This method uses linear models and linear static analysis to obtain elastic story drift demands. To deduce the lateral drift demands, the elastic response is corrected using supplementary multi-variate regression equations, developed by Huang et al. (2017). Knowing the peak ground acceleration (PGA), the peak floor absolute accelerations and the relative velocities can be deduced in a similar manner. To employ this method, the user is required to provide basic building information through the module in Figure 8.5b. This includes the building yield base shear force ( $V_y$ ), the yield story drift ratio ( $SDR_y$ ), the first-mode period ( $T_1$ ), the PGA, the first mode spectral ordinate ( $Sa(T_1)$ ), the spectral acceleration at 1 second ( $Sa(1sec)$ ), the soil class, the structural system type and the location-basis for the ground-motion prediction equations (GMPEs). These are used to deduce the seismic acceleration spectra. The output of this method is in the form of estimates of the median SDR, RDR, PFA and PFV at each story/floor and their dispersion. The simplified method has a number of limitations, which are mainly related to the building height and extent of nonlinearity (FEMA 2012). Note that the yield base shear force can be computed using FEMA P58 approximate method by clicking on the “estimate” button.

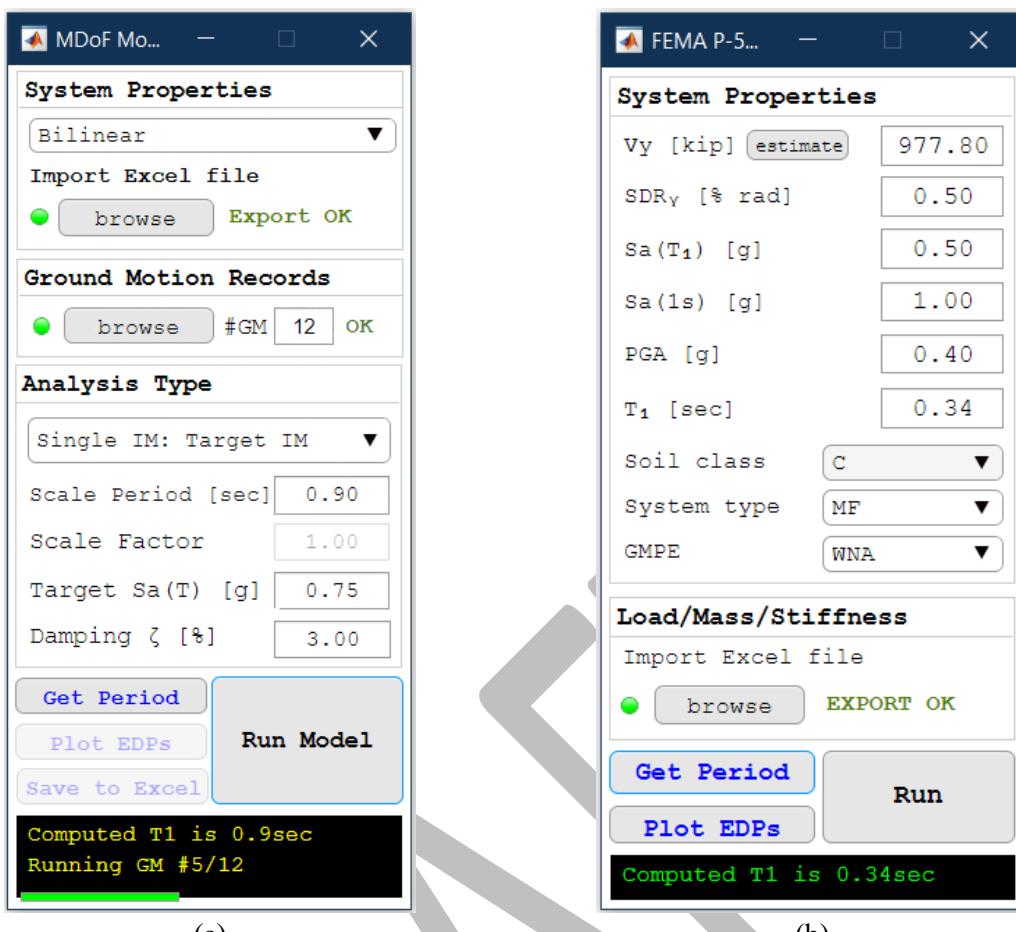


Figure 8.5. Generating response data options: (a) MDoF shear model; (b) FEMA P-58 Simplified Analysis Method

## 9. Seismic Hazard Module

The user can define the seismic hazard curve based on two options for a building site, as shown in Figure 9.1. These options are as follows:

- Option 1: Import the hazard curve data directly from a text file. This file shall contain two columns of data (with no headers). The first column must be the intensity measure (i.e., spectral acceleration) in units of [g] while the second column is the mean annual frequency of exceedance,  $\lambda$ . Because of the hazard curve fitting in the log-log space, no values in the imported text file should be set to zero.
- Option 2: for buildings located in the US, the user can utilize the 2008 updated seismic hazard maps (Petersen et al. 2008) to extract the site-specific hazard curve. However, these hazard curves are only provided based on the first mode spectral ordinate,  $Sa(T_1)$ . The user shall browse for the hazard maps data folder named “USGS Hazard MAT Data” that is provided within EaRL supporting files. The user should specify the *Latitude* and *Longitude* coordinates, the hazard period  $T_{hazard}$ , and the shear wave velocity of the soil  $Vs30$  (i.e., soil type). The discrete data points of the seismic hazard curve are then fitted internally with a fourth order polynomial function as discussed in (Eads et al. 2013). The currently integrated USGS hazard maps cover the following ranges:  $24.6^\circ \leq Latitude \leq 50^\circ$ ;  $-125^\circ \leq Longitude \leq -100^\circ$ ;  $0 \leq T \leq 5.0$  sec;  $180$  m/sec  $\leq Vs30 \leq 760$  m/sec.

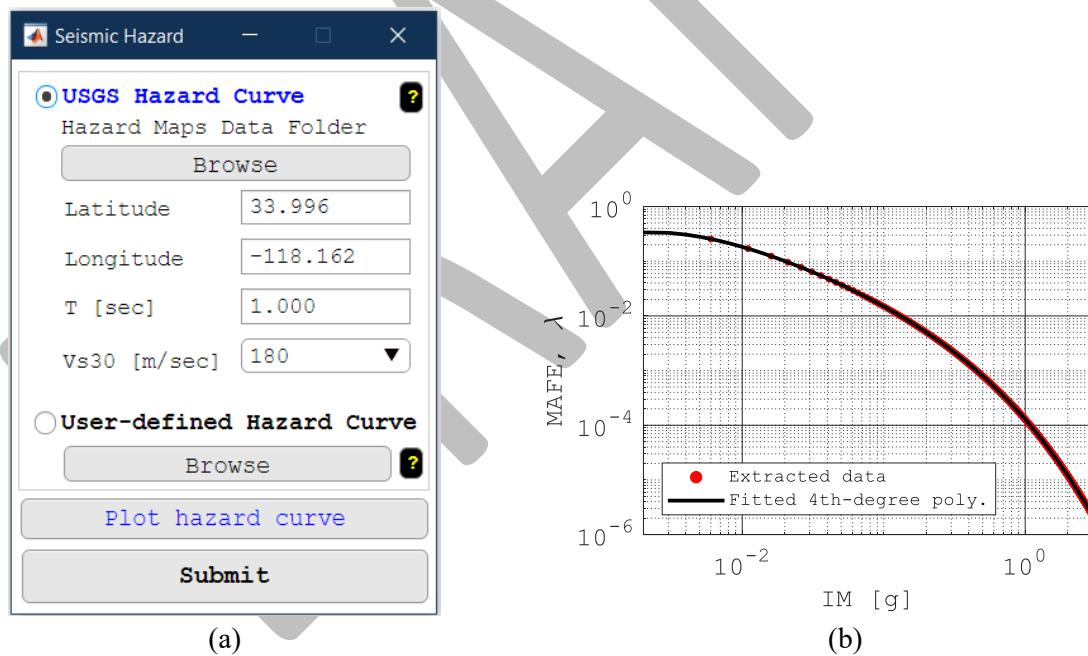


Figure 9.1. Seismic Hazard module

## 10. Damage Fragility Module

EaRL contains an integrated component fragility database and allows for their modification, if needed. New univariate, bivariate, or multivariate damage state fragility functions for structural and non-structural components can also be considered through the Fragility module shown in Figure 10.1. The different features available in EaRL are discussed in this section.

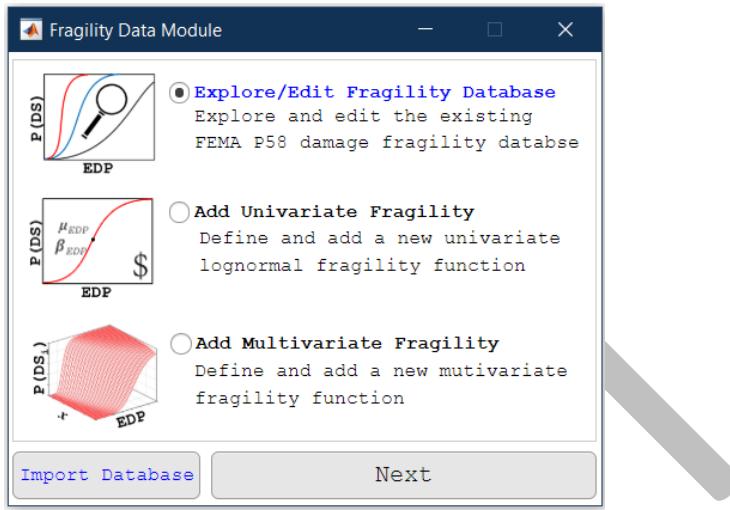
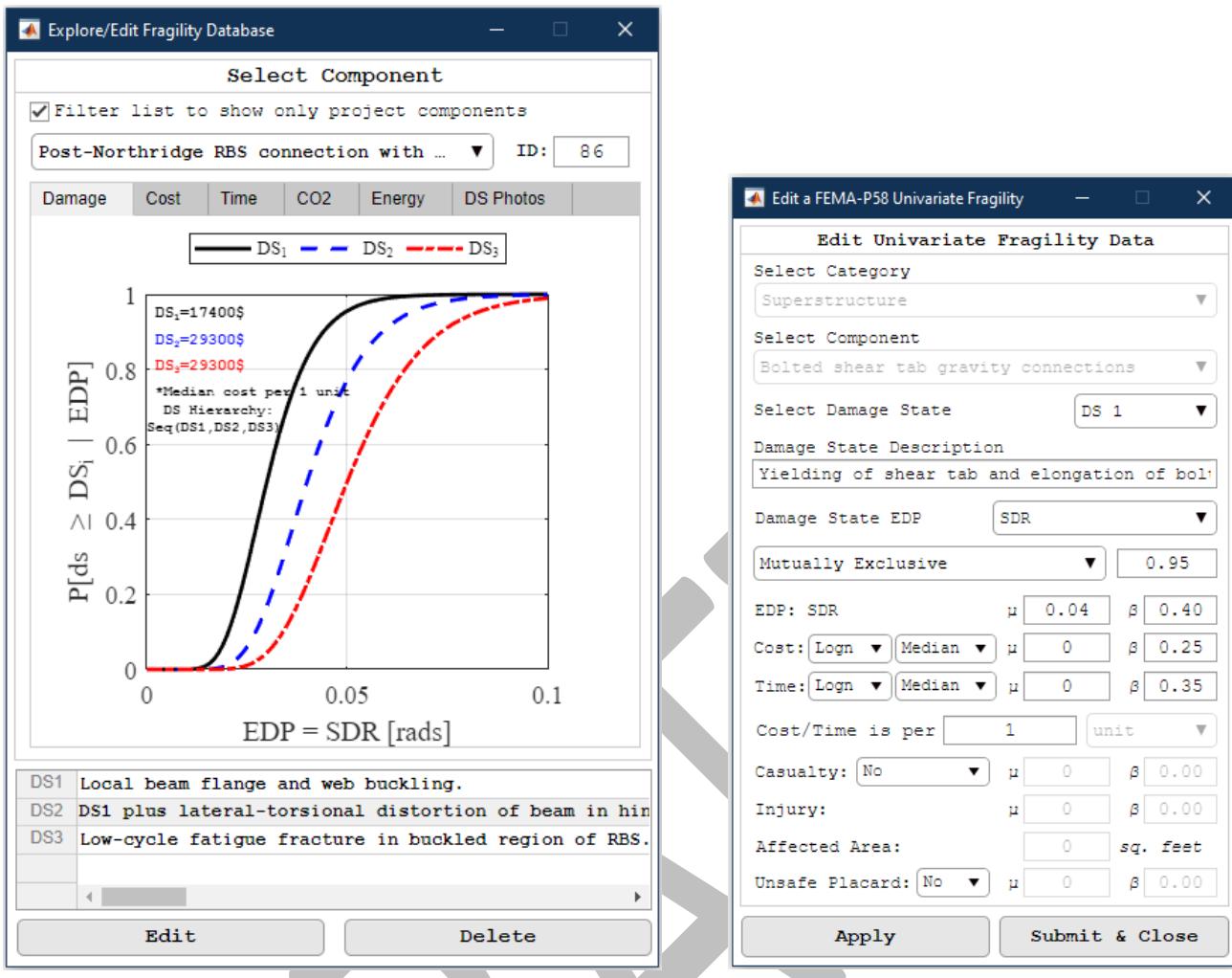


Figure 10.1. Fragility module

### 10.1 Explore/Edit Fragility Database

The full component fragility database of FEMA P-58 (Hamburger et al. 2012) is integrated in EaRL. This database comprises 764 components and their corresponding 1801 damage states. These fragility curves are either lognormal or normal univariate CDFs. This database can be explored using the module shown in Figure 10.2a. Once a component is selected from the dropdown menu, a plot of the fragility curves of all the component's damage states is generated. Text annotation showing the repair cost associated with each damage state is superimposed at the top left corner of the same plot while a description of each damage state is summarized in the table below the figure.

EaRL provides the user the ability to edit the parametric fragility data of the FEMA P-58 fragility database. Referring to Figure 10.2a, by clicking the “edit” button the “Edit FEMA-P58 Fragility” module is called (see Figure 10.2b). For a given damage state of a component, the user can edit: 1) the damage state description, 2) the controlling EDP, 3) the population parameters of a lognormal CDF, 4) the repair cost and associated cost quantity, 5) the damage state type; sequential or mutually exclusive, and 6) the associated probability of occurrence, if applicable. Using the various tabs, alternative consequences distributions can be explored, such as the repair cost, repair time, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and embodied energy to restore a building to its original condition. Photos of the component damage states can also be visualized from the same module. These photos are available in FEMA P58. If any of those damage fragilities or associated consequences need to be modified by the user, the “Edit Fragility” button can be used which will prompt the user to a new window (see Figure 10.2b), where fragility parameters can be edited and saved. Note that the parameter values are updated in a copy-version of the database only inside the current project (i.e., this is not transferred to prospective projects).



(a) Exploring fragility data

(b) Editing fragility data

Figure 10.2. The Explore/Edit FEMA-P58 Fragility module

## 10.2 Add Univariate Fragility

The user has the option to add new univariate fragility curves using the module shown in Figure 10.3. The new fragility can be added to a “New” or “Existing” component in the database; this is first specified by the user using the radio buttons at the top of the module.

- When adding a damage state to a “New” component, an ID will be automatically generated (see Figure 10.3a). This ID is used to refer to this specific component when defining the building components, or to provide additional damage state fragilities for the same building component. The user is required to fill up the module’s empty fields, which includes the name and category of the component, the description of the damage state and the controlling EDP, the median and standard deviation of the lognormal CDF, the associated repair cost, cost-unit type and cost-unit value. Note that in this case (i.e., adding a damage state to a new component), the damage state number is set to 1. Additional damage state fragilities may be added to the same component by selecting the “Existing” component option and by citing the component ID generated earlier.
- When inserting a damage state to an “Existing” component (see Figure 10.3b), the user shall first specify the component ID. Once this is specified, the component name field will be automatically populated. The damage

state number field will be set to  $n_{DS}+1$ , which is the pre-defined number of damage states for this component. The remaining fields shall be filled as discussed earlier.

**(a) Add to New Component**

**(b) Add to Existing Component**

Figure 10.3. Add univariate fragility module

### 10.3 Add Multivariate Fragility

Multivariate fragility functions can be inserted through the module shown in Figure 10.4. This module can be used to define fragility functions of any form regardless of the number of controlling parameters. The module has similar fields to that of the univariate fragility module. The only difference is the “Multivariate Function” field. This is used to insert the analytical form of a fragility function. The function shall be entered following the notation used in MATLAB (2019). For instance, assuming a fragility function is given by Equation 3, in which  $P(DS_i|SDR, P_1, P_2)$  is the cumulative probability of reaching or exceeding damage state  $i$  given the three controlling parameters  $SDR$ ,  $P_1$ , and  $P_2$ ,

$$P(DS_i|SDR, P_1, P_2) = 2.5 \cdot SDR^{-1.05} \cdot P_1^{0.675} \cdot e^{-0.02} \quad (1)$$

this function shall be written as follows in the associated function field:

```
@(SDR, P1, P2) 2.5 * SDR^-1.05 * P1^0.675 * exp(-0.02*P2)
```

The following rules should be respected:

- The function starts with “@”, followed by the controlling EDP names and the independent parameters within *round brackets* and separated by *commas*. This should be followed by a single *space*, followed by the analytical expression of the fragility function. The MATLAB syntax for basic mathematical operations is summarized in Table 10.1.
- Any function shall have a single controlling EDP (*SDR* in this example).
- The correct abbreviation of the EDP (i.e., *SDR*, *PFA*, *RDR*, *COL ROT*, etc.) should be used in the function. This should also be the same as the Damage State EDP selected from the dropdown menu.
- The notation of other controlling parameters (*P1* and *P2* in this example) is flexible as long as it starts with an alphabetic character and has no special characters.

When a component, with multivariate damage state fragility, is used as part of the “Component Data” manual definition module, the user will be prompt to the “Predictor Data” module shown in Figure 10.5 to add the values of the fragility’s predictor parameters *P* at each story/floor. If this component exists only in specific stories/floors, a value of *P*=0 should be specified at other stories/floors where the component does not exist.

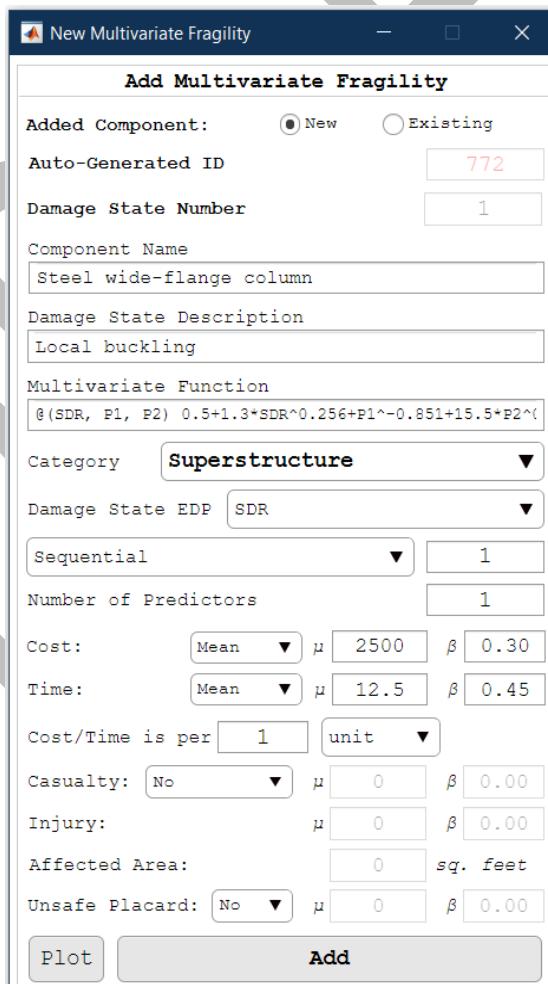


Figure 10.4. Add multivariate fragility module

Table 10.1. Syntax for basic mathematical operations in MATLAB

Operation	MATLAB expression	Note
$x + y$	$x+y$	addition
$x - y$	$x-y$	subtraction
$x \times y$	$x*y$	multiplication
$x / y$	$x/y$	division
$x^y$	$x^y$	power operation
$ x $	$abs(x)$	absolute
$\sqrt{x}$	$sqrt(x)$	square root
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$nthroot(x,n)$	root to the $n^{\text{th}}$ power
$e^x$	$exp(x)$	$e$ to the power of $x$
$\ln(x)$	$log(x)$	natural log (base $e$ )
$\log(x)$	$log10(x)$	common log (base 10)
$\sin(x)$	$sin(x)$ OR $sind(x)$	input in radians OR degrees
$\cos(x)$	$cos(x)$ OR $cosd(x)$	input in radians OR degrees
$\tan(x)$	$\tan(x)$ OR $tand(x)$	input in radians OR degrees

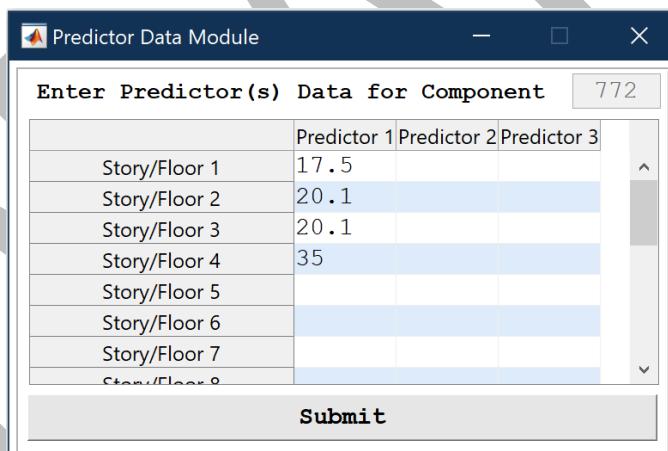


Figure 10.5. Predictor data module

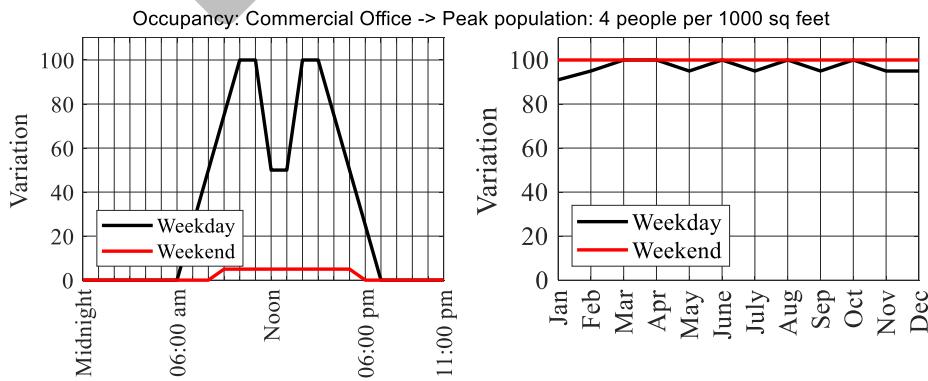
## 11. Population Model

To compute damage consequences related to potential human injuries and casualties as a result of fallen debris from damaged components, the user should define the building population model through the module shown in Figure 11.1a. This module is accessible by clicking the “Population Model” button in Panel C of the main console (see Figure 5.1). The fields in this module are automatically populated based on the building occupancy type (e.g., commercial or residential) as defined earlier in the building data module. The population data is extracted from the population model data defined in FEMA P-58. The population model describes the peak occupancy, which is the number of people per unit area and the associated variations in this peak value with respect to the month, day and hour. If necessary, this auto-generated population data can be modified directly through the module’s data tables. The population model can be visualized by clicking the “Visualize” button, which will generate a plot similar to that of Figure 11.1b. Furthermore, the user may specify the target “Evaluation Time”; that is whether injuries and casualties will be assessed, during the FEMA P58 computation, at a randomly generated time or at a specific user-defined time.

	Weekday	Weekend
Midnight	0	0
1:00 am	0	0
2:00 am	0	0
3:00 am	0	0
4:00 am	0	0
5:00 am	0	0
6:00 am	0	0
7:00 am	0.2500	0
8:00 am	0.5000	0
9:00 am	0.7500	0.0500
10:00 am	1	0.0500
11:00 am	1	0.0500
Noon	0.5000	0.0500
1:00 pm	0	0

	Weekday	Weekend
Jan	0.9100	1
Feb	0.9500	1
Mar	1	1
Apr	1	1
May	0.9500	1
June	1	1
July	0.9500	1
Aug	1	1
Sep	0.9500	1
Oct	1	1
Nov	0.9500	1
Dec	0.9500	1

(a) Module



(b) Visualized population model

Figure 11.1. Population model

## 12. Repair Time Scheme

EaRL computes a number of damage consequences including the required repair time of the damaged building components. The total repair time highly depends on the repair scheme. The user can control this scheme through the module shown in Figure 12.1, which can be accessed by the repair time scheme button in Panel C. This option allows the user to specify a) if different building component types should be repaired in a sequential or simultaneous manner, b) which component type groups should be repaired simultaneously, c) if same component type units should be repaired in series or in parallel and d) if repairs should take place at each floor level simultaneously. Therefore, the user has the full control on the envisioned repair scheme.

In the case of option b (specific component type groups will be repaired simultaneously), the user need to provide the IDs of components that will be repaired simultaneously in a single rows within the module data table (see Figure 12.1). Consequent rows can be used to specify the IDs of other component groups.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	1	6	86	87	88	89	324	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Specify in separate rows the IDs of components that will be repaired simultaneously

Units of the same component at a given story/floor will be repaired in parallel

Repairs will be conducted at different stories/floors simultaneously

Submit

Figure 12.1. Repair time scheme module

## 13. Demolition Fragility Module

The demolition fragility module is shown in Figure 13.1c. This module can be accessed using the “Demolition” button in the main console. The user can specify the fragility function for demolition loss computations. The following options are available:

**No Demolition:** No demolition takes place, and subsequently there is no demolition loss, regardless of the potential residual deformations along the building height. This is the default option.

**Univariate Demolition Fragility:** Demolition losses are defined by specifying a lognormal univariate fragility CDF, which is a function of the horizontal residual story drift ratio (RDR) as given by Equation 10. The user shall specify the population parameters of the lognormal CDF fragility function. Particularly,  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  represent the central tendency (median) of the RDR dataset (i.e.,  $\mu_{RDR}$ ) and the standard deviation of the associated normal distribution of  $\ln RDR$  (i.e.,  $\sigma_{\ln RDR}$ ). The user may then visualize the fragility curve by clicking the “Show Demolition Fragility” button. A sample univariate demolition fragility curve is shown in Figure 13.1b. The user shall provide the RDR data through the “Response Data” module.

$$P[D|RDR] = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln(RDR) - \ln(\mu_{RDR})}{\sigma_{\ln RDR}}\right) \quad (2)$$

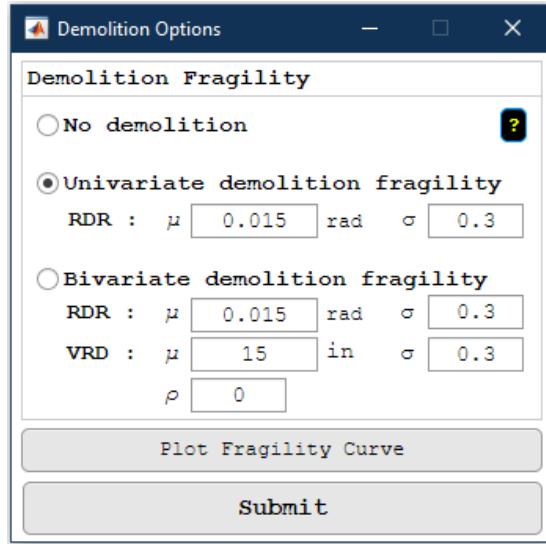
**Bivariate Demolition Fragility:** Demolition loss is considered by specifying a lognormal bivariate fragility CDF, which is a function of the horizontal residual drift ratio (RDR) and the vertical residual deformation (VRD), as proposed by Elkady et al. (2020). The user should specify the population parameters of the fragility function; that is the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  of the individual RDR and VRD fragilities as well as the correlation coefficient between the two EDPs. The bivariate fragility curve may be visualized by clicking the “Show Demolition Fragility” button. A sample bivariate demolition fragility is shown in Figure 13.1c. On the left, the figure shows the bivariate demolition probability density function (PDF). In the center, a 2-D plan view of the PDF surface is shown. The PDF is represented by Equation 11.

$$f(\text{Demolition} | RDR, VRD) = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot RDR \cdot VRD \cdot \sigma_{\ln RDR} \cdot \sigma_{\ln VRD} \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{q}{2}} \quad (3)$$

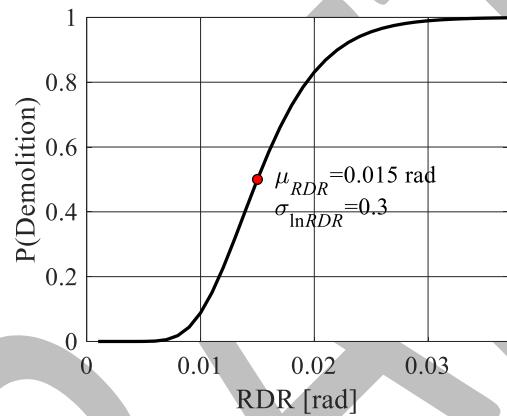
where,  $q$  is given by Equation 4.

$$q = \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\ln(RDR) - \mu_{\ln RDR}}{\sigma_{\ln RDR}} \right)^2 - 2\rho \left( \frac{\ln(RDR) - \mu_{\ln RDR}}{\sigma_{\ln RDR}} \right) \left( \frac{\ln(VRD) - \mu_{\ln VRD}}{\sigma_{\ln VRD}} \right) + \left( \frac{\ln(VRD) - \mu_{\ln VRD}}{\sigma_{\ln VRD}} \right)^2 \right] \quad (4)$$

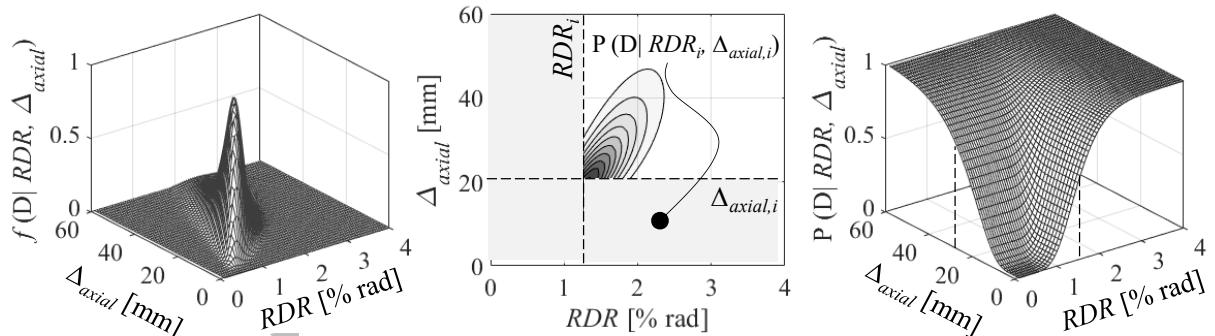
In which,  $\mu_{\ln RDR}$  and  $\sigma_{\ln RDR}$  are the mean and standard deviation of the normally distributed variable  $\ln RDR$ , respectively;  $\mu_{\ln VRD}$  and  $\sigma_{\ln VRD}$  are the mean and standard deviation of the normally distributed variable  $\ln VRD$ , respectively; and  $\rho$  is the population product-moment correlation coefficient between  $\ln RDR$  and  $\ln VRD$ . The same figure shows the bivariate demolition cumulative distribution function (CDF), which is obtained by numerically integrating the PDF.



(a) Module



(b) Sample plot of the lognormal univariate demolition fragility curve



(c) Sample plot of lognormal bivariate demolition fragility curve

Figure 13.1. Demolition fragility definition

## 14. Collapse Fragility Module

The Collapse Fragility module is shown in Figure 14.1. This module can be loaded through the “Collapse” button in the main console. From this module, the user can specify the fragility function used for collapse loss computations. The following options are available:

**No Collapse:** This option assumes that there will be no collapse event, and subsequently no collapse losses. This is the default option.

**IDA-Based Collapse Fragility:** The collapse fragility curve is deduced from the IDA data that is provided by the “Response Data” module. The collapse intensities are sorted and the empirical distribution function is deduced. A lognormal CDF is fitted to the empirical distribution (i.e., the median and dispersion of the CDF). The collapse fragility curve can be viewed by clicking the “Show Fragility” button (see Figure 14.2a).

**Define collapse fragility using  $\mu$  and  $\beta$ :** The user specifies directly the population parameters,  $\mu$  and  $\beta$ , of the lognormal CDF. The fragility curve can be viewed as shown in Figure 14.2b.

**Define collapse fragility using fragility point and  $\beta$ :** The user should specify the dispersion,  $\beta$ , of the lognormal CDF as well as the data for a single fragility point  $[SA_i, P(\text{Collapse}|SA_i)]$ . EaRL identifies the  $\mu$  value that satisfies the user-defined data point as shown in Figure 14.2c.

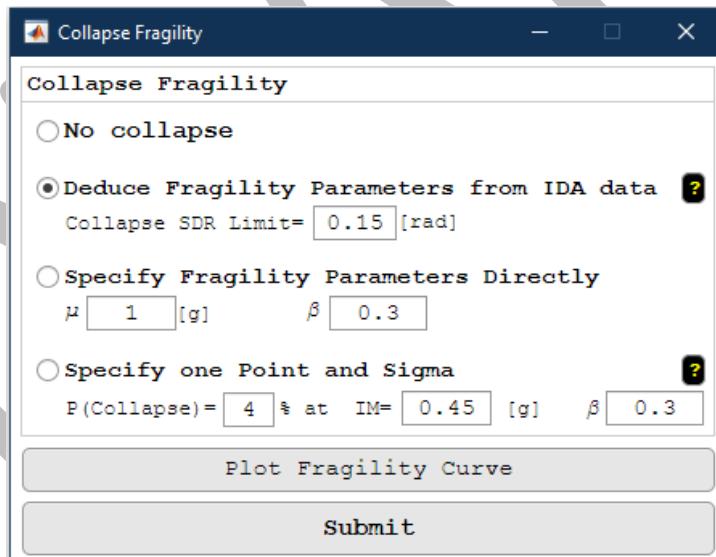


Figure 14.1. Collapse fragility module

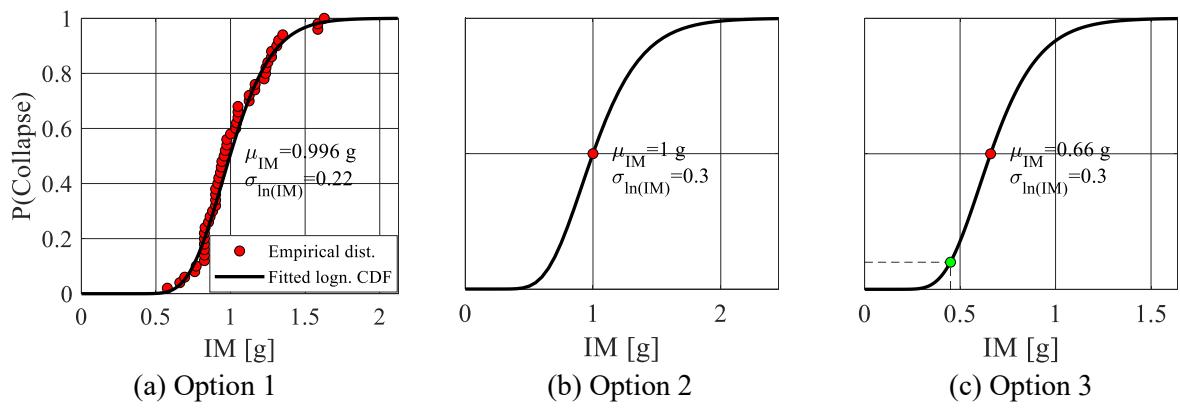


Figure 14.2. Sample lognormal collapse fragility curves deduced based on the different options

## 15. IM/EDP Bins Module

Loss computations according to the PEER methodology, involves analytical and numerical integration through seismic intensity and EDP ranges. The IM/EDP bins module shown in Figure 15.1 can be used to control the accuracy of these integration ranges. In particular, the user can specify the range of the intensity levels as well as the incremental step size. Figure 15.1a shows that the integration will be conducted from 0.001g to 5.0g with an incremental step of 0.005g, which is the default/recommended IM range. Losses will then be evaluated at a total of 1000 intensity increments/levels. Repair loss computations can be time consuming (see Section 21). For this reason, the user may conduct this computation at all intensities, or at a subset of the intensity range, or at a single intensity. These options are only available if the structural response has already been defined at multiple intensities.

Referring to Figure 15.1b, the EDP ranges can be set by the user from the IM/EDP Bins module. These ranges should cover the maximum expected value for a given EDP. The default values are the recommended ones. Larger bin values and/or lower maximum range values can be specified with caution, as they may affect the integration accuracy.

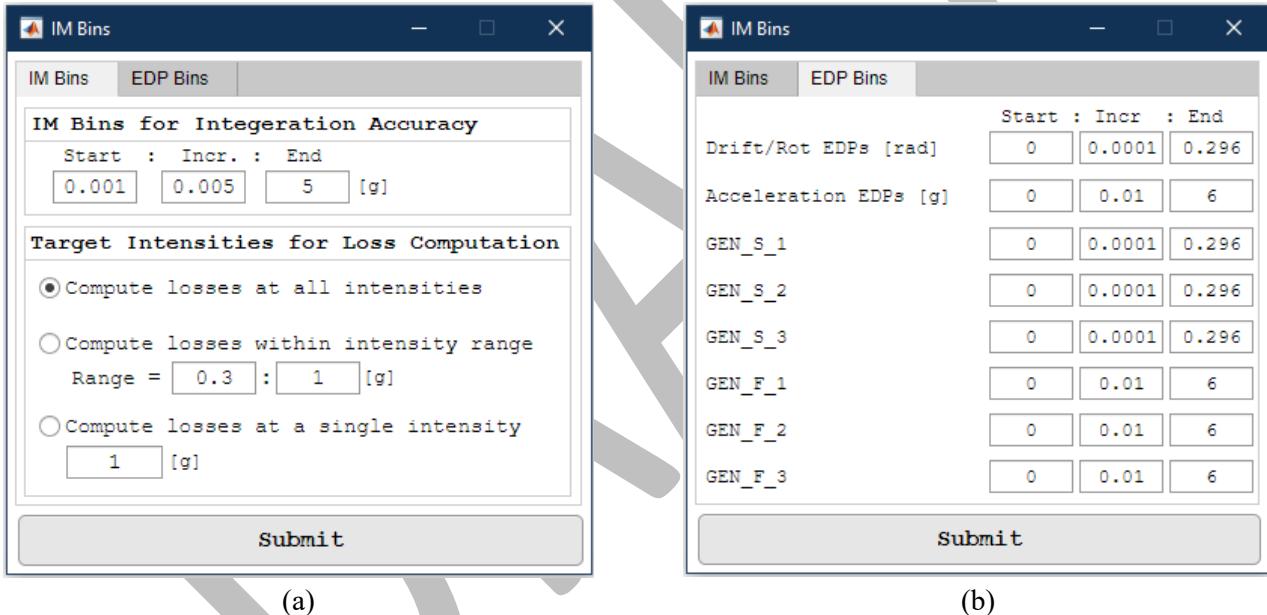


Figure 15.1. IM/EDP bins module

## 16. Methodology Options

After fully-defining the project; loss analysis can be conducted by pressing the “Compute” button. The user will then be prompted to the module in Figure 16.1 to specify which methodology to be utilized for this analysis; the PEER or the FEMA P-58 methodology. For the former, the user need to only specify the cost value to be used in the analysis (mean, median, 10<sup>th</sup> percentile or 90<sup>th</sup> percentile) while for the latter, the user must specify the total number of realizations to be generated, per analysis stripe. Optionally, the user can specify additional uncertainty value to represent the uncertainty in the modeling parameters used to obtain the seed EDP data. Also, the user may choose to check for the potential of issuing an unsafe placard. Note that checking for unsafe placard leads to a relatively longer computation time because this computation requires treating each unit of the same components independently when querying damage.

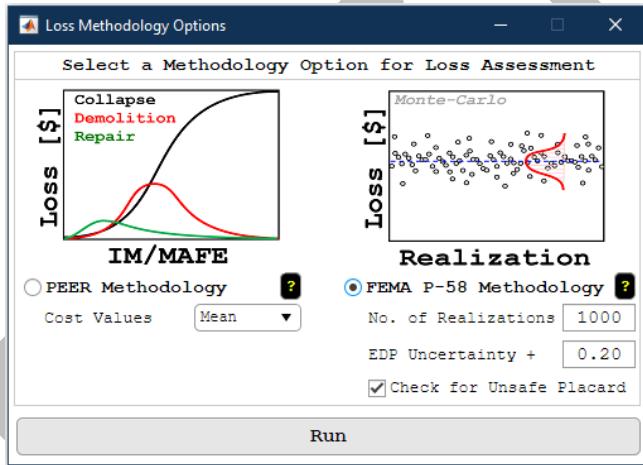


Figure 16.1. Loss methodology options

## 17. Visualization Options

The visualizations options differ based on the selected loss estimation methodology and the project definitions. The availability of each of these plot options depends on the project definition as summarized in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1. Available visualization options based on project definition

Methodology	PEER				FEMA P-58			
	Manual Definition		Loss-EDP Functions		Manual Definition		Loss-EDP Functions	
Seismic Intensity	IDA	Other	IDA	Other	IDA	Other	IDA	Other
Seismic Hazard	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Monetary loss vulnerability curves	•	NA	•	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Repair cost versus realization number	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•
Repair time versus realization number	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•
Monetary loss breakdown by event	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Repair cost Profile by component type	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Repair time Profile by component type	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	NA	NA
Repair cost profile by component name	•	•	NA	NA	•	•	NA	NA
Repair time profile by component name	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	NA	NA
Repair cost breakdown by component name	•	•	NA	NA	•	•	NA	NA
Expected annual losses	•	NA	•	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Annual rate of exceeding repair cost	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	NA	•	NA

## 17.1 PEER Methodology Visualizations

The visualization module, shown in Figure 17.1, provides the user with a variety of options to present and comprehend the loss distribution. In particular, six different main plot types are available in EaRL v1.0. In the visualization module, the user should first specify the target seismic intensity ( $S_a$ ) or hazard level at which the loss data should be visualized. The loss units should also be specified; that is “Absolute” for absolute dollar values or “Normalized” for losses normalized by the building total replacement cost. The six main plot options within the visualization module are described below.

**Loss Vulnerability Curves:** These are plots of the expected monetary loss versus the IM or the hazard level expressed by the mean annual frequency of exceedance (MAFE). The expected loss can be expressed either in absolute dollar values (by selecting the “Absolute” radio button) or normalized by the building replacement cost (by selecting the “Normalized” radio button). Sample vulnerability curves disaggregated into Collapse, Demolition, and Repair are shown in Figure 17.2.

**Loss Disaggregation by Event:** This shows the disaggregated loss distribution among the three main events in the form of a bar or pie chart as shown in Figure 17.3. Note that the Repair event is disaggregated into three sub-events: 1) Repair of structural components (noted in the plot as SC), 2) Repair of drift-sensitive non-structural components (noted in the plot as NSC-SDR), and 3) Repair of acceleration-sensitive non-structural components (noted in the plot as NSC-ACC). This is evaluated at a single seismic intensity (i.e., spectral acceleration or hazard level), which should be specified first at the top of the Visualization Options module (see Figure 17.1).

**Repair Cost Profile:** The repair loss distribution along a building’s height can be disaggregated with respect to the “component type” (i.e., SC, NSC-SDR, and NSC-ACC) or the “component name” (e.g. Beams, Drywalls, Sprinklers, etc.) as shown in Figure 17.4a and 6.4b, respectively. For the latter, only components that contribute, in sum, to 95% of the total repair cost are plotted. This is intentionally done to avoid overcrowded plots.

**Repair Cost Disaggregation by Component Name:** This is a bar or a pie chart, depending on the user’s selection, of the repair loss disaggregation with respect to the component names as shown in Figure 17.5.

**Expected Annual Losses:** This shows a bar chart of the total expected annual losses disaggregated with respect to the five events: Collapse, Demolition, SC, NSC-SDR, and NSC-ACC as shown in Figure 17.6.

**Summary Plots:** These differ depending on the utilized loess estimation methodology. For the PEER methodology, the summary plot, shown in Figure 17.7, displays four main plots: a) the vulnerability curves, (b) the EaRL bar chart, (c) the total loss breakdown at a given IM, and (d) the repair loss profile disaggregation with respect to the component type at a given IM. Using the slider controller at the bottom of the window, the user can scroll to the seismic intensity of interest.

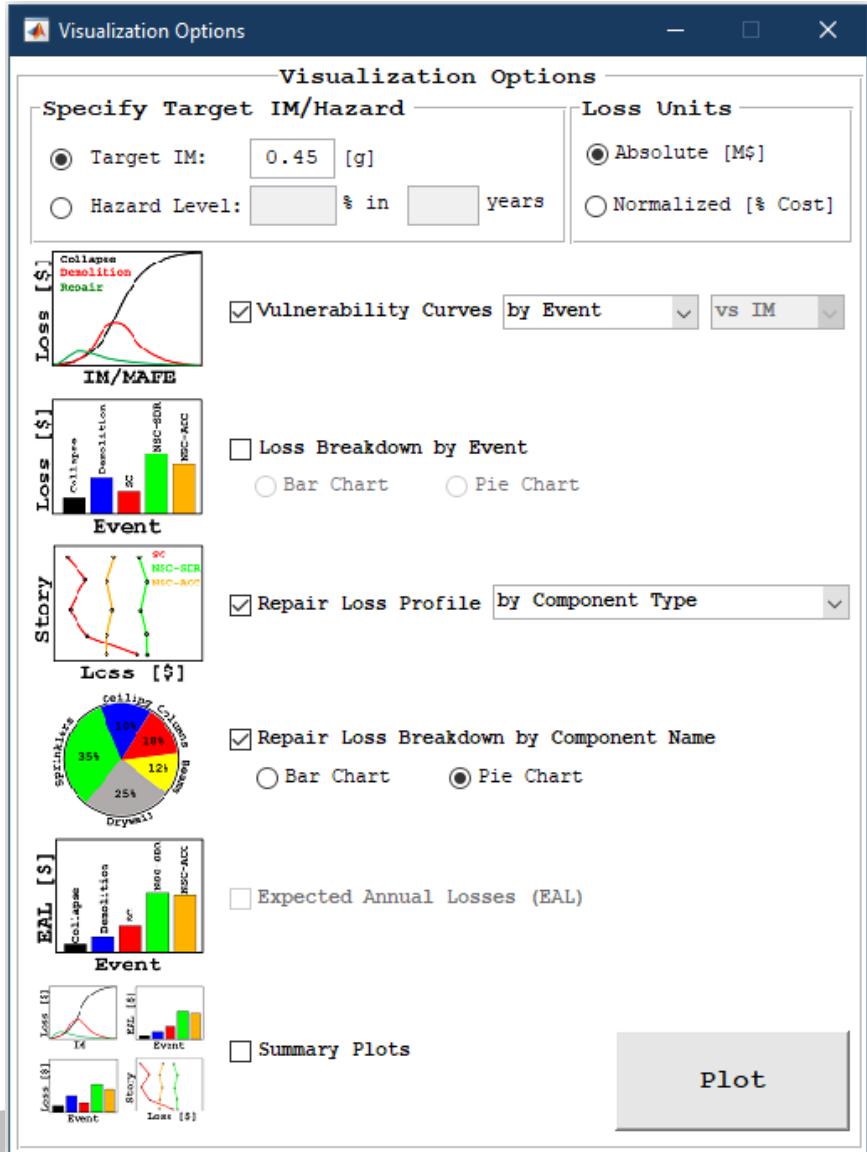
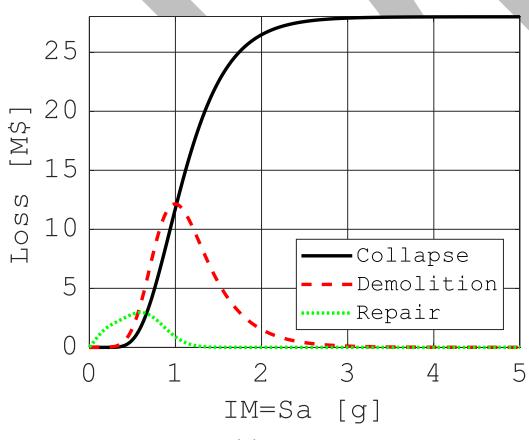
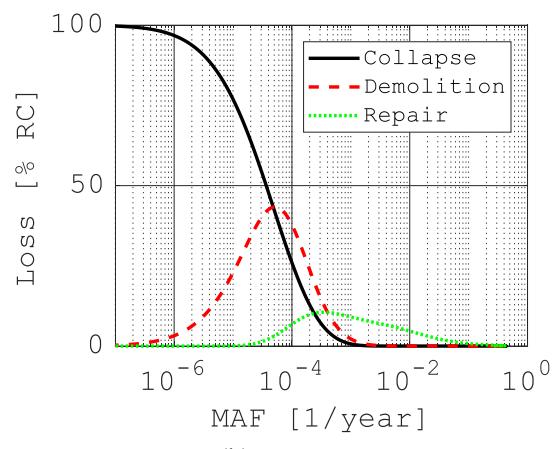


Figure 17.1. Visualization options module the PEER option



(a) vs IM



(b) vs MAFE

Figure 17.2. Loss vulnerability curves

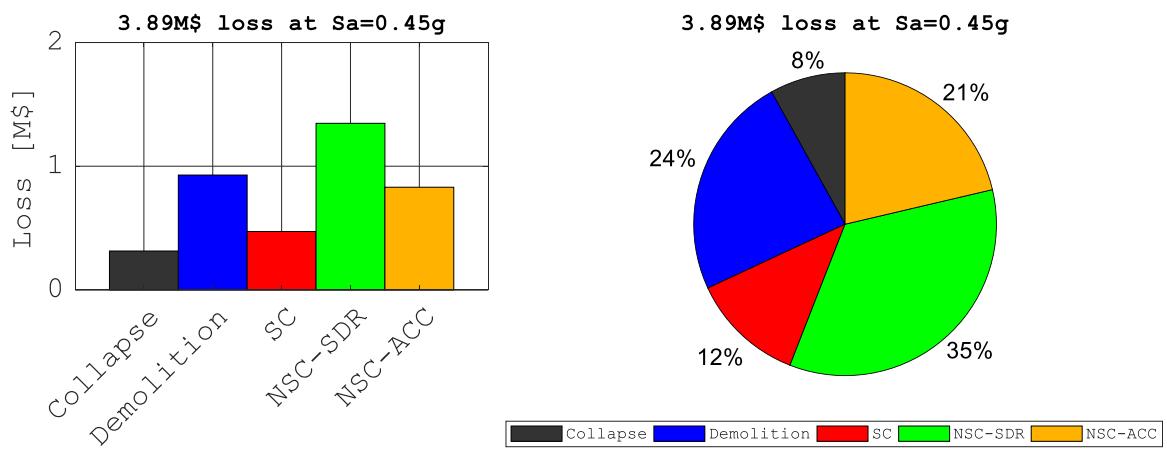


Figure 17.3. Loss breakdown by event

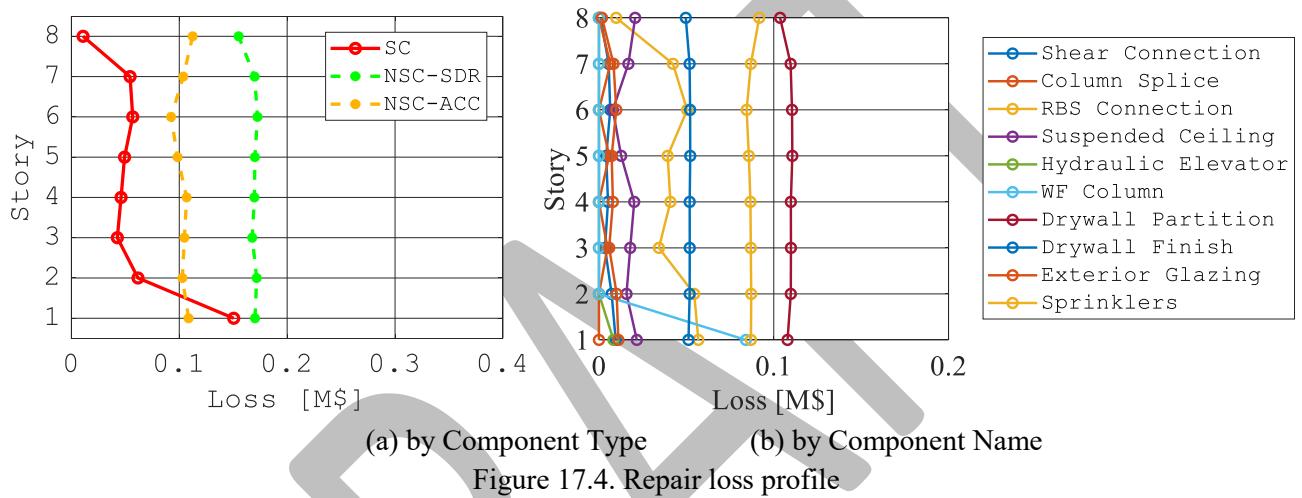


Figure 17.4. Repair loss profile

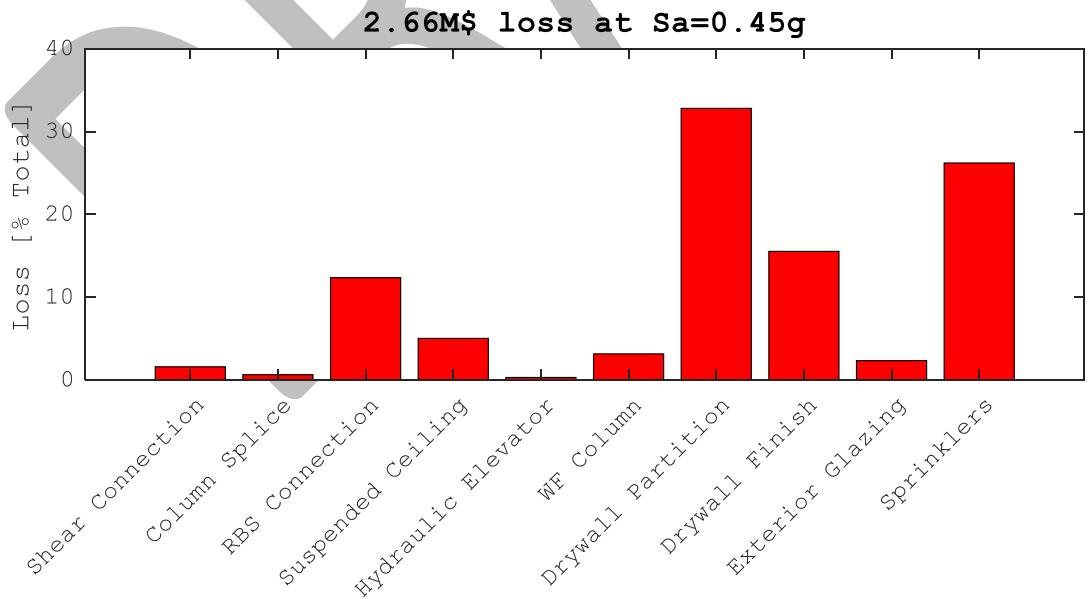


Figure 17.5. Repair loss disaggregation by component name

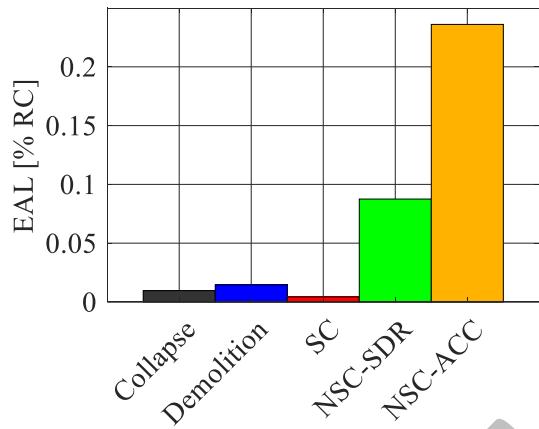


Figure 17.6. Expected annual losses

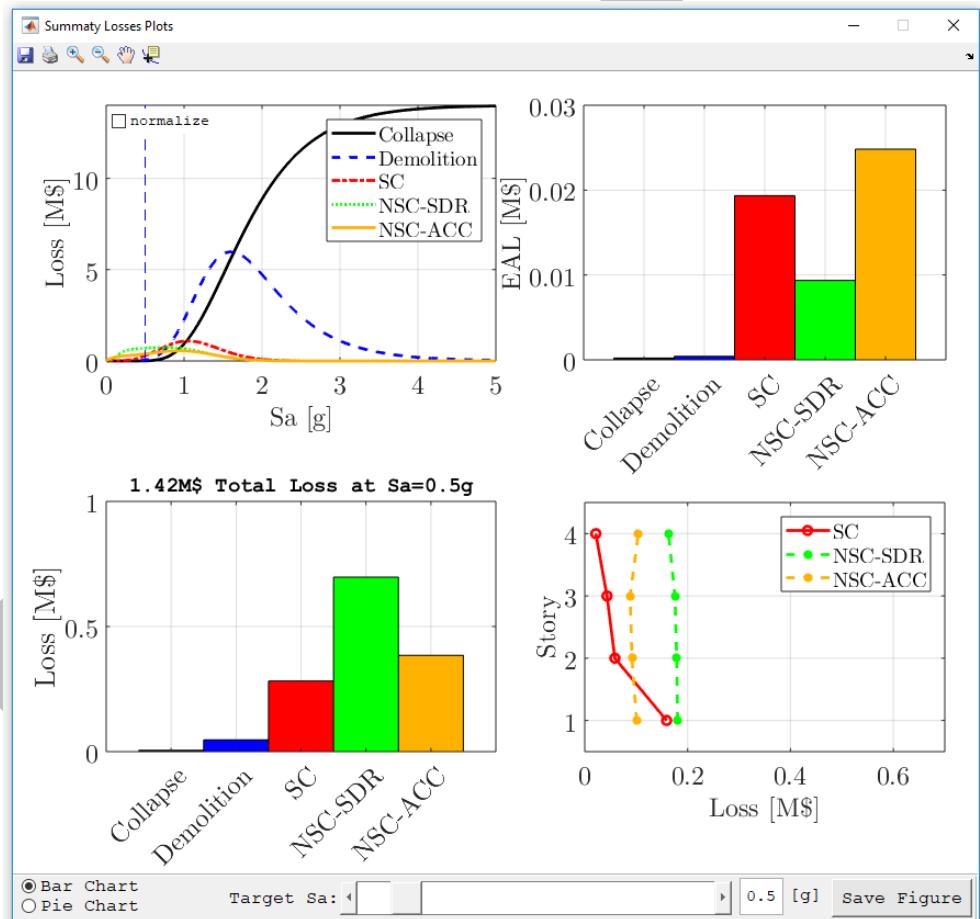


Figure 17.7. Summary plot for PEER methodology runs

## 17.2 FEMA P-58 Methodology Visualizations

Referring to Figure 17.8, for the FEMA P-58 option, six different main plot types are available in EaRL v1.0 to visualize the loss distributions along the building height. The availability of each of the six plot options depends on the project definition as summarized in Table 17.1.

**Loss versus realization:** This shows the scatter of repair cost or time with respect to the number of realizations as shown in Figure 17.9.

**Annual Exceedance of Repair Cost:** This shows a plot of the annual rate of exceeding the repair cost as shown in Figure 17.10.

**Summary Plot:** Referring to Figure 17.11, four main plots are displayed under the “Loss Distribution” tab: a) a scatter plot of the repair cost for each realization (note that this plot excludes realizations where collapse or demolition took place), (b) the histogram distribution of the repair costs (this figure can be transformed into the normally distributed CDF by checking the “CDF checkbox” at the top right corner), (c) the total loss breakdown for a given realization at a given intensity stripe, and (d) the repair loss profile breakdown with respect to the component type at a given realization and at a given intensity stripe (assuming multiple intensity stripes were defined in the response module). Using the knob at the bottom left corner of the window, the user can select the intensity stripe of interest. Similarly, the slider and spinner controllers may be used interchangeably to select the realization of interest.

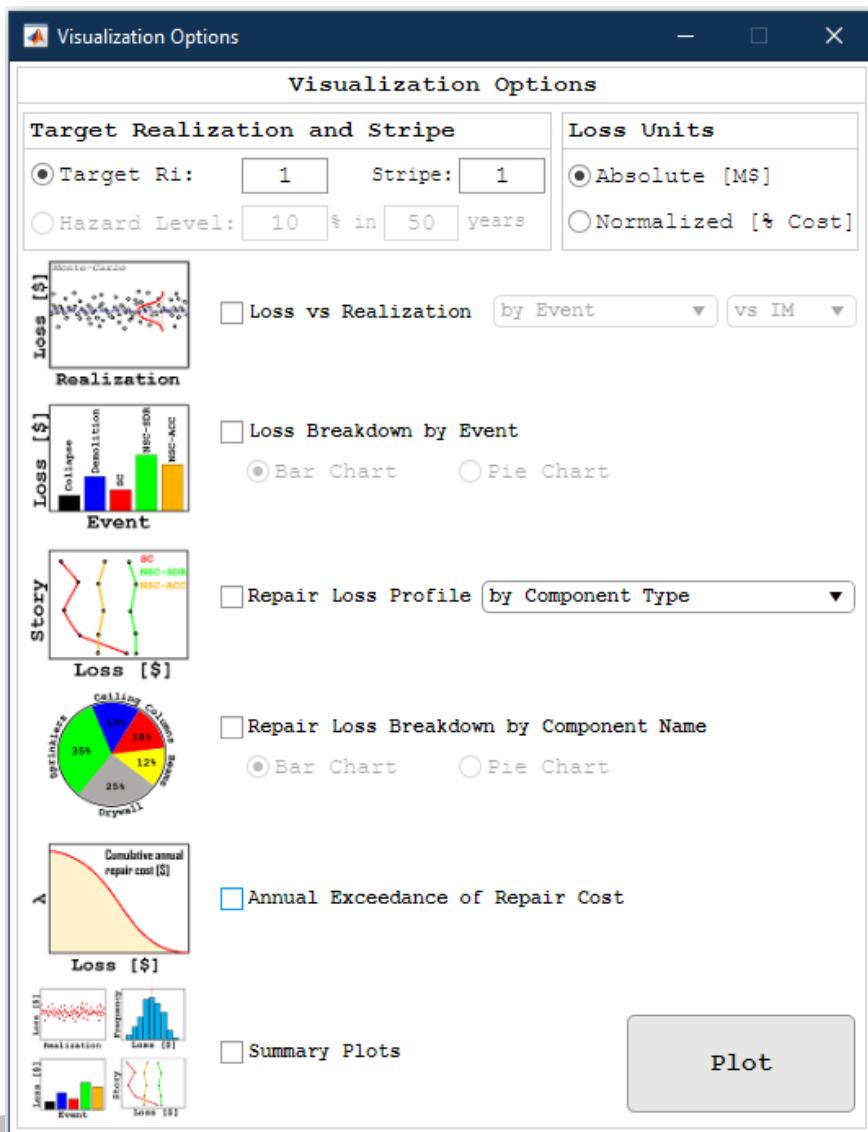


Figure 17.8. Visualization options module for FEMA P-58

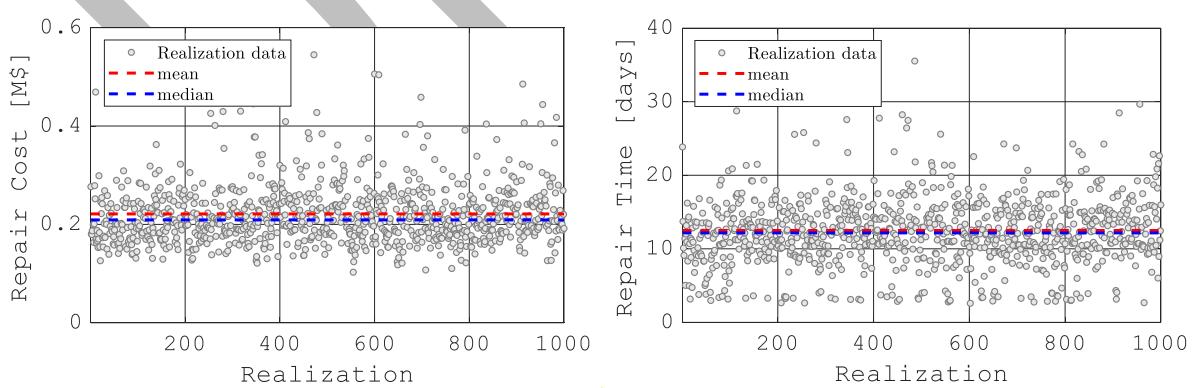


Figure 17.9. Repair cost and time loss versus realization

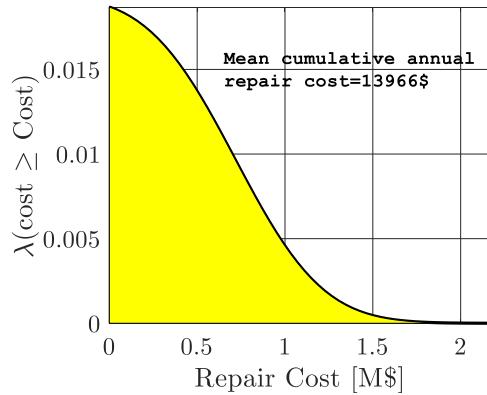
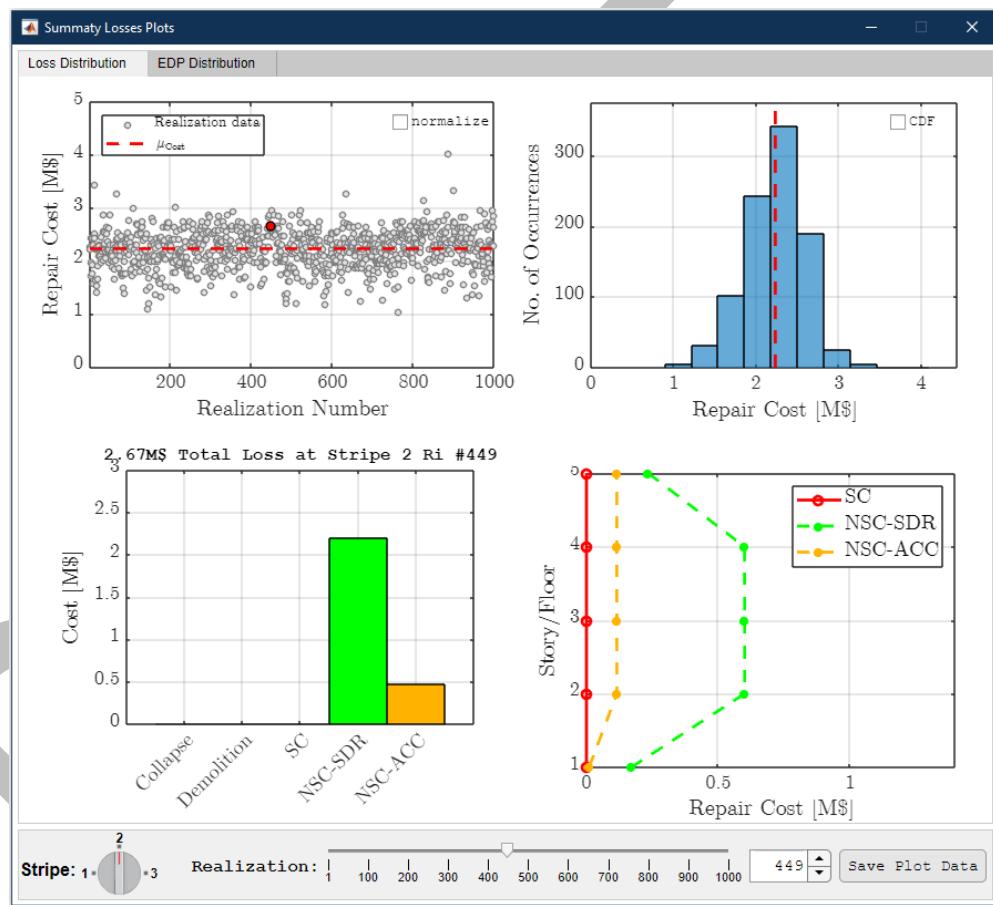


Figure 17.10. Annual exceedance of repair cost



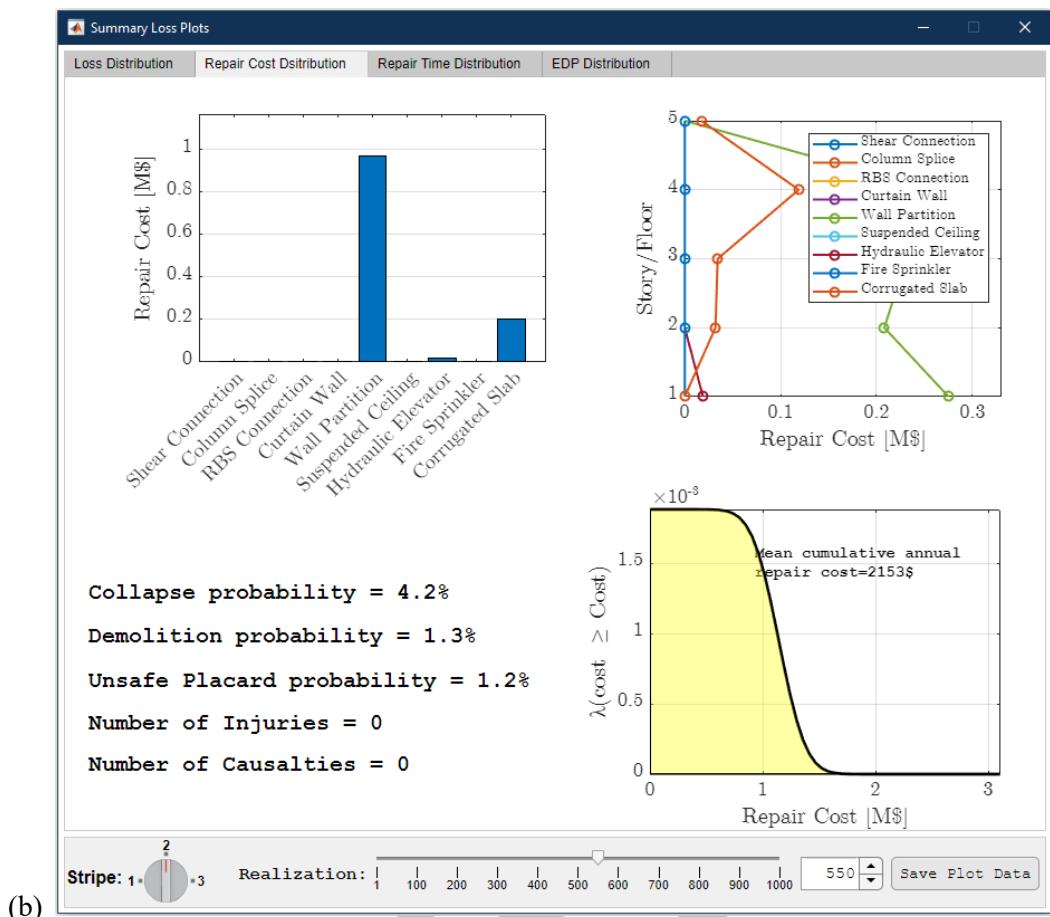


Figure 17.11. Summary plot for the FEMA P-58 option

## 18. Project Inspector

The user can verify the defined project components and parameters by using the “scope” button located in the project file management panel (see Figure 5.1). This button will open a window that provides a summary of the current project definition as shown in Figure 18.1.

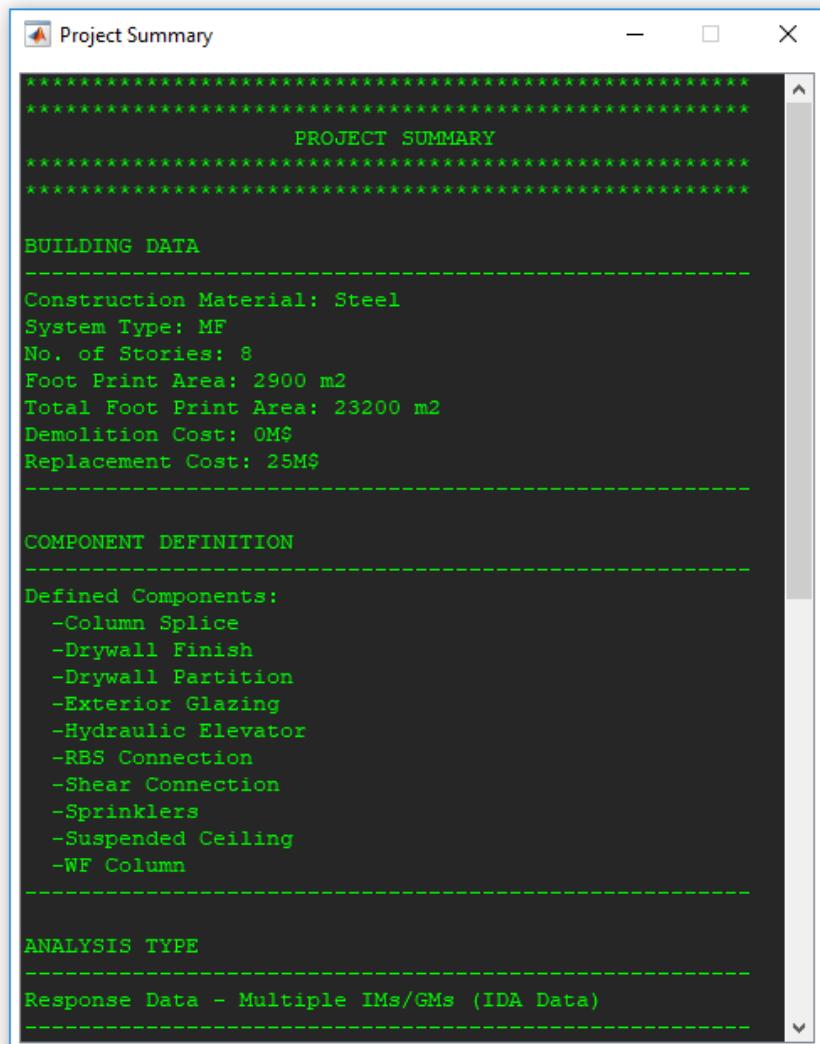


Figure 18.1. Project summary window

## 19. Reporting Results

All the data that can be plotted through the Visualization module can be saved into a text file through the “Report” module shown in Figure 19.1. This module is accessible by clicking the “Report” button, which becomes active after the loss computations. In this module, similar to the Visualization module, the user shall first specify the target seismic intensity or hazard level at which loss data will be reported as well as the loss units (i.e., absolute dollar values or normalized by the building replacement cost). Once the “Generate Report” button is clicked, the user should select a folder to save the generated text files. The available data for reporting depends on the project definition, as discussed earlier. Figure 19.2 shows how the output data is organized within the text file of the different report options.

To allow the user to manage the data independently and process it in their own way, EaRL provides the option to save MATLAB files (\*.mat) summarizing the results. These can be produced by clicking the “Save summary MAT files” button. In the case of the FEMA P-58 methodology, a MATLAB file named *Summary\_Results\_MAT\_Files.mat* is created. This file, when opened in MATLAB, will include the following variables:

- **REALIZATIONS\_EDP\_DATA:** a structured variable containing the EDP data of all the imported/generated realization and stripes.
- **DEAGGREGATED\_LOSS\_DATA:** a matrix with the full disaggregated loss data for each component, at each story/floor, at every realization and at each seismic intensity. The number of columns in the matrix depends on the project definition. Each column is described in a cell variable named **DEAGGREGATED\_LOSS\_DATA\_Titles** that is saved with the main matrix.

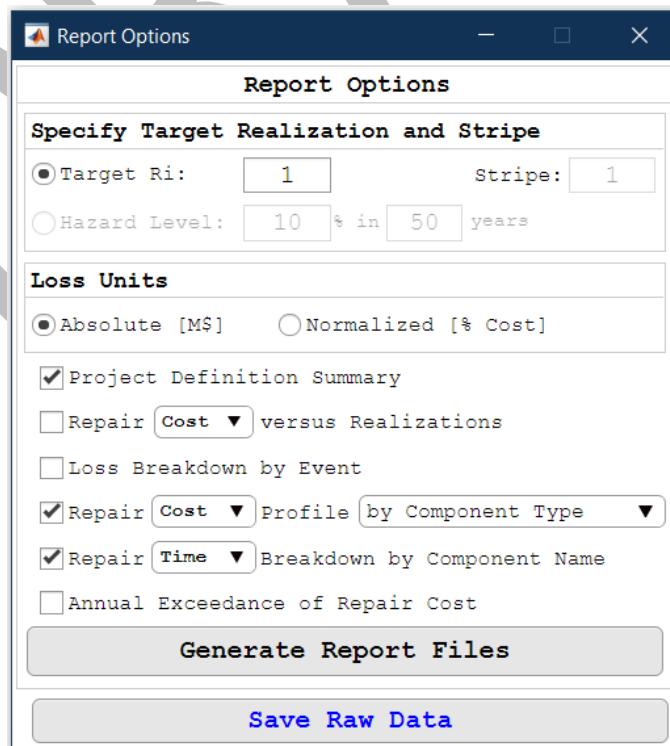


Figure 19.1. Report options module

SA [g]	COLLAPSE	DEMOLITION	SC	NSC-SDR	NSC-ACC
0.001000	0.000000	0.000000	0.079225	0.000000	0.003130
0.006000	0.000000	0.000000	0.055334	0.000000	0.025117
0.011000	0.000000	0.000000	0.042881	0.000000	0.044283
0.016000	0.000000	0.000000	0.036597	0.000003	0.060693
0.021000	0.000000	0.000000	0.032952	0.000056	0.075039
0.026000	0.000000	0.000000	0.030565	0.000361	0.087787
0.031000	0.000000	0.000000	0.028834	0.001526	0.099260
0.036000	0.000000	0.000000	0.027473	0.004575	0.109688
0.041000	0.000000	0.000000	0.026334	0.010299	0.119245
0.046000	0.000000	0.000000	0.025335	0.018742	0.128063
0.051000	0.000000	0.000000	0.024430	0.029462	0.136243
0.056000	0.000000	0.000000	0.023590	0.041893	0.143870
0.061000	0.000000	0.000000	0.022798	0.055453	0.151009

(a) Vulnerability curves vs IM

#### 0.26M\$ Repair Loss for IM=0.751g, Ri #250

EVENT	LEVEL-1	LEVEL-2	LEVEL-3	LEVEL-4	LEVEL-5
SC	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
NSC-SDR	0.012181	0.075483	0.063484	0.039201	0.068459
NSC-ACC	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

(b) Repair cost profile breakdown by component type

#### 0.26M\$ Loss for IM=0.751g, Ri #250

COMPONENT NAME	Repair cost [M\$]
Shear Connection	0.000000
Column Splice	0.000000
RBS Connection	0.000000
Curtain Wall	0.000000
Wall Partition	0.063329
Suspended Ceiling	0.000000
Hydraulic Elevator	0.000000
Fire Sprinkler	0.000000
Corrugated Slab	0.195478

(c) Repair cost breakdown by component name

#### 16.6 days repair time for IM=0.751g, Ri #1

COMPONENT NAME	Repair Time [days]
Shear Connection	0.000000
Column Splice	0.000000
RBS Connection	0.000000
Curtain Wall	0.000000
Wall Partition	9.863425
Suspended Ceiling	0.000000
Hydraulic Elevator	0.000000
Fire Sprinkler	0.000000
Corrugated Slab	39.834354

(d) Repair time breakdown by component name

#### 1.43M\$ Loss at Sa=0.5g

EVENT	LOSS [M\$]
Collapse	0.006018
Demolition	0.050325
SC	0.291013
NSC-SDR	0.698948
NSC-ACC	0.387234

(e) Loss breakdown by event

#### 0.05M\$ Expected Annual Total Loss 0.05M\$ Expected Annual Repair Loss

EVENT	EAL [M\$]
Collapse	0.000205
Demolition	0.000419
SC	0.019346
NSC-SDR	0.009360
NSC-ACC	0.024825

(f) EAL breakdown per event

#### Realization      Repair Cost [M\$]

1	0.228699
3	0.359993
4	0.196874
5	0.464963
6	0.281480
7	0.244406
9	0.654547
11	0.220088
12	0.222718
13	0.575992
15	0.770500

(g) Repair cost versus realization number

Figure 19.2. Sample report text files output

## 20. Developers

EaRL is fully developed in Matlab. The entire source code is a combination of Matlab's \*.mlapp graphical user interface (GUI) files and \*.m function files. This source code is available in the online GitHub repository inside the folder named *src*. Users who are interested in modifying and developing EaRL's code are able to do so through the GitHub platform. In brief, the user will need to 1) Create an account on GitHub.com, 2) Download and install the GitHub Desktop application, 3) Fork EaRL's repository (i.e., take a parallel copy of EaRL's code on the user's local computer) and 4) finally, start modifying and experimenting with the source code. Proposed changes to the code must then be publically shared with other users, under the GPLv3 license. The user can "commit" any changes to the online repository where they will be vetted and validated before being patched to the master code. Credit will be given to any user contributions in newly compiled executables. Consult the GitHub quick start guide here: <https://help.github.com/en/github/getting-started-with-github/quickstart>.

To help users understand the source code, the Matlab script code within the \*.m function files is well commented and organized. Furthermore, by clicking the "developers" button in EaRL's main console, the interface shown in Figure 20.1 will be opened. This interface comprises two tabs:

- (a) Code Hierarchy tab, see Figure 20.1a, shows the code organizational tree. By expanding the branches of this tree list, the user can inspect the dependency and the relation between the different source code GUI and function files. Additionally, by clicking on a specific element (GUI or function name) within this code tree, a full description of this element is displayed in the tip window at the bottom of the interface. The description also includes the names of the output variables generated by specific function.
- (b) Variables tab, see Figure 20.1b, which lists the details of all the variables used within the source code, including their name, type (scalar, vector, matrix, structure, etc.) and the parent module(s) or function(s) where this variable is used and defined. By clicking on a given variable name, a full description of the variable will be displayed in the tip window.

These tools are aimed to help the user understand the source code. As such, the user is potentially able to navigate the source code and modify target functions accordingly.

The image shows two windows of the EaRL - For Developers application.

**(a) Code Hierarchy:** This window displays a tree structure of code components under the root module 'EaRL\_App.mlapp'. The nodes include: [register], [about], [help], [developers], [New], [Open], [Save as], [Scope], [Building Data], [Component Data], [Response Data], [Hazard Data], [Damage Fragility], [Population Model], [Repair Time Scheme], [Demolition], and [Collapse].

**(b) Variables:** This window displays a table of variables with their types and parent modules/functions. The table includes the following rows:

Name	Type	Parent Modules/Functions
ActiveCnUnits	Scalar - integer/double	LossCode_FEMAP58_CO1.m
ActiveDS	Scalar - integer	Get_Active_DS.m; Get_Casu...
ActiveDScost	Scalar - double	LossCode_FEMAP58_CO1.m
Area5000_Flag	Scalar - integer 0/1	LossCode_FEMAP58_CO2.m...
Area_FootPrint	Scalar - double	Module_Building_App.mlapp
Area_Total	Scalar - double	Module_Building_App.mlapp
Beta_aa	Matrix - double	FEMAP58_EDP_Correction.m
Beta_ad	Matrix - double	FEMAP58_EDP_Correction.m
Beta_av	Matrix - double	FEMAP58_EDP_Correction.m
Beta_gm	Matrix - double	FEMAP58_EDP_Correction.m
Beta_m	Matrix - double	FEMAP58_EDP_Correction.m
BuildingDataStatus	Scalar - integer 0/1	Module_Building_App.mlapp
BuildingDescription	String	Module_Building_App.mlapp
C1	Scalar - double	FEMAP58_Get_Fx_Distributio...
C2	Scalar - double	FEMAP58_Get_Fx_Distributio...
COEFF	Vector - double	Fit_Hazard_4Poly.m; Get_Ha...
COLLAPSE_LOSSES_P...	Vector - double	Get_Collapse_Loss_Per_IM.m
COLLAPSE_LOSSES_P...	Vector - double	Get_Collapse_Loss_Per_Rim.m

In the bottom right corner of the Variables window, there is a message: "Number of units for currently queried component during Monte Carlo random query process - Value is 0 if no damage".

(a)

(b)

Figure 20.1. Developers summary window

## 21. Indicative Computation Time

The computational time for loss calculations varies depending on the project definition and the range/accuracy of the IM bins. Table 21.1 summarizes the indicative simulation time for performing different types of project definitions for a 4-story office building. The run time is based on a 64-bit Windows machine with Intel i7 (4GHz) CPU, 16 GB of RAM and an SSD disk. Note that an increased simulation time (~four times larger) would occur if the user chooses to compute the probability of issuing an Unsafe Placard in accordance with the FEMA P-58 methodology. This is because such computation requires treating units of the same structural/non-structural component as uncorrelated (i.e., independent damage occurrence in each unit).

Table 21.1. Indicative computation time based on project definition [in seconds]

		Single Intensity	Three Stripes	1000 Intensities
PEER	Manual Definition (10 Components per story)	3	6	70
	Loss-EDP Functions	4	5	40
FEMA P-58 1000 realizations	Manual Definition (10 Components per story)	11	52	NA
	Loss-EDP Functions	6	14	NA

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