Performance-based engineering for simulation of regional post-earthquake recovery and resilience

Jack W. Baker

Thanks to Greg Deierlein, Anne Hulsey, Maryia Markhvida, Gemma Cremen, Curt Haselton, Stephane Hallegatte, Brian Walsh

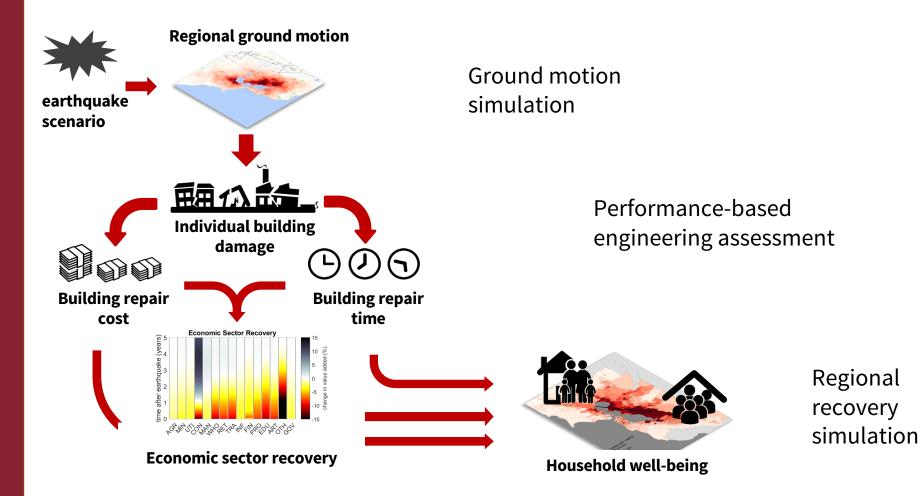
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Regional disaster resilience and functional recovery are topics of great public interest

How can we help stakeholders achieve these goals?

- 1. Performance-based earthquake engineering for individual buildings
 - Predict performance in terms of downtime metrics
 - This is increasingly feasible for thousands of buildings
- 2. Regional recovery simulation
 - Buildings are not islands
 - Recovery encompasses safety, infrastructure, economics

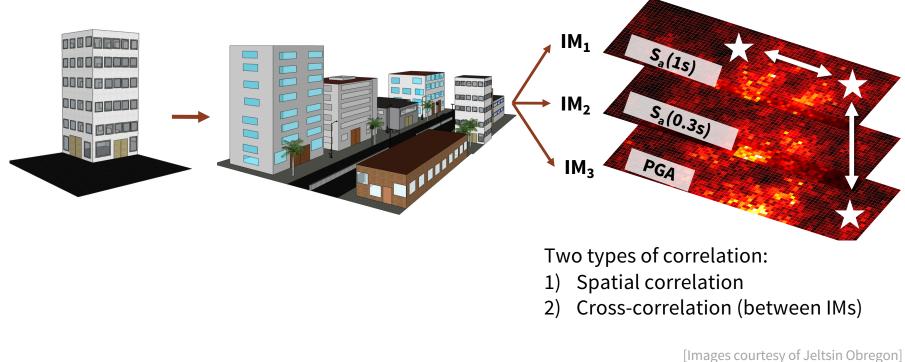
Regional recovery simulation



Step 1: Ground motion simulation

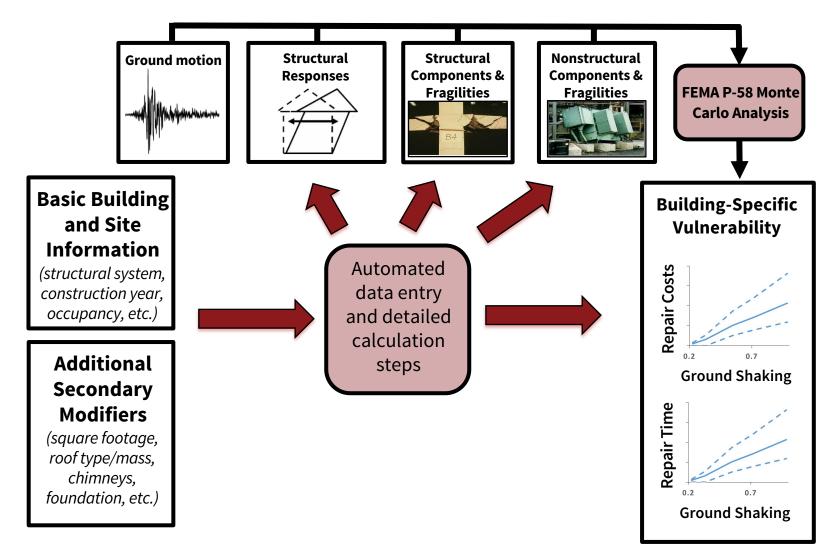
one intensity measure (IM) + one location

multiple IMs + many locations

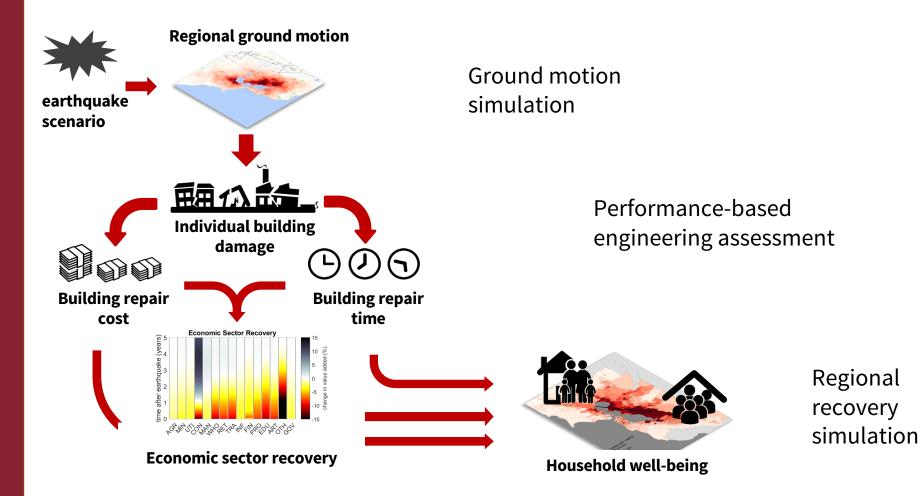


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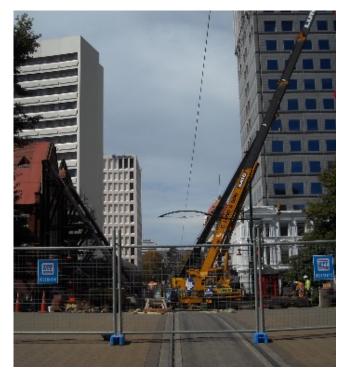
P-58 building analysis for large numbers of buildings



Regional recovery simulation



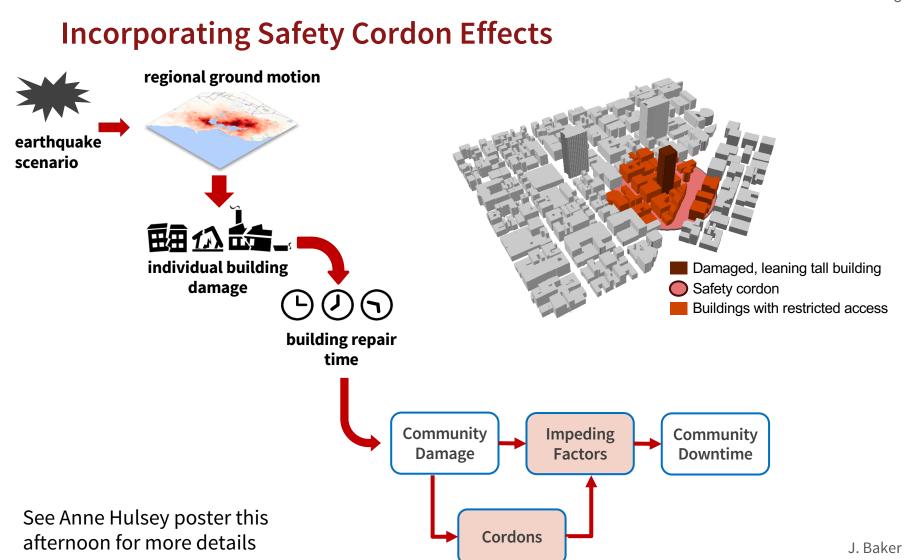
Application #1: Safety Cordons



Clarendon Tower (right of image) 2011, Christchurch, New Zealand

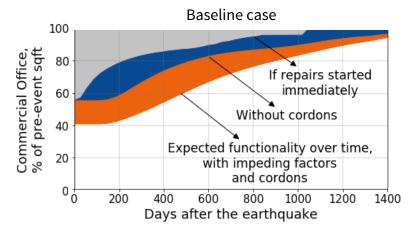


http://wozawanderer.blogspot.com/2011/03/christchurch-quake-zone-1-cordon-best.html https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:San_Francisco_downtown_aerial_2015.jpg



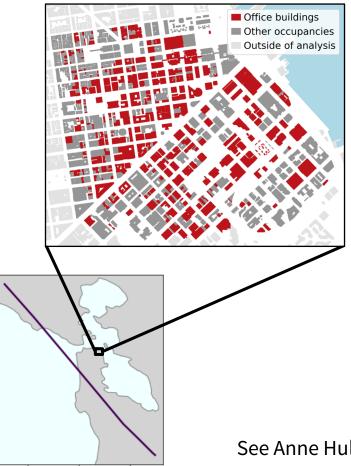
San Francisco Central Business District recovery simulations (M_w 7.2 San Andreas Earthquake)

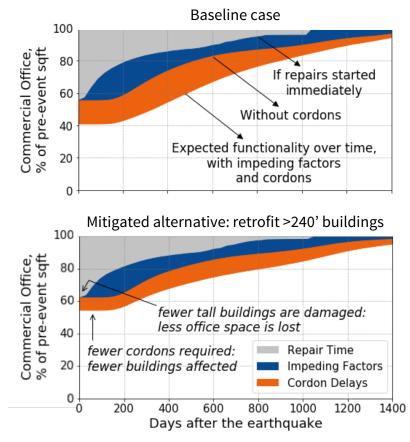




See Anne Hulsey poster this afternoon for more details

San Francisco Central Business District recovery simulations (M_w 7.2 San Andreas Earthquake)





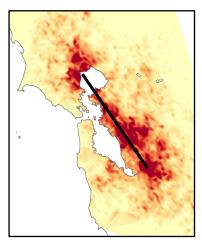
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Application #2: Regional Economic Recovery (Under a M_w 7.2 Hayward earthquake)

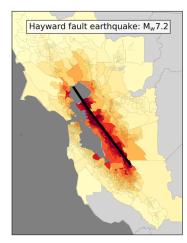
Total economic losses = Direct economic losses + Indirect economic losses

cost of repairing or replacing damaged assets disruption of services (typically measured in loss of value added ~GDP)

Ground shaking

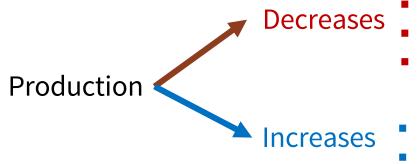


Damage & direct losses



Indirect losses

Adaptive Regional Input-Output (ARIO) model



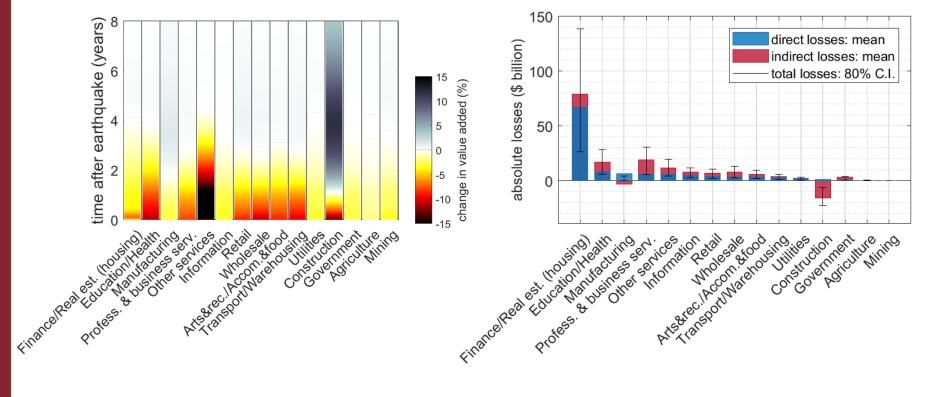
- Destruction of productive capital
- Decrease in demand (backward linkage)
- Supply constraints (forward linkage)
- Reconstruction demand (backward linkage)Adaptive increase in production capacity

- Captures industry inter-dependencies and the use of inventories
- Simulates value added at each time step after the earthquake (per industry)
- Here we also add reconstruction constraints from our engineering models

Economic impacts: indirect losses of economic sectors

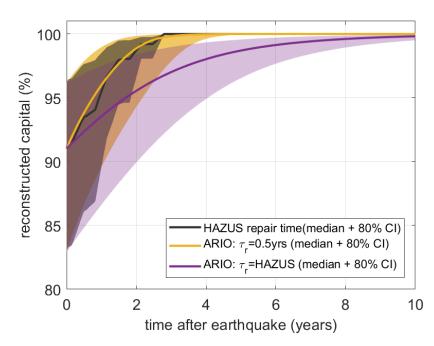
Production over time per sector

Direct and indirect losses per sector (indirect > direct in 4 sectors)

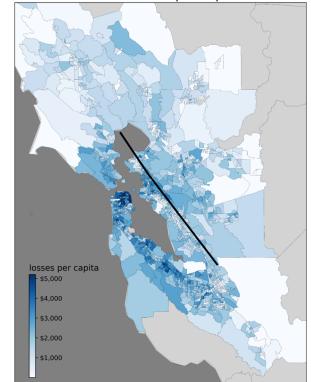


Economic impacts: reconstruction time & employment loss

Sectors reconstruct based on physical repair time plus economic constraints Lost production also means lost employment (36,200 employee-years on average)



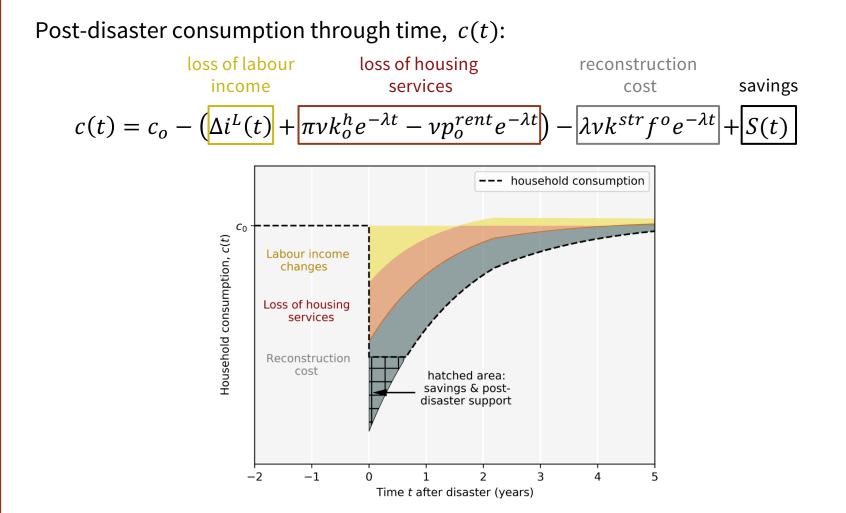
Reconstruction over time



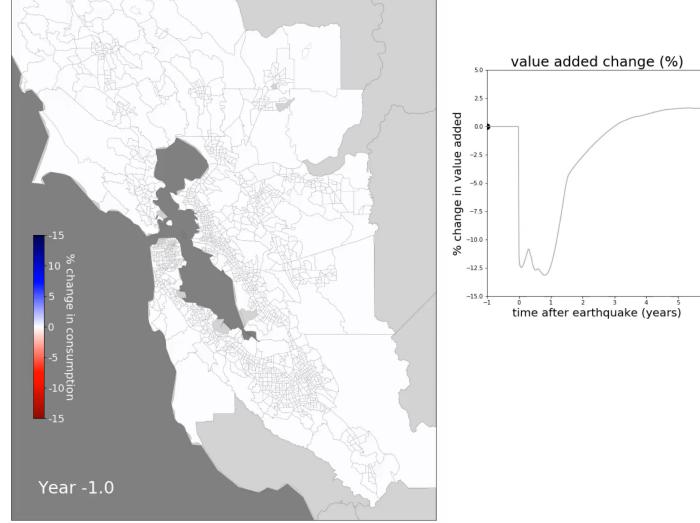
Income losses per capita

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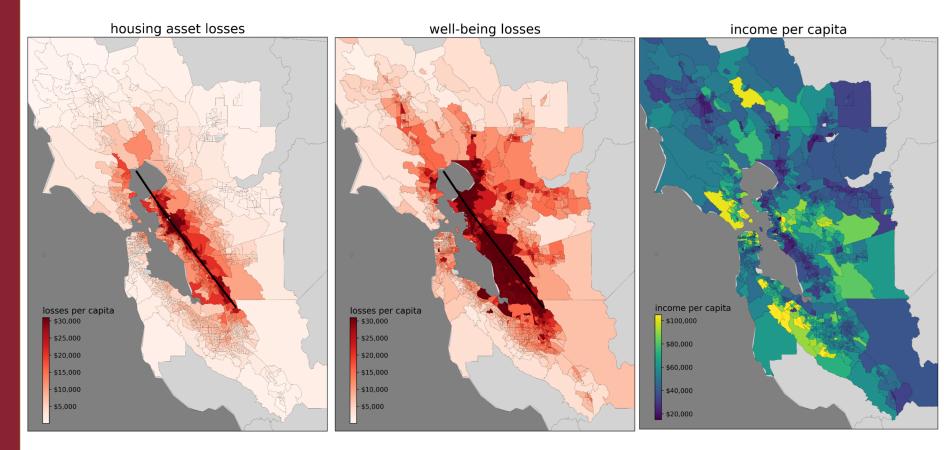
Application #3: Impact on household consumption



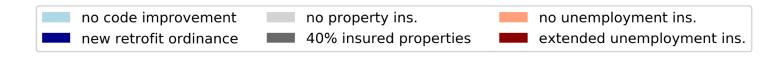
Regional simulation



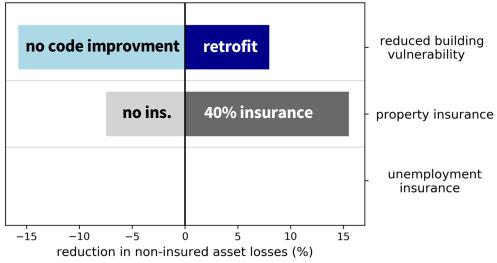
Translate consumption loss into "well-being losses" (income-adjusted)



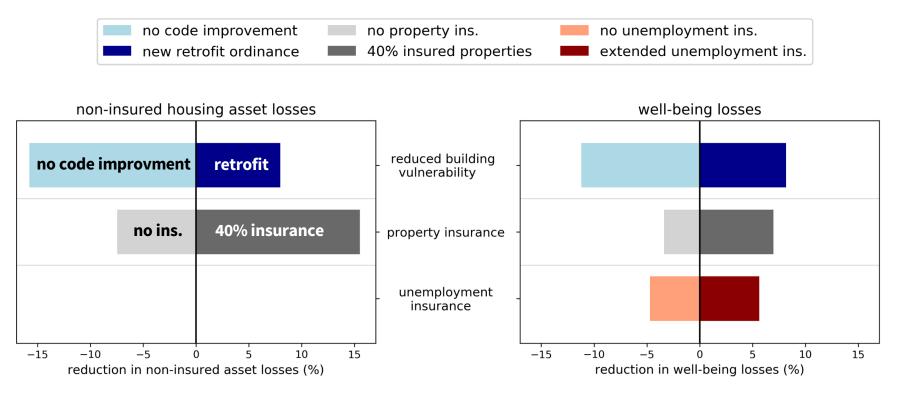
Quantifying the impact of mitigation policies



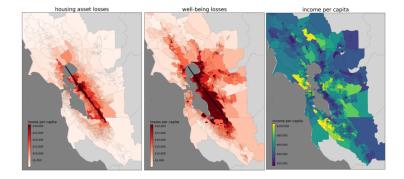
non-insured housing asset losses



Quantifying the impact of mitigation policies



Enabling software and data



Regional ground motion



FEMA P-58 analysis



PACT

Seismic Performance Prediction Program by Haselton Baker Risk Group













Conclusions

- We have exciting opportunities to facilitate resilience-enhancing policies
- Predicting recovery requires an understanding of:
 - Regional-scale ground shaking
 - Predictions of time to repair physical damage
 - Recovery effects beyond physical repair (cordons, economic output, household behavior)
- These are complex problems, but are increasingly feasible due to new methodologies and software tools

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