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From Probabilistic Fatigue to Load Combination Analysis and Urban Resilience – A 45-year journey

Bruce Ellingwood, Ph.D., P.E., N.A.E.

Professor and College of Engineering Eminent Scholar Co-Director, NIST Center for Risk-Based Community Resilience Planning Colorado State University Fort Collins, CO 80523 USA

> The Raymond Allen Jones Chair in Civil Engineering, *Emeritus* Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta, GA 30332





Administrative Committee on Structural Safety and Reliability (1974)

M. Shinozuka, Allin Cornell, Alfredo Ang, James Yao, Emilio Rosenblueth

- Committee on Safety of Buildings
- Committee on Safety of Bridges
- Committee on Fatigue and Fracture Reliability
- Committee on Reliability of Offshore Structures



Probabilistic Fatigue and Fracture

Fatigue Reliability - A State of the Art Report by the Committee on Fatigue and Fracture Reliability Technical Administrative Committee on Structural Safety and Reliability (M. Shinozuka, Chair)

- Part I Introduction (Ellingwood, B., Wirsching, P. and Yao, J.T.P.)
- Part II Quality Assurance and Maintainability
- Part III Variable Amplitude Loading (Wirsching, P., Ellingwood, B.)
- Part IV Development of Criteria for Design (Ellingwood, B., Wirsching, P., and Albrecht, P.)

Journal of the Structural Division, ASCE, Vol. 108, No. ST1, January 1982, pp. 1-88.



Measuring risk using reliability theory

R, S are random variables describing capacity and demand



Freudenthal, A.M., J. Garrelts, and M. Shinozuka (1966). "The analysis of structural safety." *J. Struct. Div. ASCE* 92(1):267-325. Shinozuka, M. (1983). Basic analysis of structural safety. *J. Str. Engr., ASCE* 109(3):721-740.



First-generation probability-based limit states design (1979)

- Required strength $(U_d) < \text{Design strength } (R_d)$ $U_d = \Sigma \gamma_i Q_{ni} \le \varphi R_n = R_d$
- Required strength (ANSI A58.1-1982, now ASCE Standard 7-16)

 $U_d = 1.2 D + 1.6 L + 0.5 (L_r \text{ or S or R})$

- Design strength (AISC, ACI, etc)
 - $R_d = 0.9 R_n$ in flexure, etc.



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Load Combination Analysis for Reinforced Concrete Nuclear Plant Structures (Brookhaven National Laboratory: 1981-1987)

- Reinforced concrete containments
- Seismic Category I structures
 - Shear walls
 - Structural frames



Load Combination Analysis for Reinforced Concrete Nuclear Plant Structures (Brookhaven National Laboratory)

- Hwang, H., Kagami, S., Reich, M., Ellingwood, B. and Shinozuka, M., "Probability Based Load Combinations for the Design of Concrete Containments," Nuclear Engineering and Design, Vol. 86, No. 3, June 1985, pp. 327-339.
- Hwang, H., Ellingwood, B., Shinozuka, M. and Reich, M. (1987). "Probability based design criteria for nuclear plant structures." J. Struct. Engr., ASCE 113(5):925-942.
- Hwang, H., Kagami, S., Reich, M., Ellingwood, B. and Shinozuka, M. "Probability Based Load Factors for Design of Concrete Containment Structures," Transactions, 8th Int. Conf. on Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology, Brussels, August 1985, Vol. M, Paper M1 2/6.



Load Combination Analysis for Reinforced Concrete Nuclear Plant Structures (Brookhaven National Laboratory)

- Shinozuka, M., Ellingwood, B., and Wang, P.C., "Probability Based Load Criteria for the Design of Nuclear Structures: A Critical Review of the State-of-the-Art," U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG/CR-1979, Washington, DC, April, 1981, 268 pp.
- Hwang, H., Kagami, S., Reich, M., Ellingwood, B., Shinozuka, M., and Kao, S., "Probability Based Load Combination Criteria for Design of Concrete Containments," U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG/CR-3876, Washington, DC, March 1985, 87 pp.
- Hwang, H., Nakai, K., Reich, M., Ellingwood, B. and Shinozuka, M., "Probability Based Load Combination Criteria for Design of Shear Wall Structures," U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG/CR-4328, Washington, DC, January 1986, 32 pp.
- Hwang, H., Reich. M., Ellingwood, B. and Shinozuka, M., "Reliability Assessment and Probability Based Design of Reinforced Concrete Containments and Shear Walls," U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG/CR-3957, Washington, DC, March 1986, 96 pp.



Load Combination Analysis for Reinforced Concrete Nuclear Plant Structures (Brookhaven National Laboratory)

Normal load combinations

- $1.2(D + F + R_o) + 1.6L + 0.5S + T_o$
- 1.2(D + F + R_o) + 1.6S + 0.8L + T_o

Severe environmental load combinations

- $1.2(D + R_o) + 1.6W + 0.8L + 0.5S + T_o$
- $1.2(D + R_o) + 1.6E_{obe} + 0.8L + 0.2S + T_o$
- Extreme environmental and abnormal load combinations
 - 1.0(D + R_o) + 0.8L + E_{sse} + T_o
 - $1.0(D + R_o) + 0.8L + W_t + T_o$
 - 1.0 D + 0.8L + 1.2P_a + R_a + T_a

NB: If the dead load acts to stabilize the structure, the load factor on D shall be 0.9 and the load factors on L and S shall equal zero.



Community resilience



The ability of a community to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and to withstand and recover from disruptions to its physical and non-physical infrastructure.



Why is community resilience important?

"To prevent a hazard from becoming a disaster"



- Recent disasters have revealed shortcomings in building practices that focus on performance of individual facilities.
- Populations and economic development are shifting to hazard-prone areas.
- Financial limits on public investments in infrastructure renewal
- Impact of global climate change on frequency/severity of environmental events
- Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21): Critical infrastructure security and resilience



Events in the US that shaped resilience

Natural hazard events

- 1992 Hurricane Andrew
- 1994 Northridge Earthquake
- 2001 World Trade Center (WTC) and Pentagon attacks
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina
- 2011 Joplin Tornado
- 2012 Superstorm Sandy
- ..
- 2018 Hurricane Michael
-







Federal disaster programs

- 1978 FEMA established
- 1992 FEMA reorganized (emergency preparedness, mitigation and response)
- 2002 DHS established (*security of critical infrastructure*)
- 2005 National Preparedness Goal
- 2006 National Infrastructure Resilience Plan
- 2011 Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness
- 2013 PPD-21: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience



Stages of Resilience





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Key Aspects of Community Resilience



Social and Economic Reliance on Infrastructure

Recovery of Functionality and Built Environment

IN - CORE

Resilience



Resilience Modeling Environment

http://resilience.colostate.edu

- Physical infrastructure
- Economic health
- Social services
- Information science



https://incore.ncsa.illinois.edu https://github.com/IN-CORE/

IN - CORE

Resilience





Alternative actions to enhance community resilience & inform planning



The Science of Resilience

- Shinozuka, M., Rose, A. and Eguchi, R.T. (1998). *Engineering and socioeconomic impacts of earthquakes*. MCEER Monograph Series, State Univ. New York at Buffalo.
- Shinozuka, M., Feng, M.Q., Lee, J. and Naganuma, T. (2000). Statistical analysis of fragility curves." J. Engrg. Mech. ASCE 26(12):1224-1231,
- Bruneau, M., Chang, S. E., Eguchi, R. T., Lee, G. C., O'Rourke, T. D., Reinhorn, A. M., Shinozuka, M., von Winterfeldt, D. (2003). A framework to quantitatively assess and enhance the seismic resilience of communities. *Earthquake Spectra*, 19(4): 733–752.
- Chang, S. E., & Shinozuka, M. (2004). Measuring improvements in the disaster resilience of communities. *Earthquake Spectra*, 20(3): 739–755.



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A heartfelt thanks to Prof. Masanobu Shinozuka for his intellectual leadership in addressing problems of relevance for the 20th and 21st centuries





