

Quantification of multi-mode risks and impacts

RAIN Workshop

*Critical Infrastructure
Safety in the Context
of Climate Change*

Delft

4th April 2016

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Outline

- Introduction
- Risk Assessment Framework- Technical Framework
 - Hazard Assessment
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Consequence Analysis
 - Risk Evaluation
- Risk Assessment Framework- Illustrative Example
 - Alpine Region Flash Flooding in 2003



Introduction

- **Problem**
 - Europe is the 3rd most affected region in the world based on average 10 year **disaster costs** of €10 Billion



Introduction

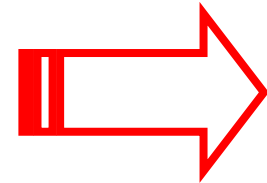
- **Solution**

- A systematic **R**isk **A**nalysis framework that explicitly considers **I**nfrastructure networks in response to extreme weather events and develops an optimization tool for series of mitigation strategies



Introduction

- Risk arises from uncertainty of information
 - 100% certainty of information = $p_f=0.0$ or 1.0
- Uncertainty and variability of (random variables):
 - material properties
 - dimensions
 - environment
 - loads (and load combinations)
 - etc.
- Accuracy of predictive models
 - computer models, hazard scenarios, consequence models
- Inherent variabilities
 - natural hazards, weather, individual exposure to hazard

 **probabilistic
modelling**

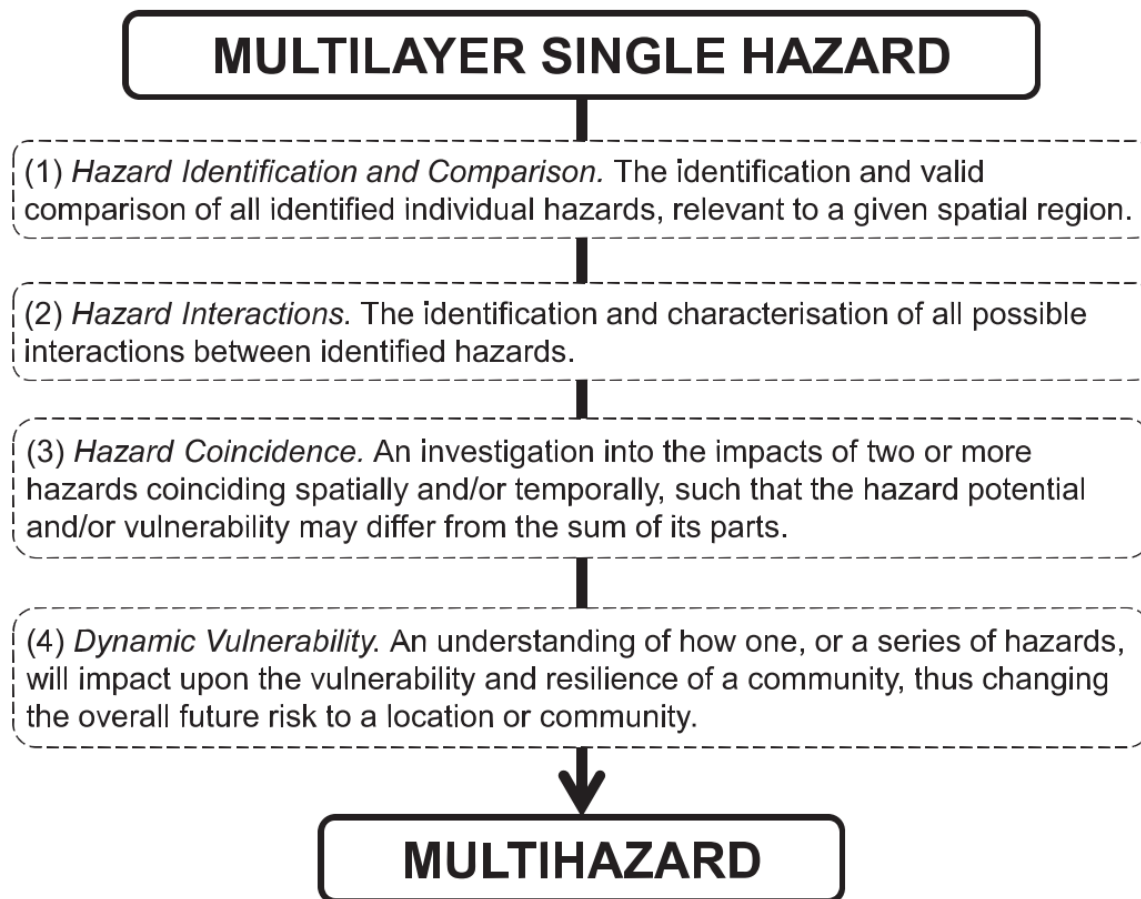


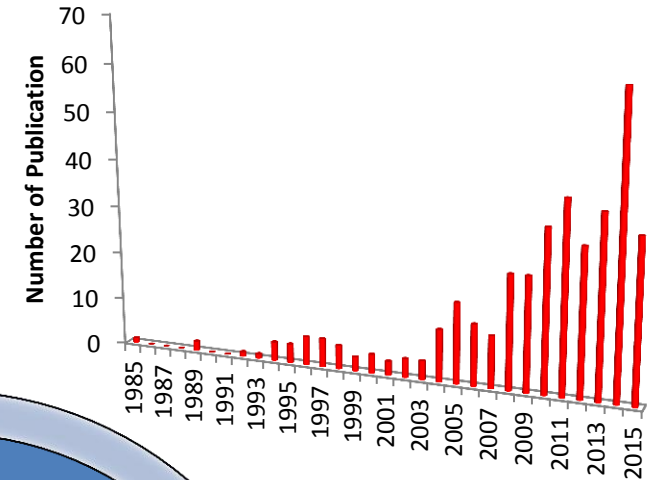
Figure 13. Multihazard framework. This figure represents the progression from a multilayer single hazard approach to a multihazard approach. This involves four key aspects, including (1) hazard identification and comparison, (2) hazard interactions, (3) hazard coincidence, and (4) dynamic vulnerability.



Introduction

- Available Risk Frameworks

- MATRIX
- UNDP
- EC-TIGRA
- ESPON 1.3.1.
- Armonia
- ...



Introduction

- **What is Different in RAIN?**
 - GIS-based Bayesian Probability Theory
 - Updating and optimising decisions and ranking Mitigation Strategies
 - Multi Hazard/Multi vulnerability using Markovian Networks
 - Cascading effects
 - (Inter)dependencies in Critical Infrastructure Network
 - System of system modelling
 - Graph Theory
 - Critical hotspots in network
 - Objective Ranking Tool
 - Similarity Judgement and Delphi Panel



Risk Assessment Framework



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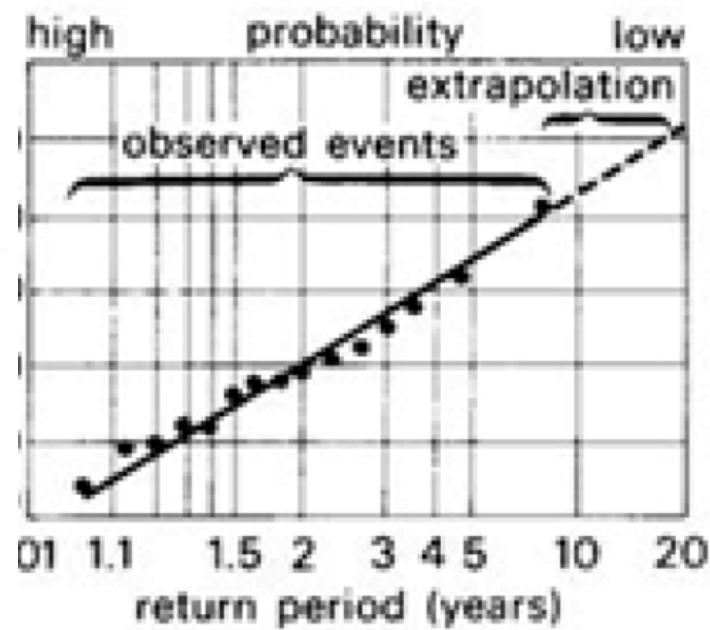
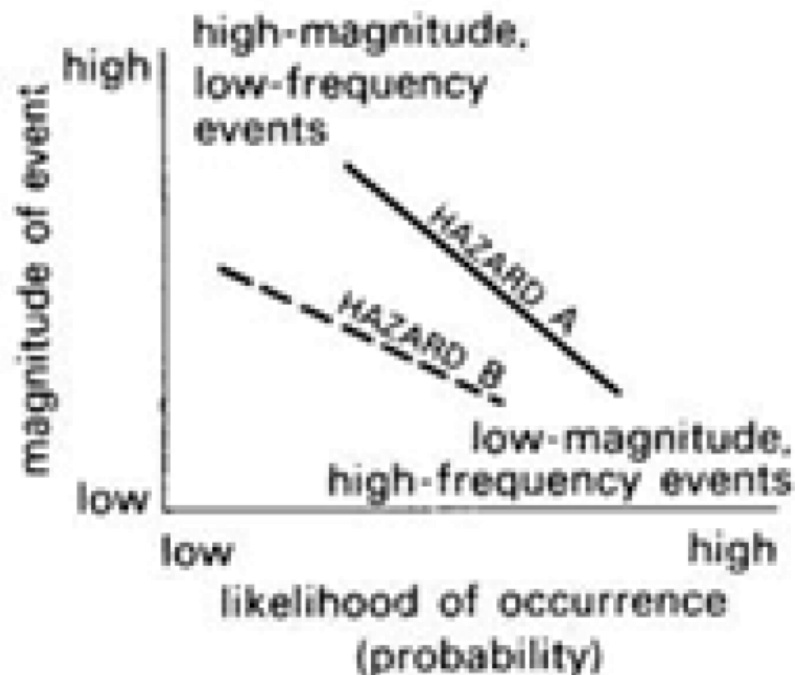
- Identifying Extreme weather Events
- Thresholds of Extreme weather Events
- Probability of Extreme weather Event
- Projection of Climate change



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Hazard Assessment

Evaluation Probability of Extreme Weather Event





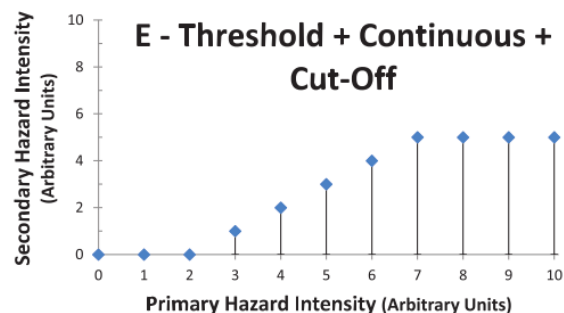
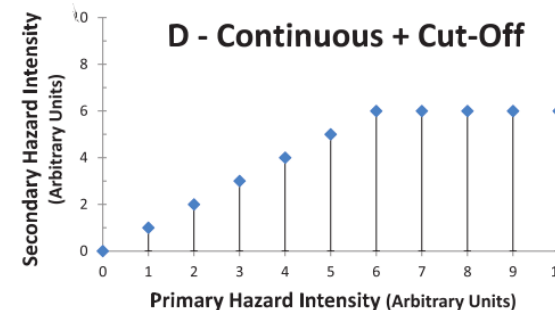
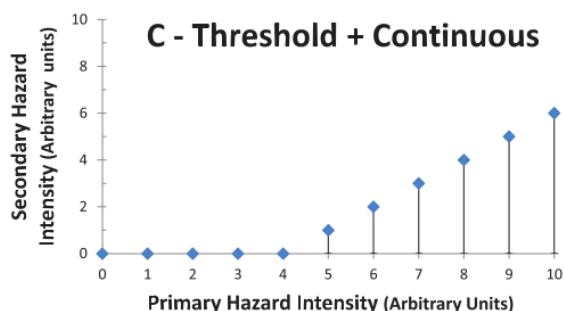
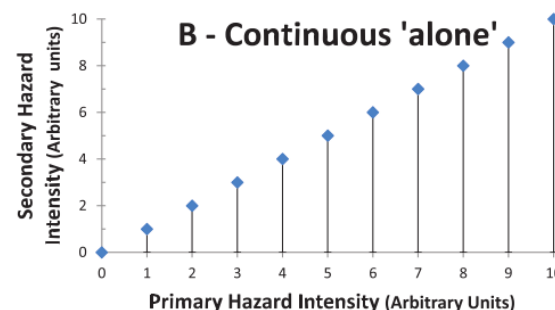
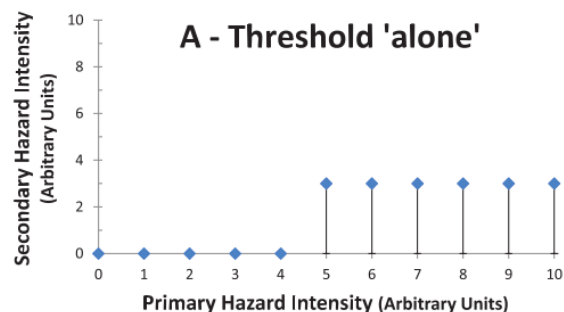
Hazard Interaction

COLOUR CODE		Secondary Hazard											
NATURE OF SECONDARY HAZARD (FOLLOWING <u>ONE</u> OCCURRENCE OF PRIMARY HAZARD)													
Potential for a small number of hazard events (individual or a few occurrences)													
Potential for a large number of hazard events (multiple occurrences)													
SYMBOL	EXPLANATION												
	Hazard Triggers Secondary Hazard												
	Hazard Increases Probability of Secondary Hazard												
	Hazard Both Triggers and Increases the Probability of Secondary Hazard												
		Landslides	Snow Avalanche	Flood	Drought	Storm	Tornado	Hailstorm	Snow Storm	Lightening	Extreme Temperature (Heat)	Extreme Temperature (Cold)	Wildfires
Primary Hazard	Landslide												
	Snow Avalanche												
	Flood												
	Drought												
	Storm												
	Tornado												
	Hailstorm												
	Snowstorm												
	lightening												
	Extreme Temperature (Heat)												
	Extreme Temperature (Cold)												
	Wildfires												





Hazard Interaction



Forecasting Hazard Interaction



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PRIMARY HAZARD	SECONDARY HAZARD	FORECASTING FACTORS			OVERALL RATING
		LOCATION	TIME	MAGNITUDE	
Landslide	Landslide	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	6/9
	Flood	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	6/9
Snow Avalanche	Landslide	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	5/9
	Snow Avalanche	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	5/9
	Flood	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	5/9
Flood	Landslide	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	5/9
Drought	Wildfire	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	3/9
Storms	Landslide	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	7/9
	Snow Avalanche	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	5/9
	Flood	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	7/9
	Tornado	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	3/9
	Lightning	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	4/9
Tornadoes	Lightning	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	N - L - M - H	4/9

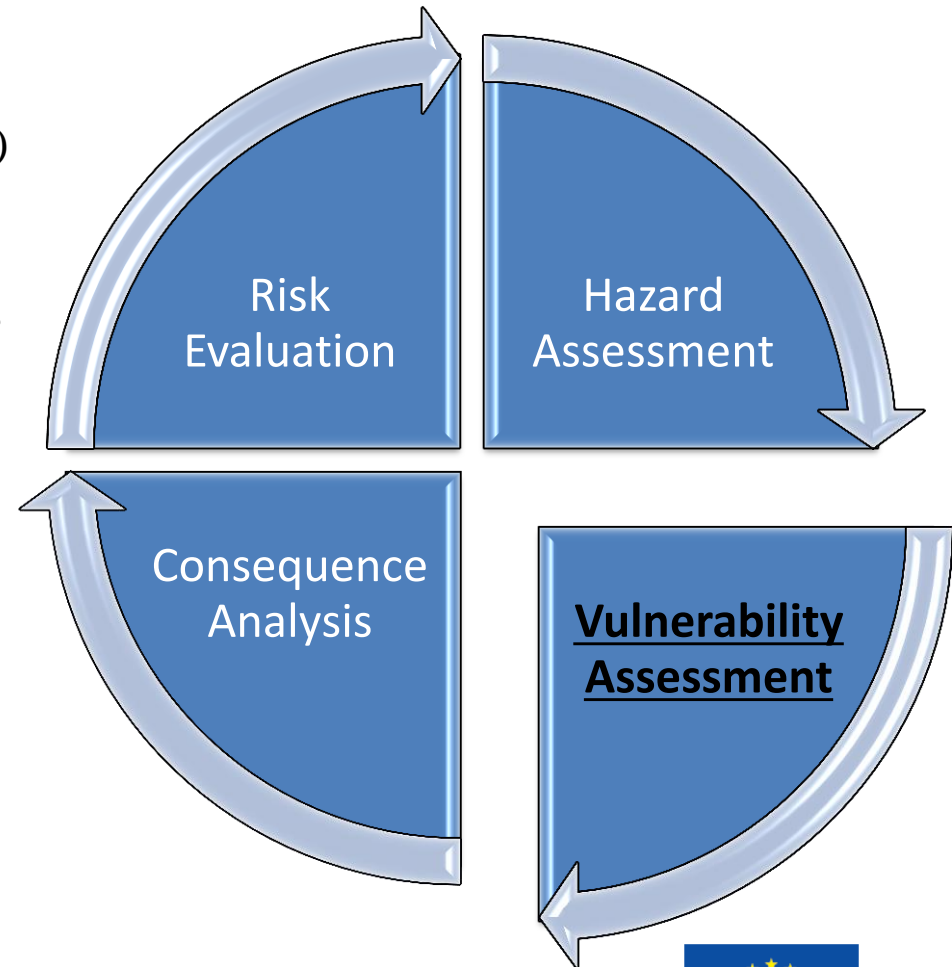


Risk Assessment Framework



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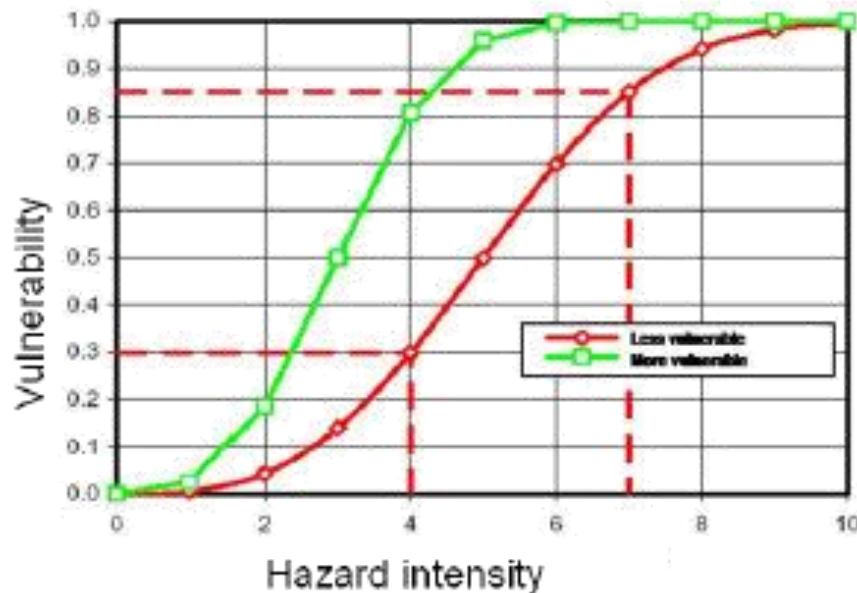
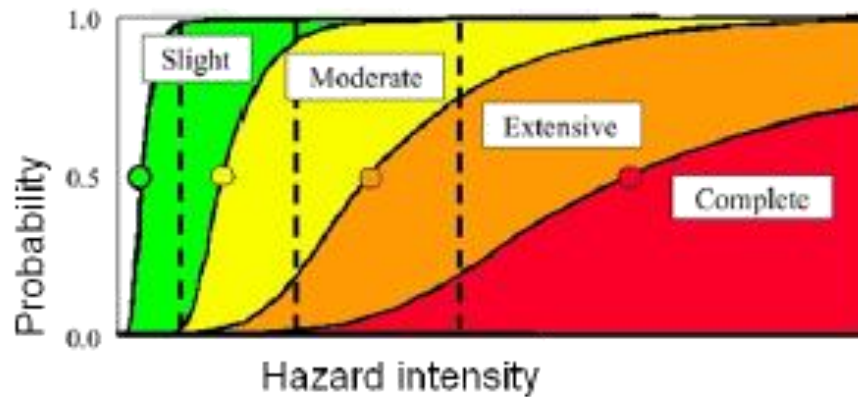
- Identifying Critical infrastructure (CI)
- Identifying (inter)dependencies
- Identifying risks associated with CIs
- Vulnerability Analysis of CIs



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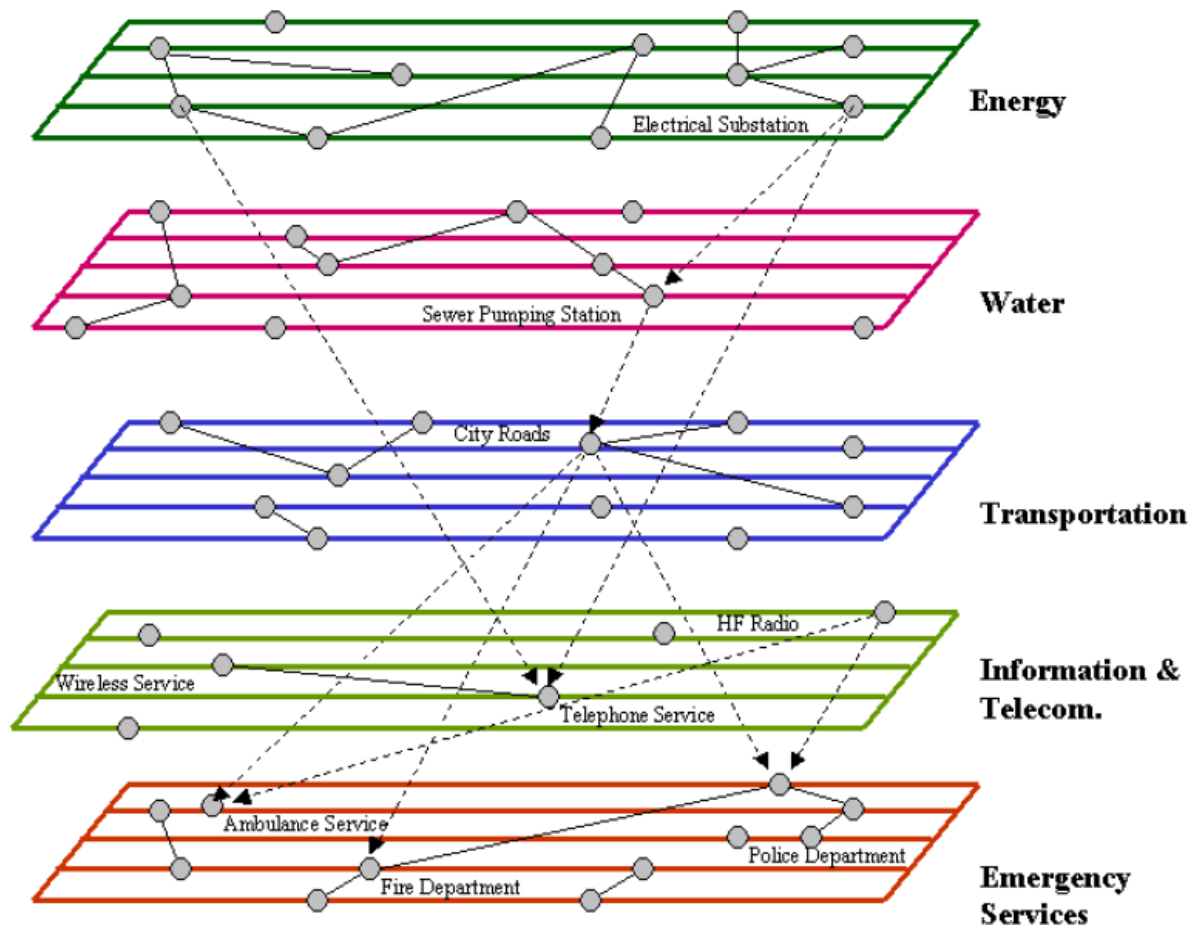
Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability Analysis and Fragility Curves



Vulnerability Assessment

Identifying (inter)dependencies



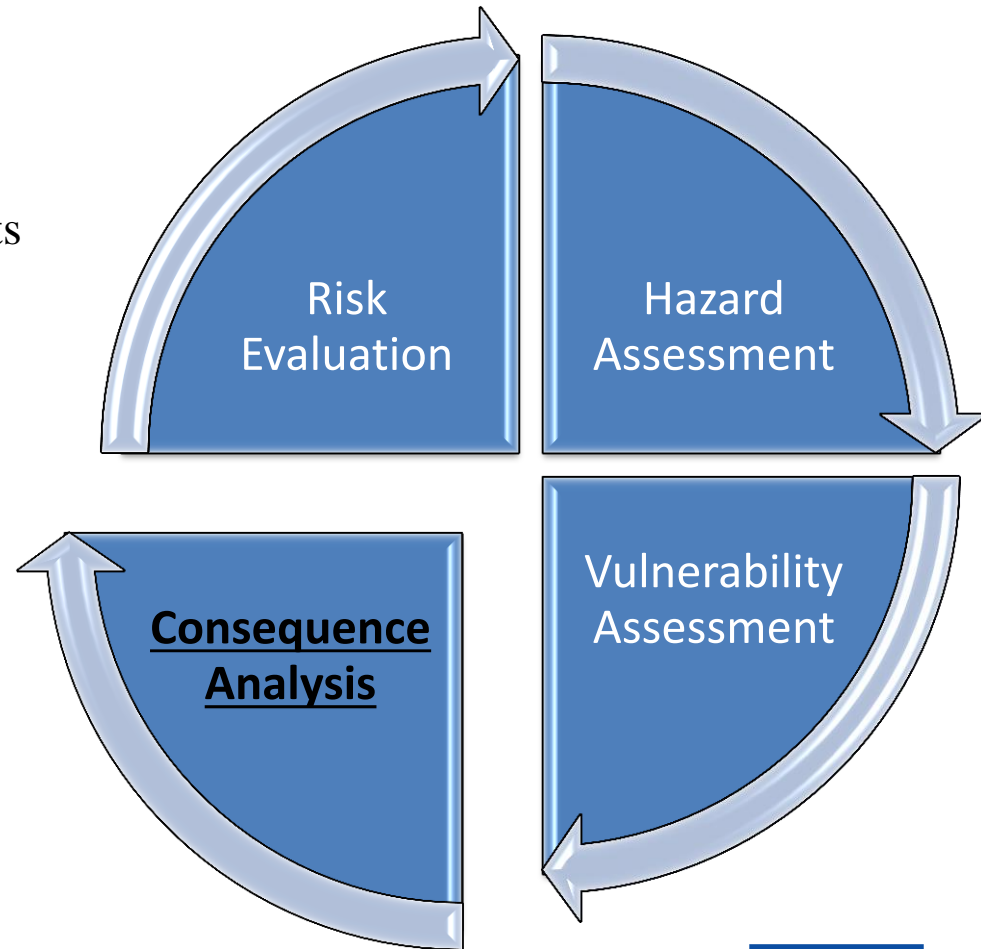
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Risk Assessment Framework



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- Identifying Consequences
- Identifying key factors and weights
 - Objective Ranking Tool
- Consequence Quantification
 - F-N curves
 - Loss Exceedance Curve
 - Recovery time Analysis



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Consequence Analysis

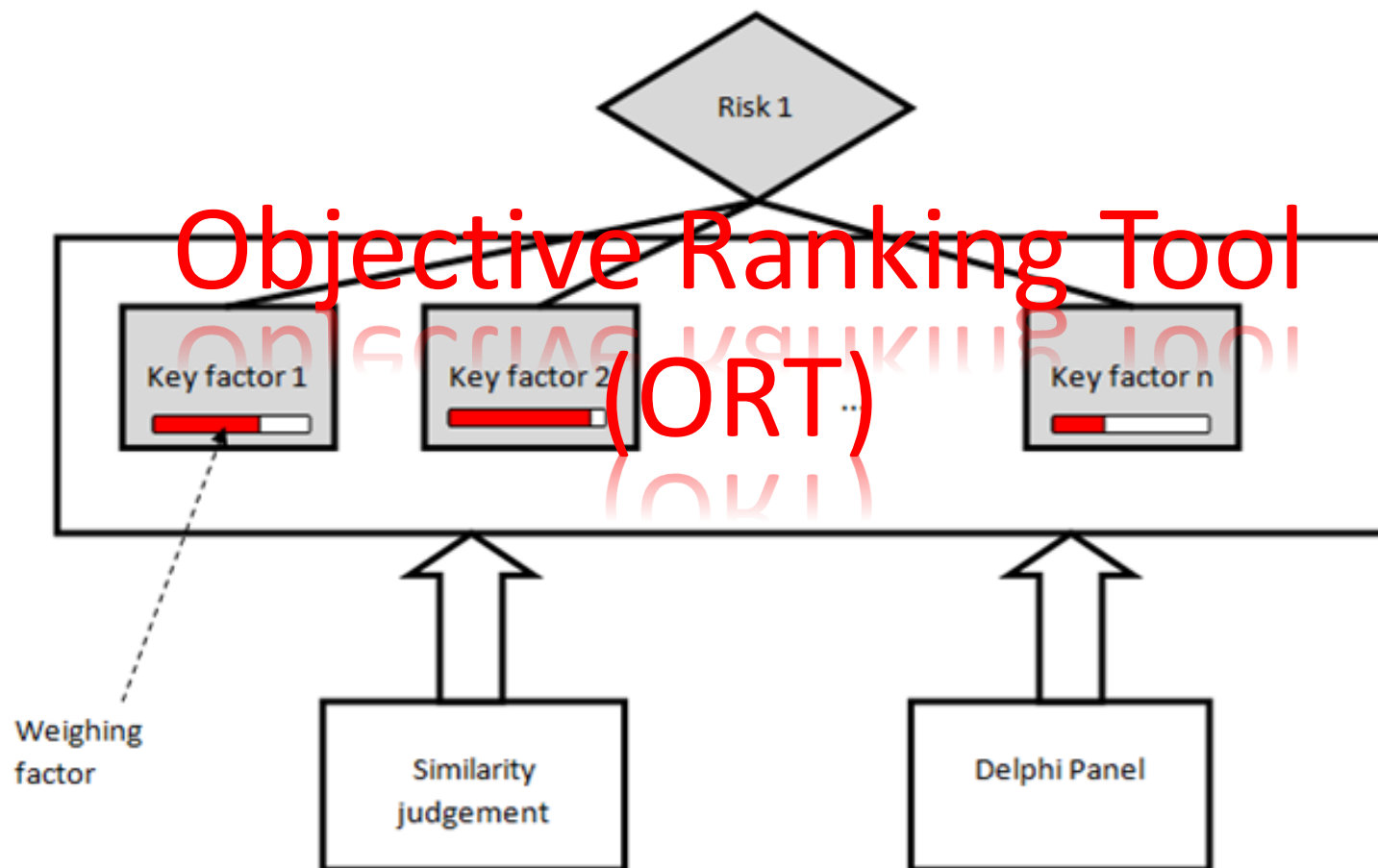
Identifying Consequences

- Consequences
 - Societal
 - Fatalities
 - Injuries
 - Security
 - Fresh Water Supply
 - Food Supply
 - Energy Supply
 - Economic
 - Cost of Repair/Replacement
 - Cost of Labour
 - Availability of Materials
 - Age of the Existing Infrastructure



Consequence Analysis

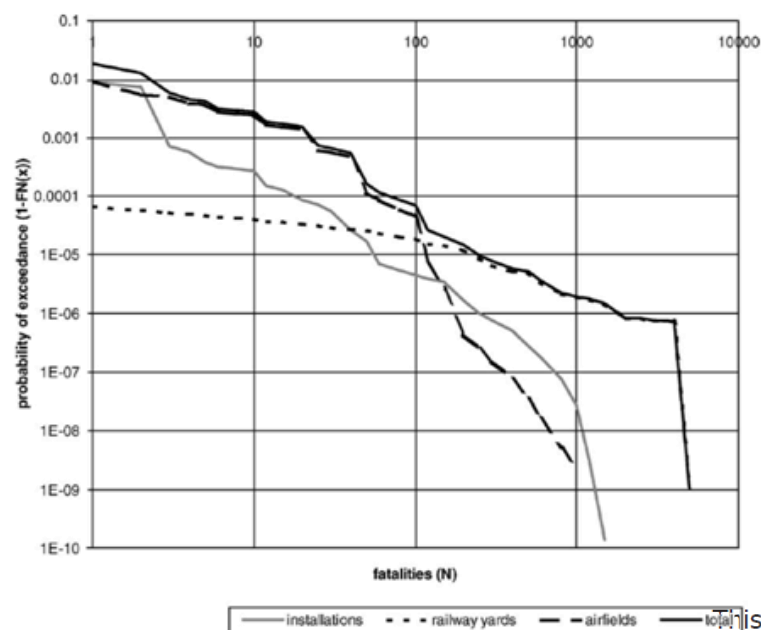
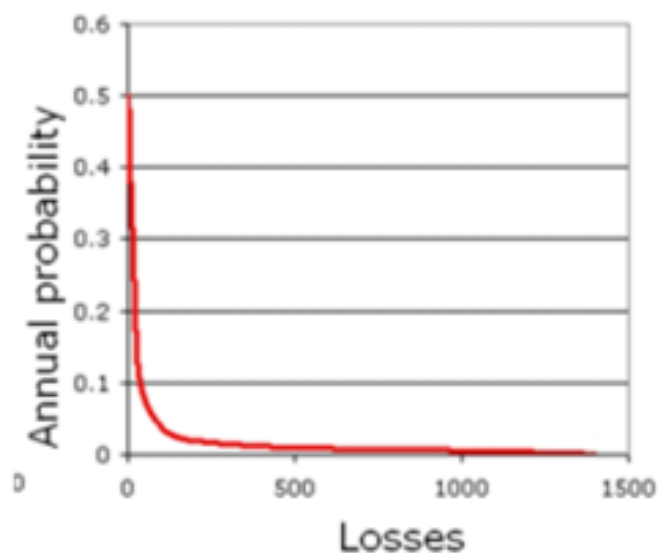
Identifying key factors and weights





Consequence Analysis

Step 10- Quantifying consequences



Risk Assessment Framework



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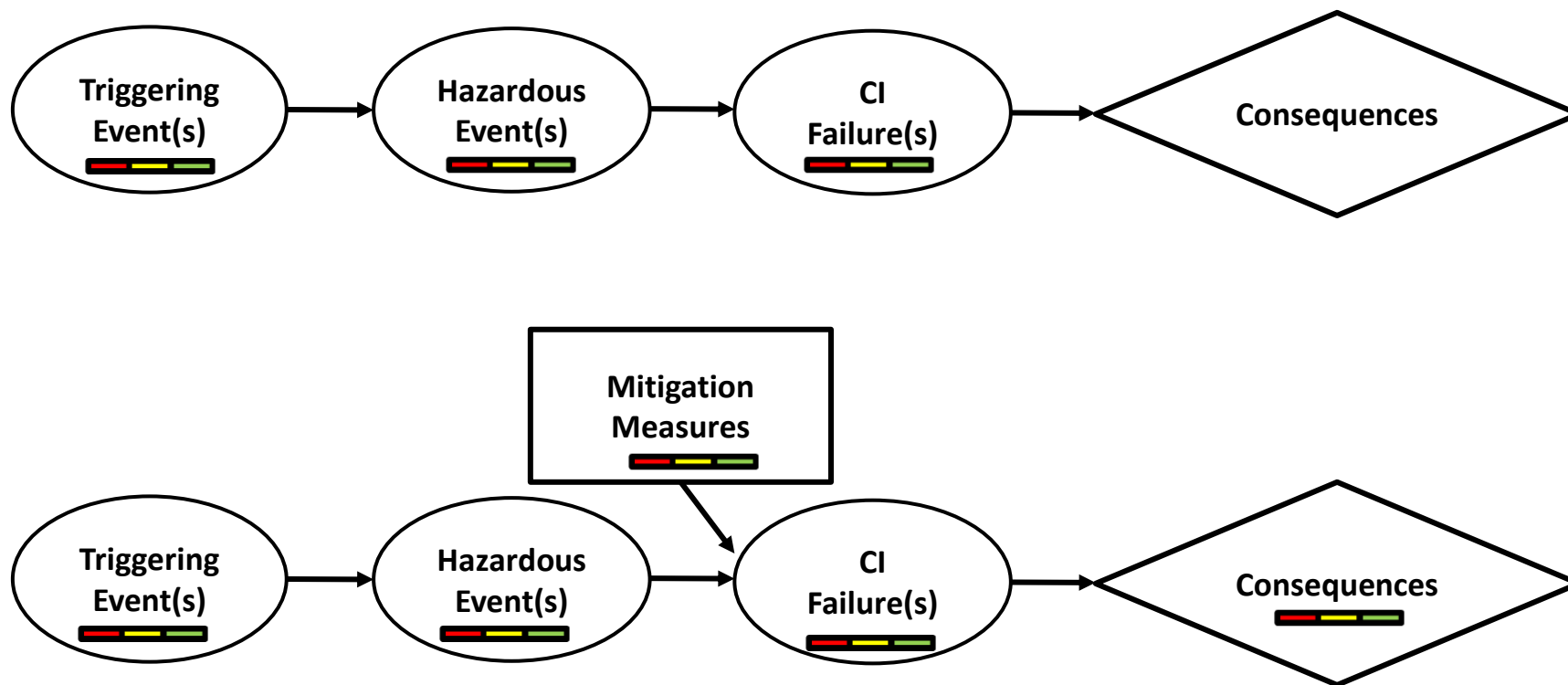
- Identifying Risk Scenarios
 - Inference Network
- Quantifying Risks
 - Bayesian Probability Theory
 - Markovian Process
- Quantifying Benefits of Mitigation
 - Technical engineering solutions
 - Early warning systems



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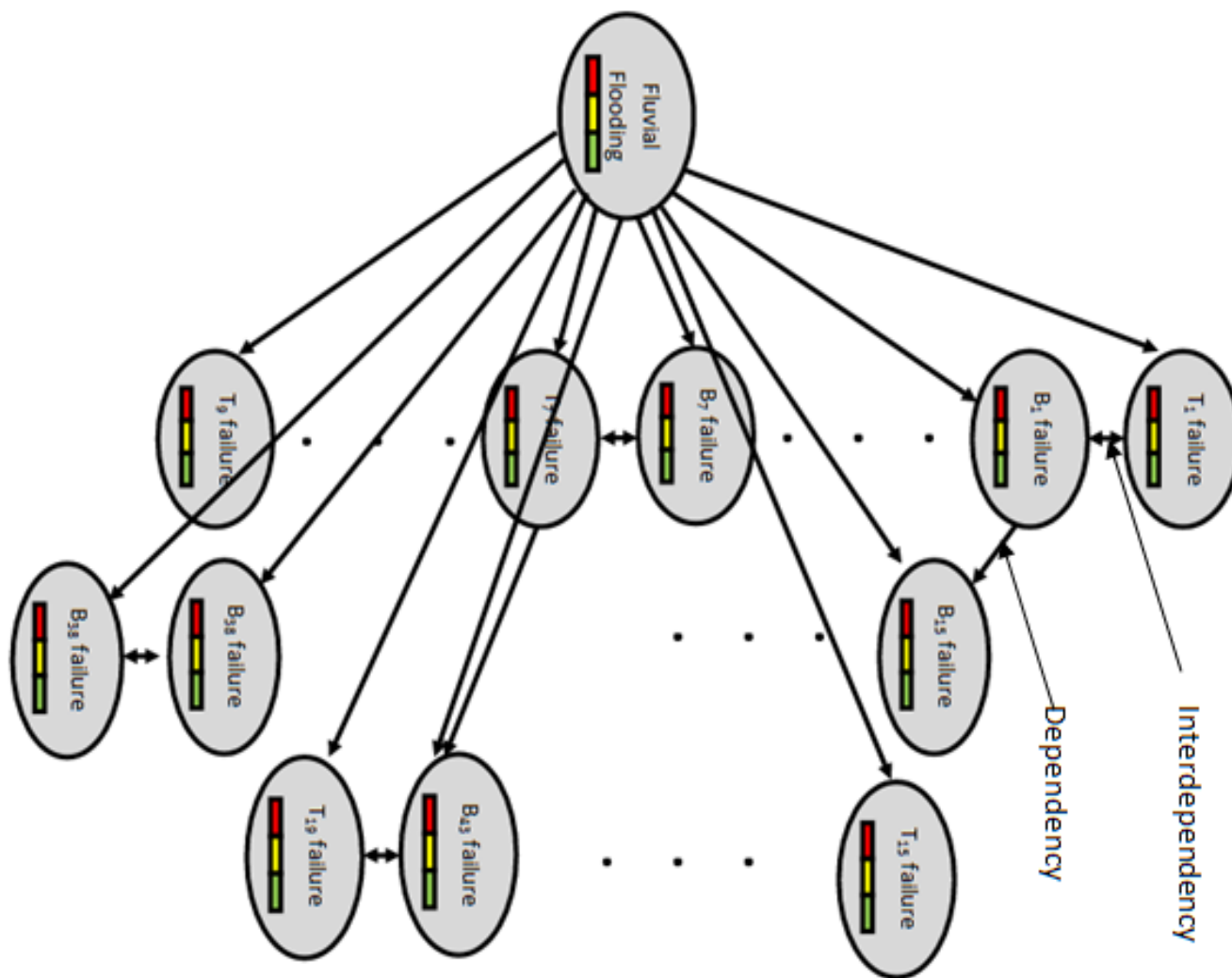
Risk Evaluation

Generating Inference Network



Risk Evaluation

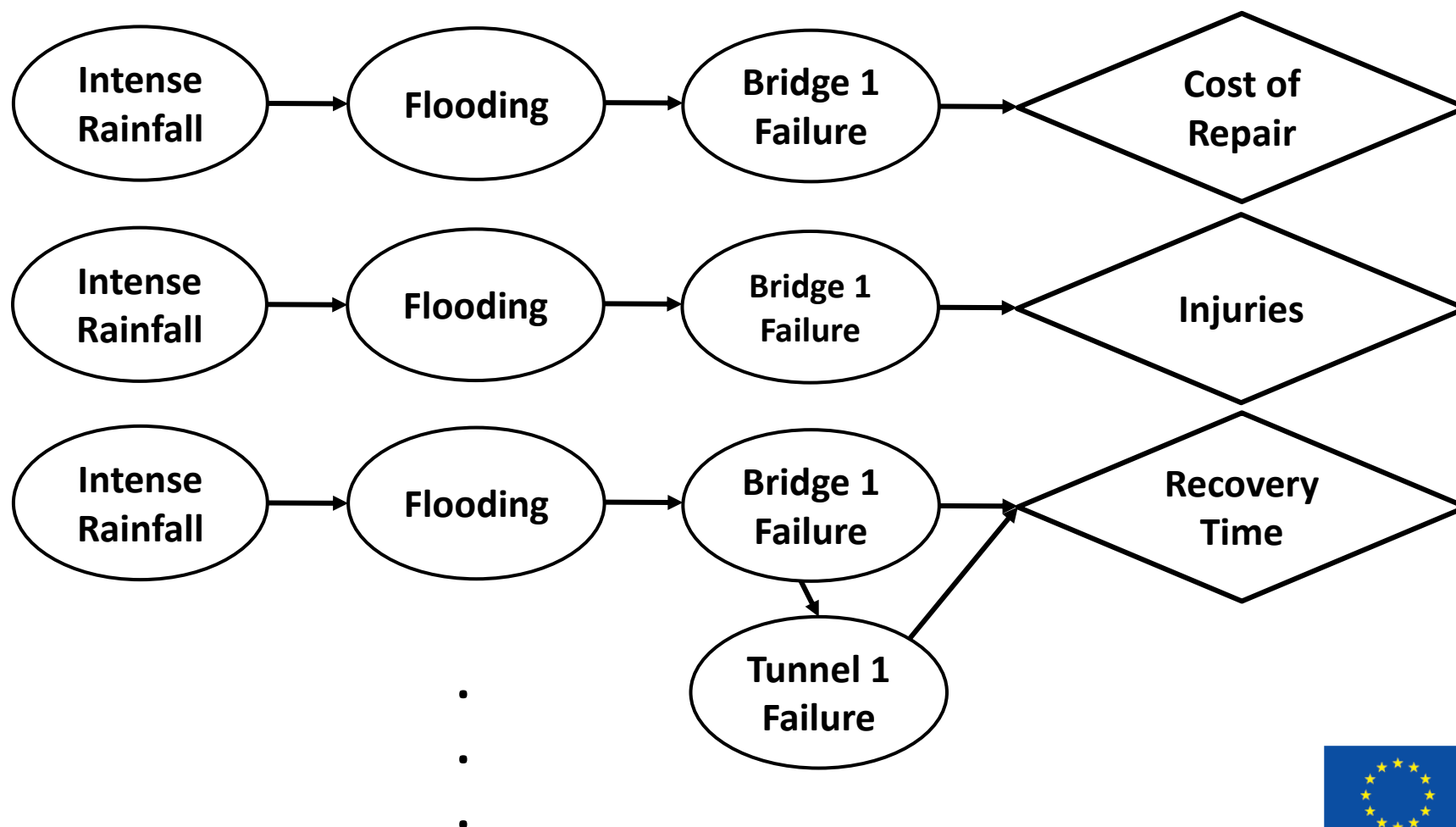
Combining Infrastructure Network and Inference Network



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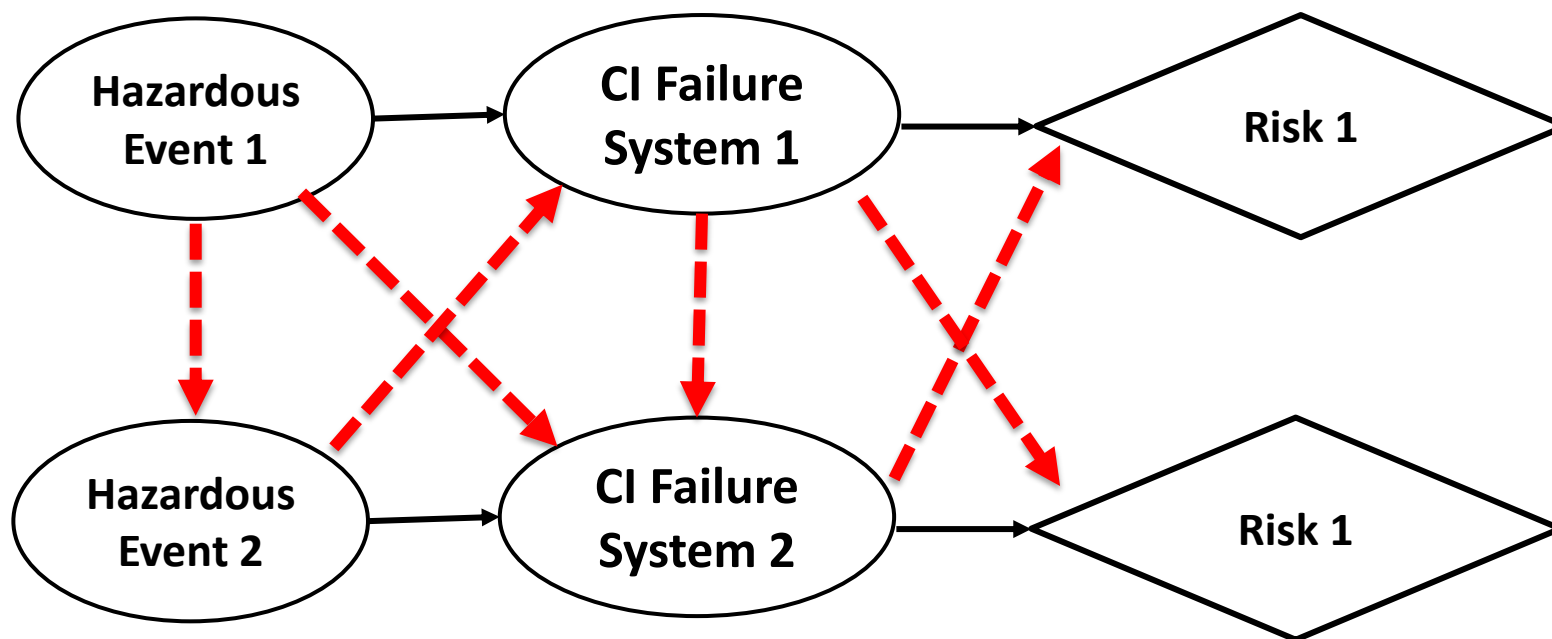
Risk Evaluation

Identifying all risk scenarios with assigned probabilities and outcomes

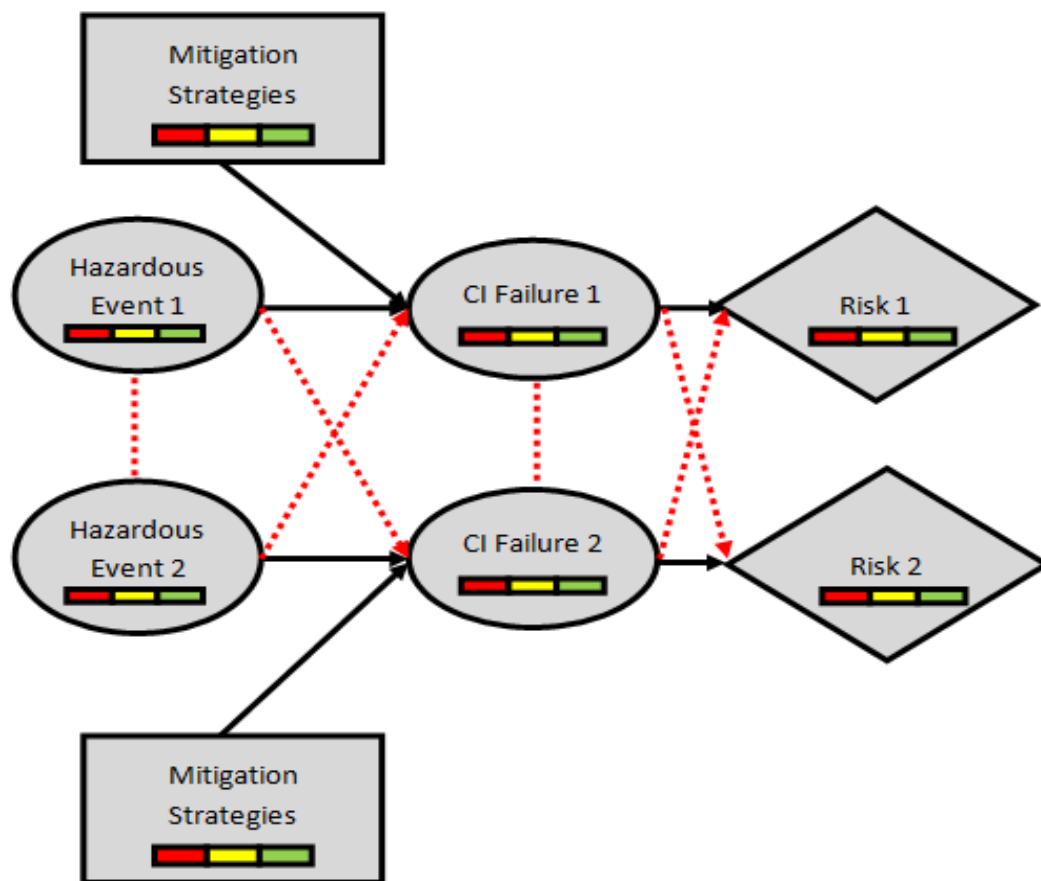


Risk Evaluation

Distinguishing between Single Mode risks and Multi Mode Risks

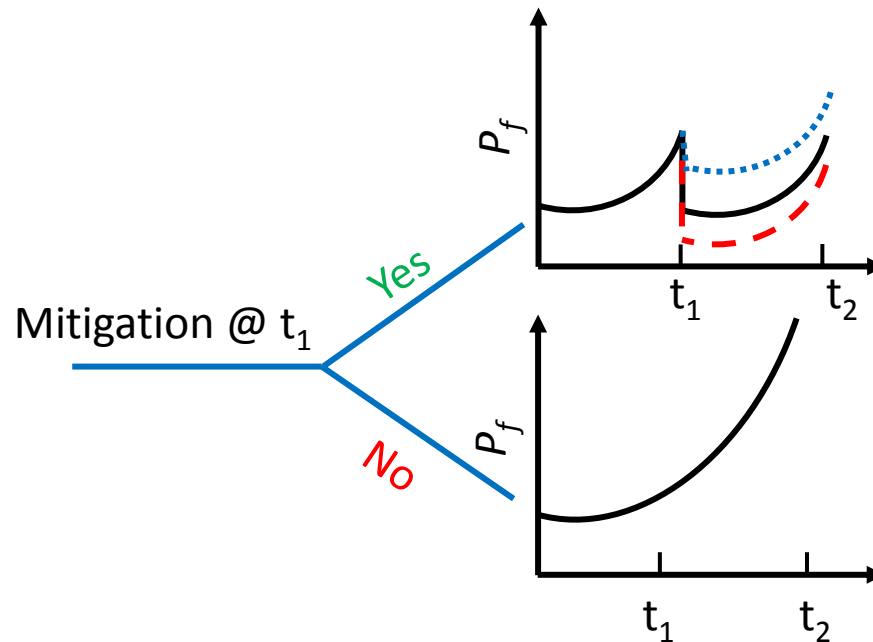


Mitigation



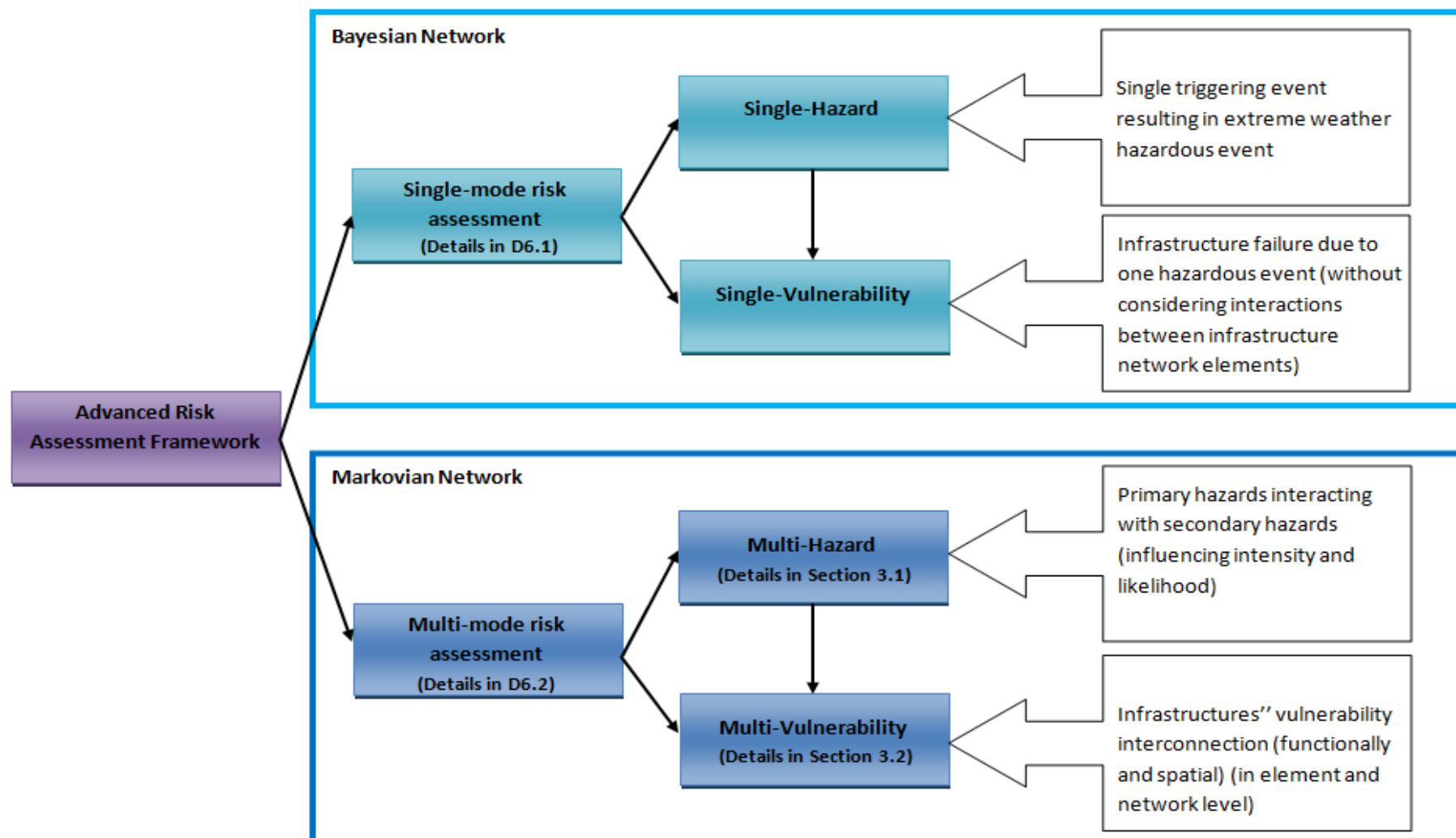
Risk Evaluation

Step 15- Developing Mitigation Strategies

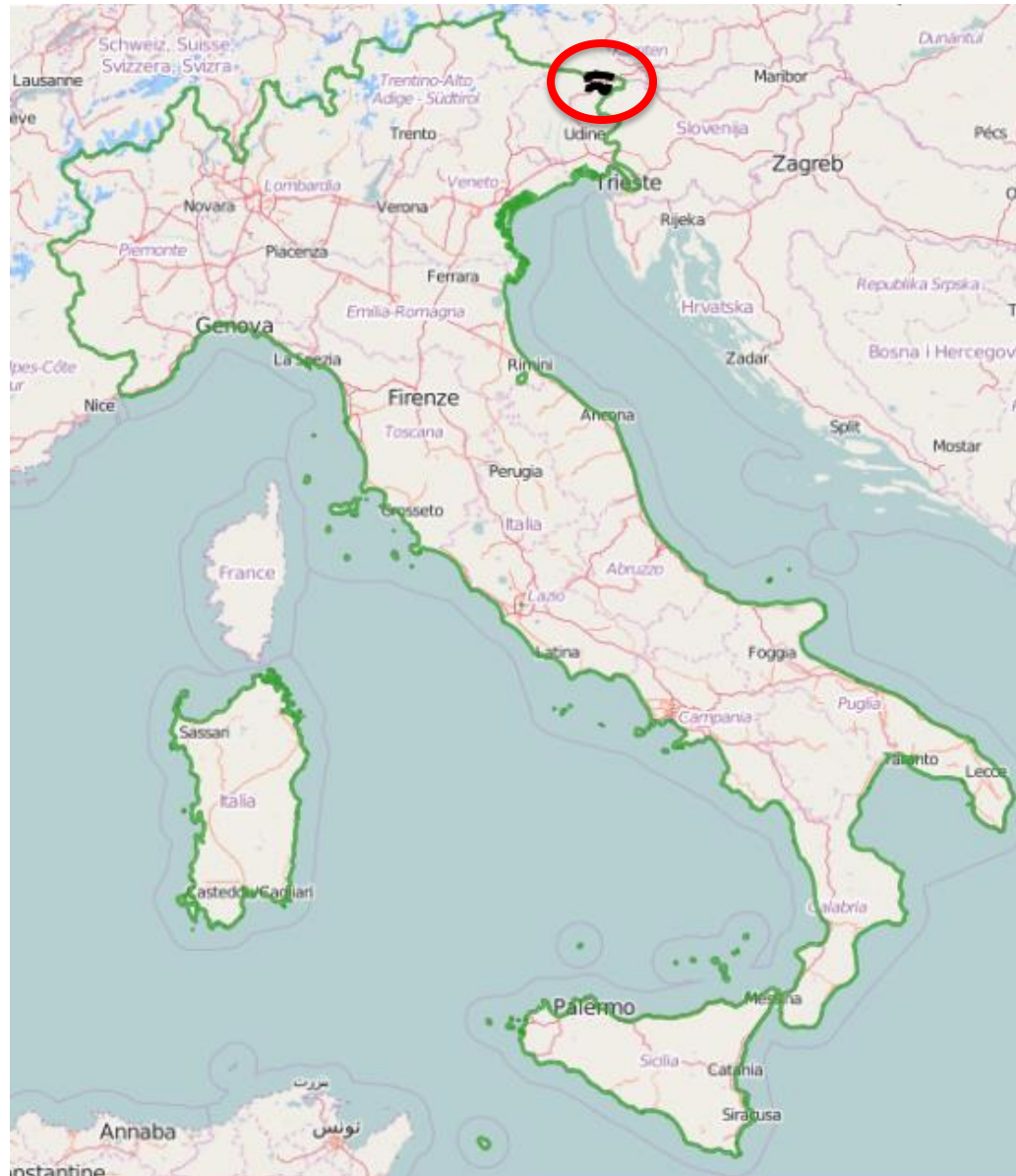


P_f = Probability of Failure
 t_i = Time





RAIN case study 1

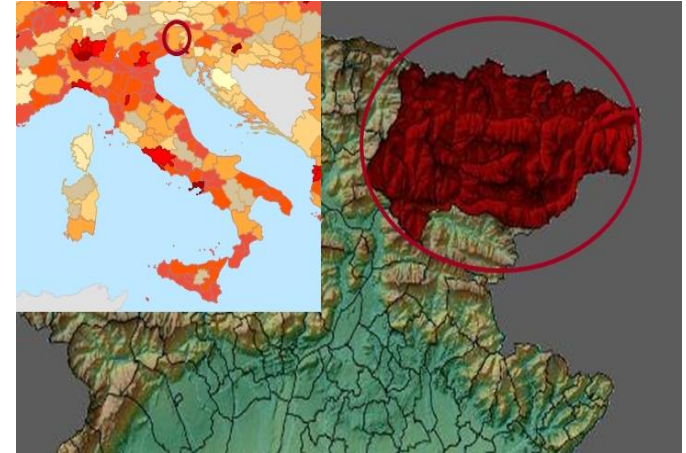


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Example of Risk Assessment

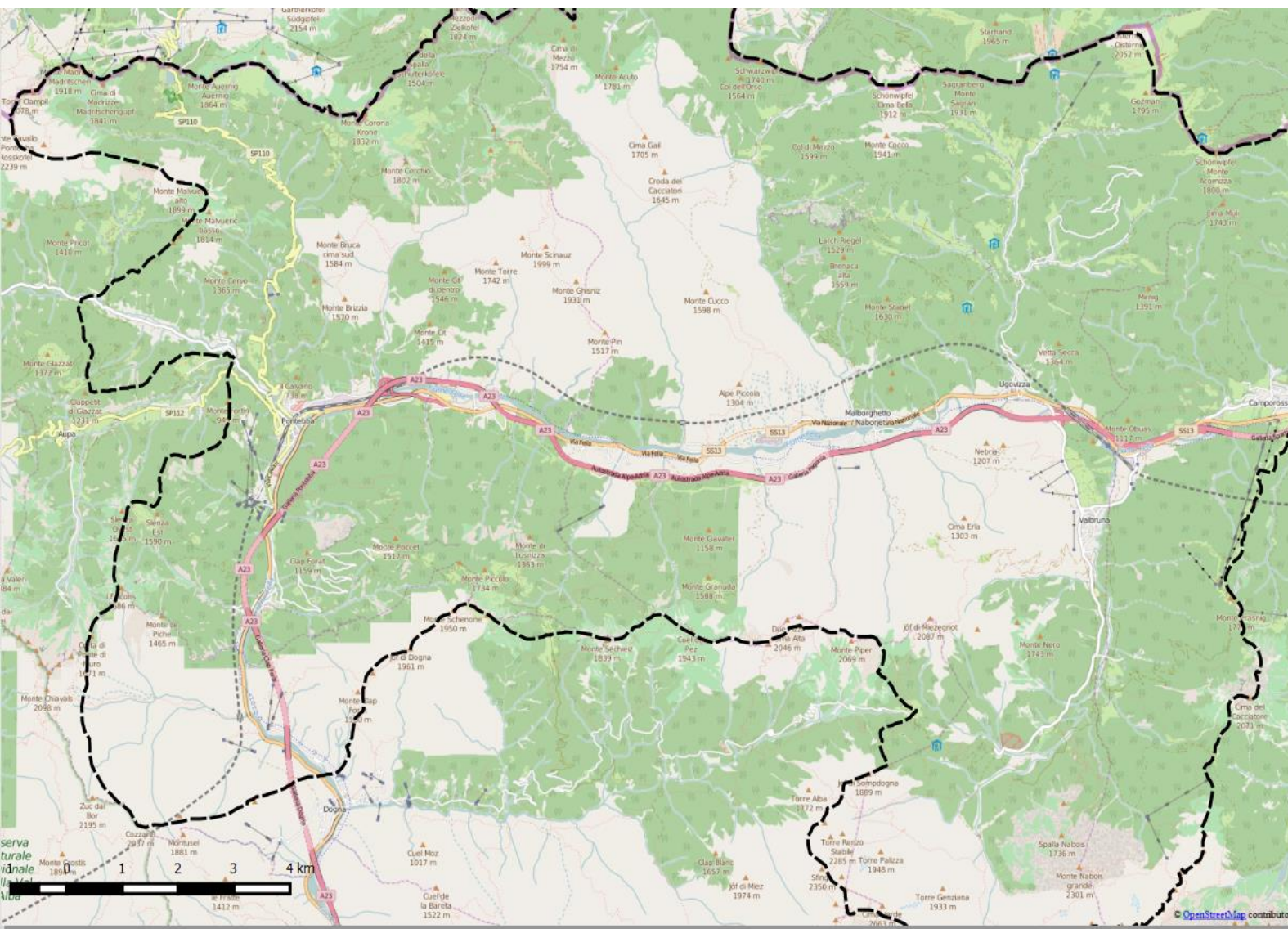
Alpine Region

- Flash flooding in 2003
- 600 residents were evacuated
- Estimated damage of €190 million



Establishing the Context

Case Study Area

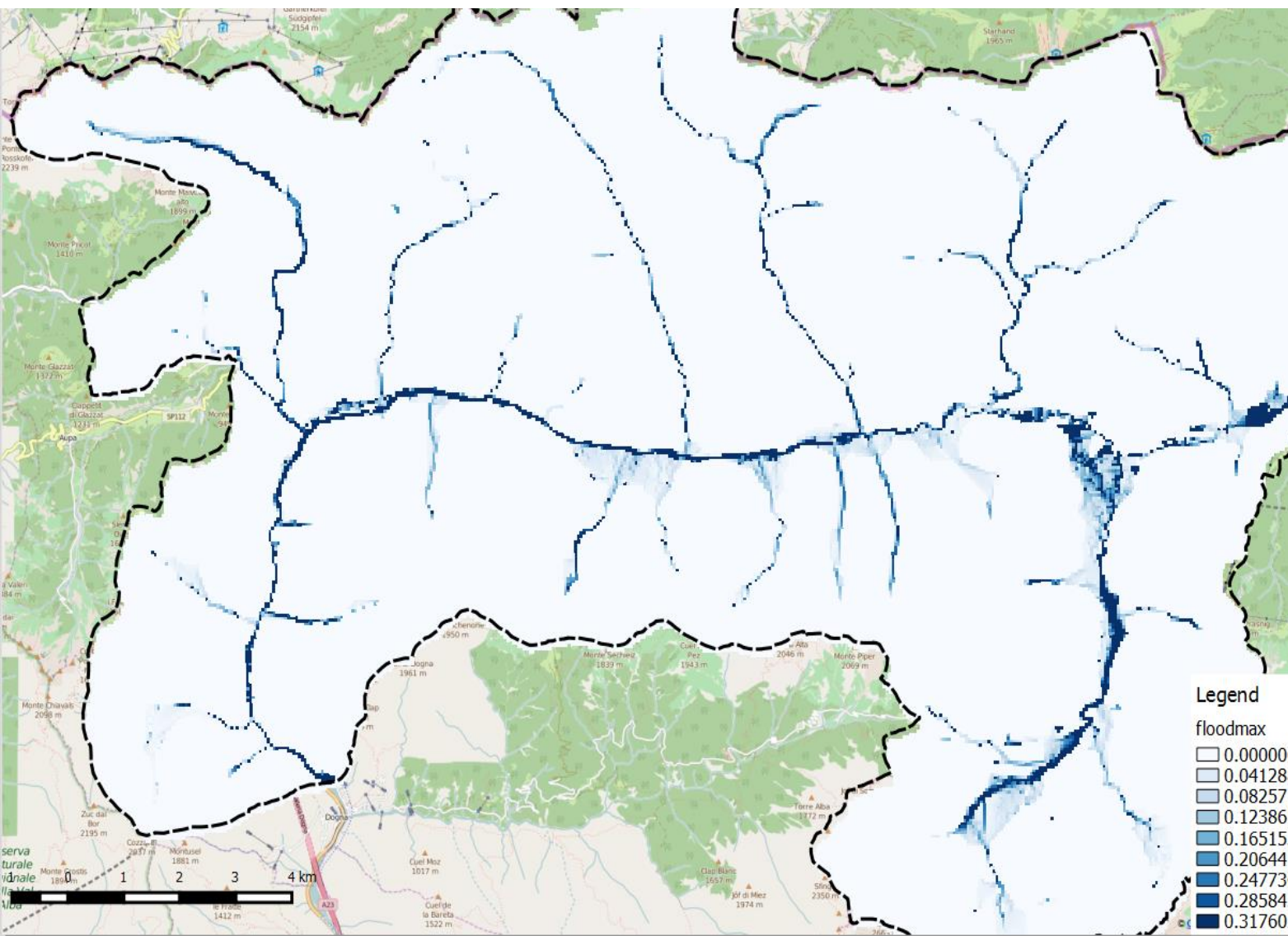


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Hazard Assessment

Identifying hazards, thresholds and corresponding probabilities

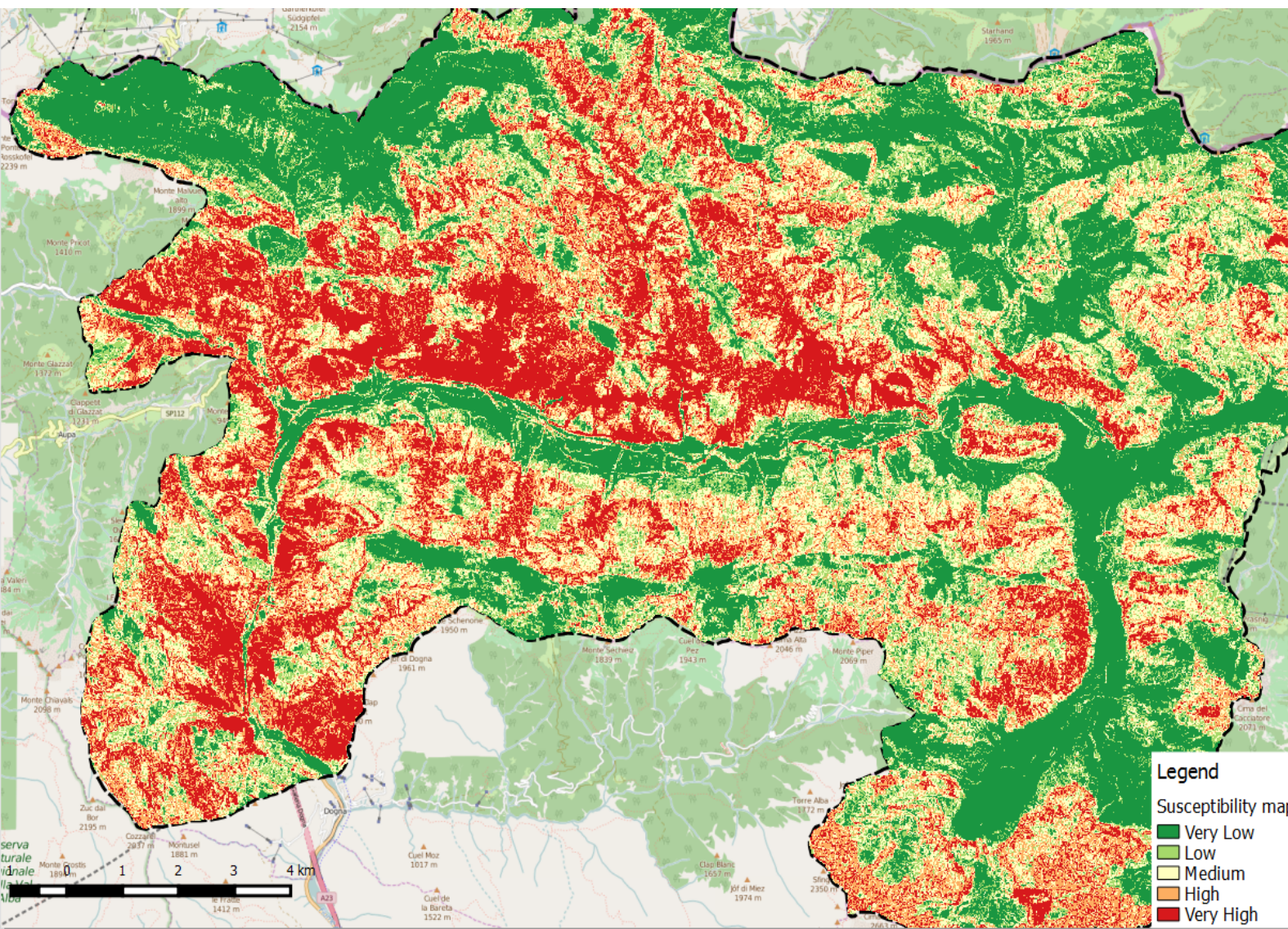


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Hazard Assessment

Identifying hazards, thresholds and corresponding probabilities



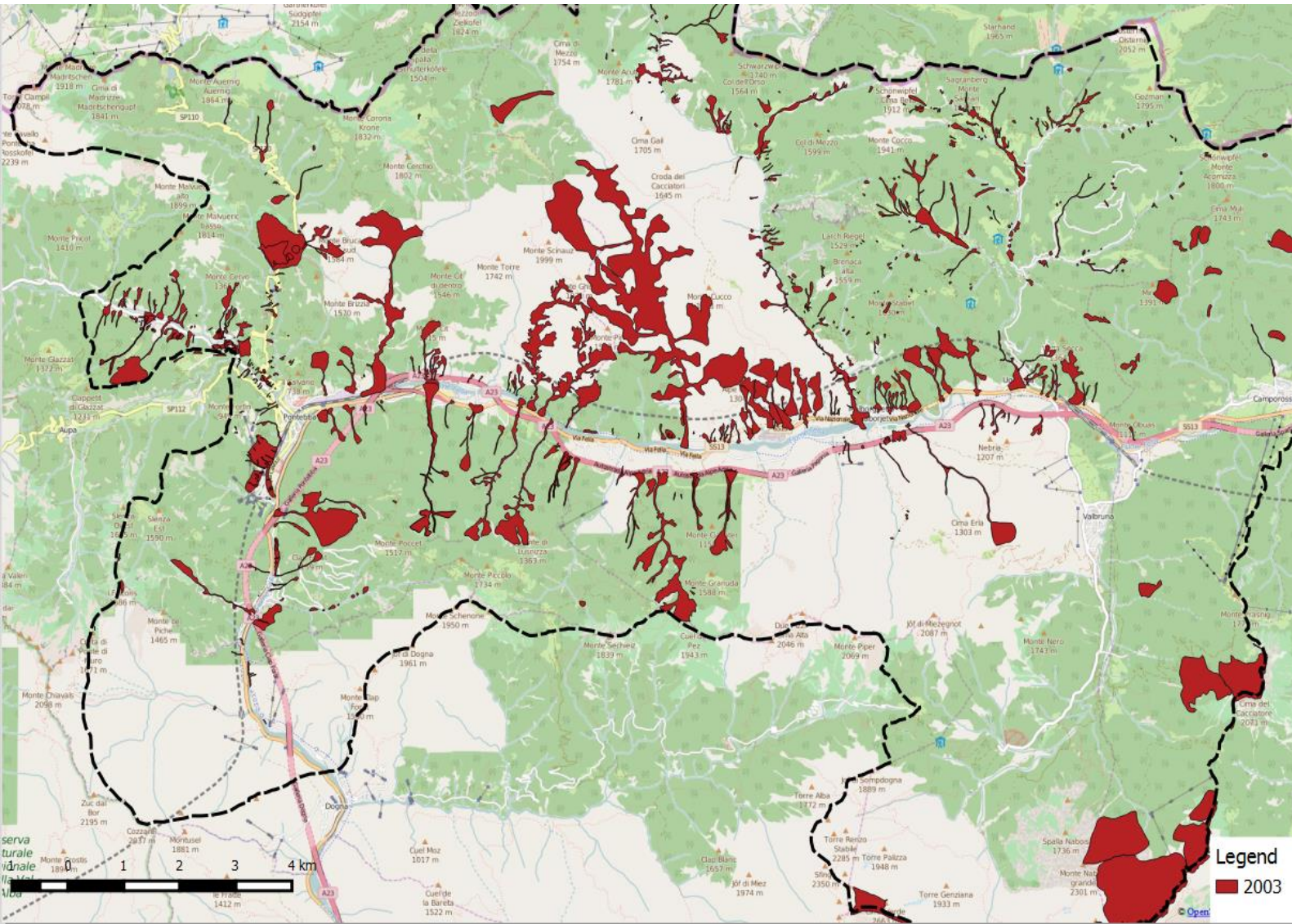
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Hazard Assessment



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Identifying hazards, thresholds



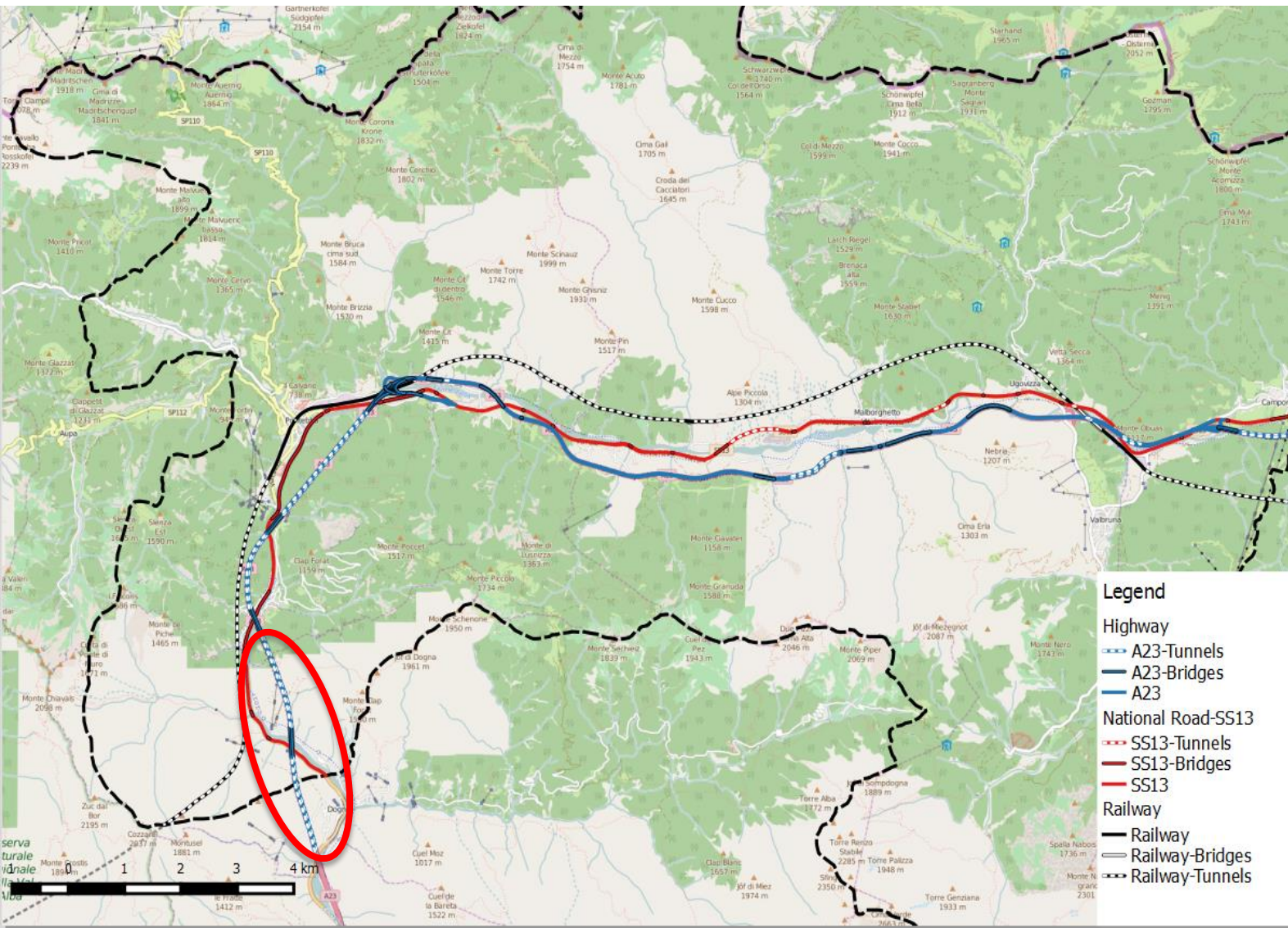
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Risk Evaluation



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Example of Bayesian Network Development

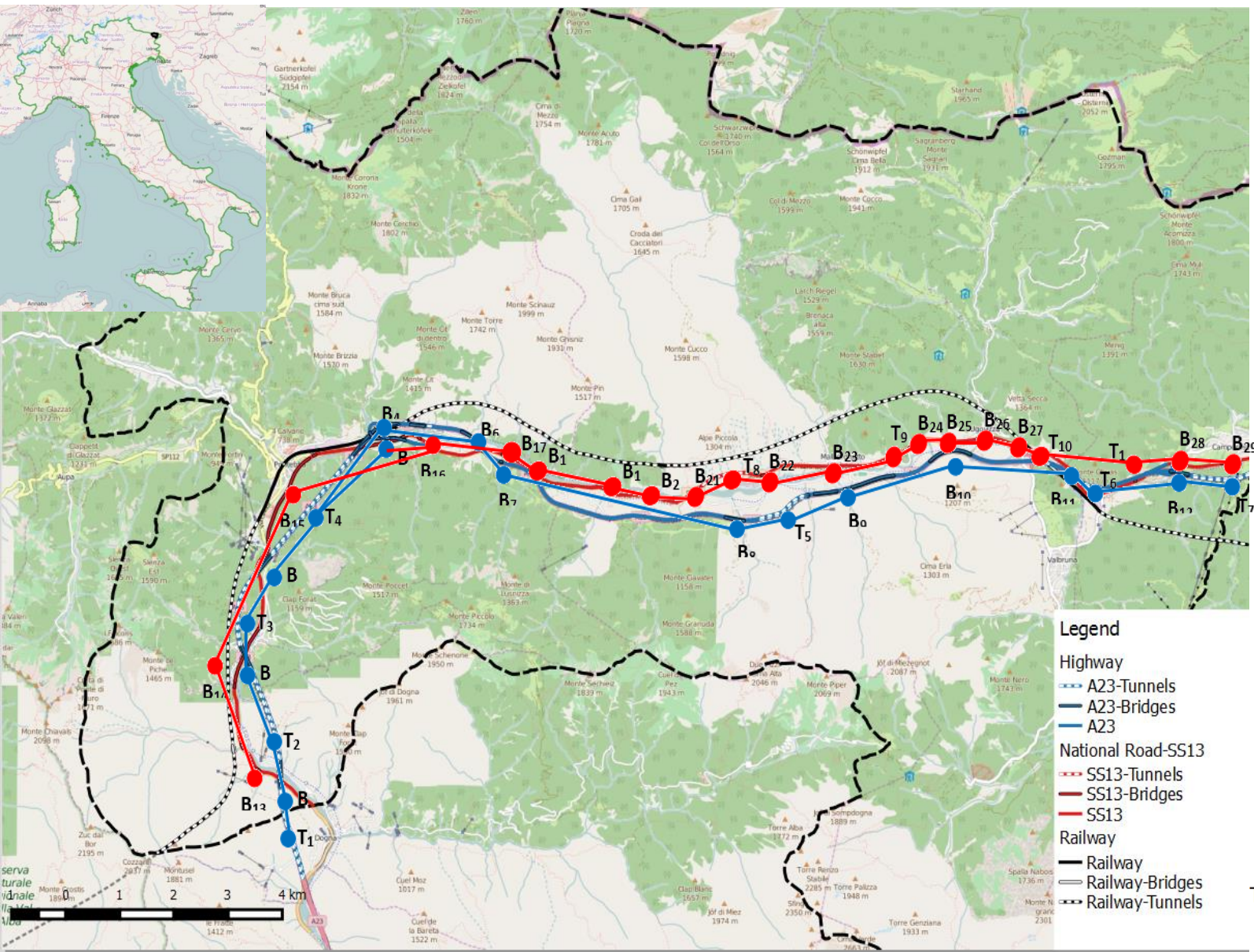


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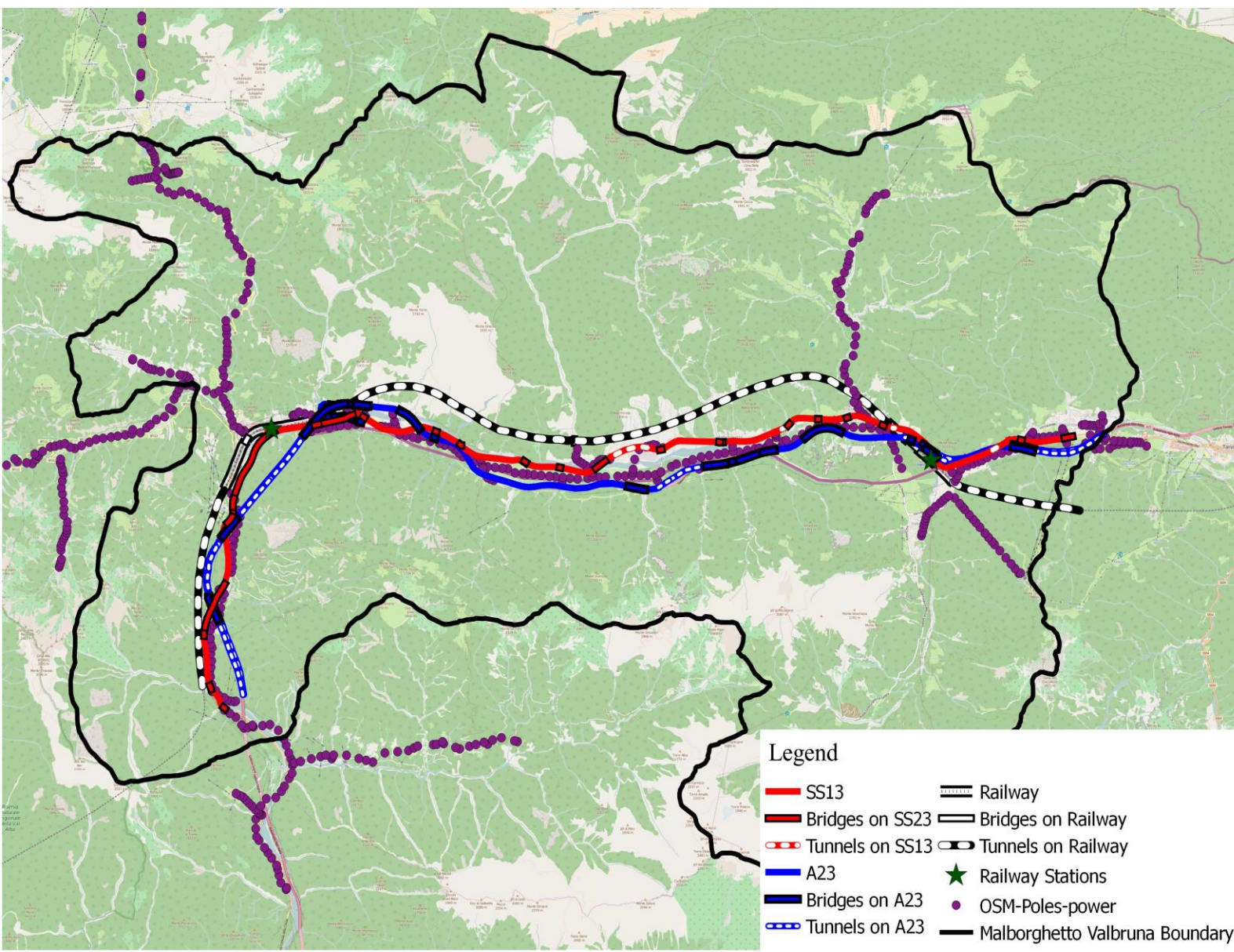
Vulnerability Assessment



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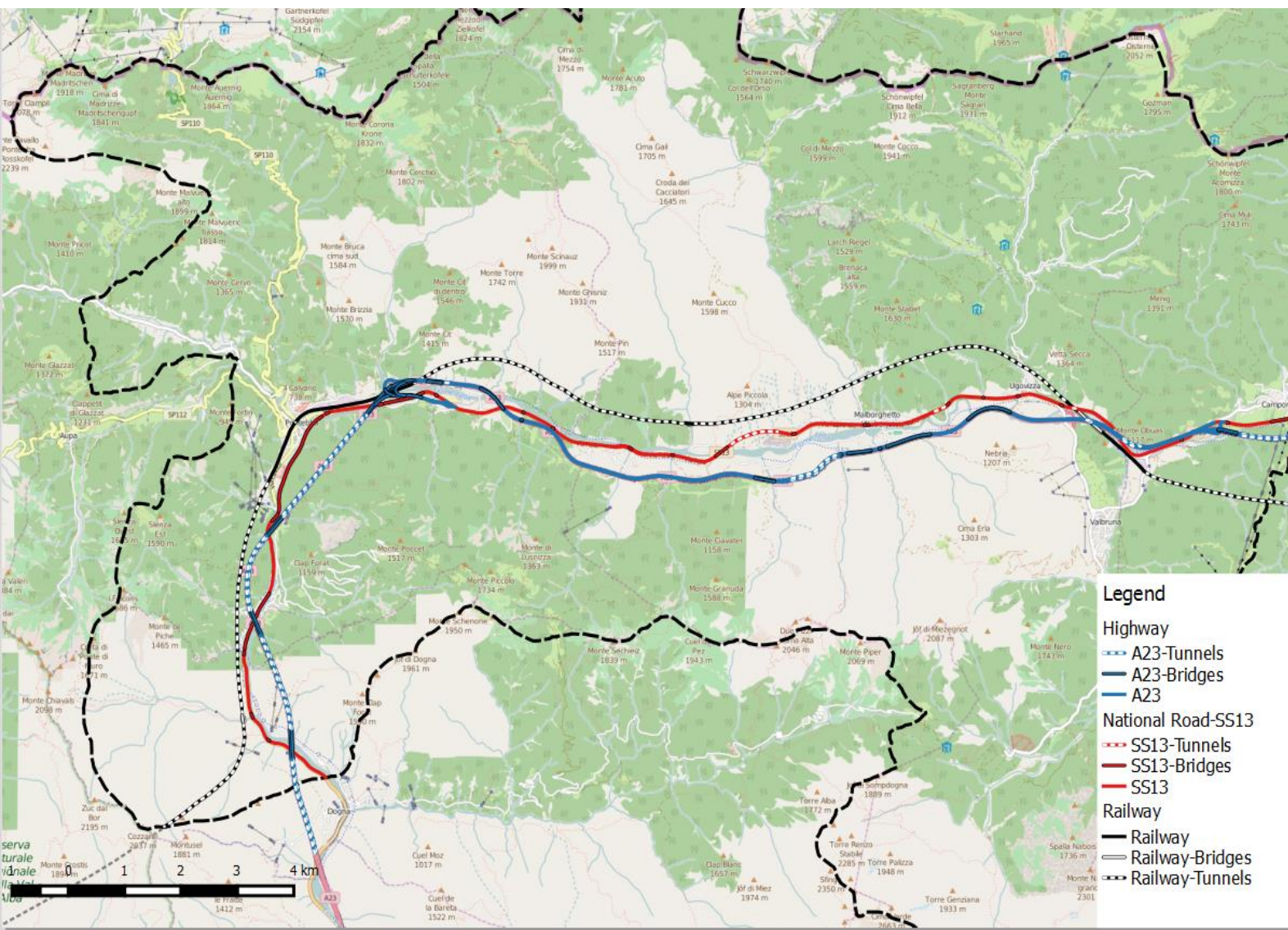


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Vulnerability Assessment

Step 4- Identifying vulnerable elements



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Vulnerability Assessment

Step 4- Identifying vulnerable elements



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Cable Stayed Bridge Wizard

Node Coordinates & Heights

Type

☒ Symmetric Bridge
☐ Asymmetric Bridge

	X(ft)	Z(ft)
A	0	100
B	400	360
C	1280	360
D	1680	100

	H1(ft)	H2(ft)
Height	360	360

☐ Depth of Deck (H3)

H3(ft)
0

	...	Material	...	Section
Cable	1	1: Cable	1	1: Cable
Deck	2	2: Deck	2	2: Deck
Tower	3	3: Tower	3	3: Tower

Select Cable Element Type

☒ Truss
☐ Tension Only(Cable)

☐ Distance from Deck to Tower

	Dist(ft)		Dist(ft)
G1	0	G3	0
G2	0	G4	0

☐ Shape of Deck

Left Slope(%)	0
Arc Length(ft)	0
Right Slope(%)	0

Cable Distances & Heights

	Distance(ft)	Height(ft)
Left	12, 8@40, 56	4.8, 3@6, 3@8, 2@9, 180
Center	56, 9@40, 48, 9@40, 56	
Right	56, 8@40, 12	4.8, 3@6, 3@8, 2@9, 180

☐ Node No.
☐ Member No.

View option

☒ Bitmap
☐ Drawing

Update & Draw

OK

Close

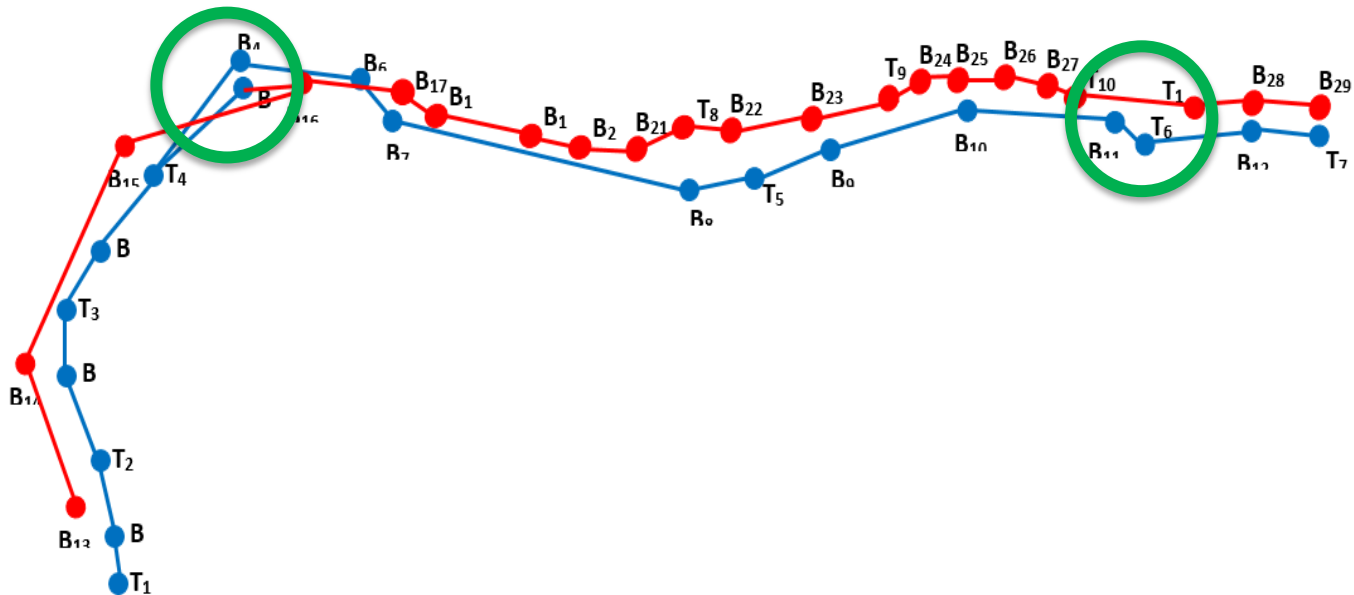
The diagram illustrates a symmetric cable-stayed bridge with two towers (B and C) and two main spans (Left and Right). The bridge deck is supported by the towers and stays. Key dimensions and labels include:

- Nodes:** A (Left End), B (Left Tower), C (Right Tower), D (Right End).
- Distances:**
 - Left Span:** 12, 8@40, 56 (from A to B).
 - Center Span:** 56, 9@40, 48, 9@40, 56 (between towers B and C).
 - Right Span:** 56, 8@40, 12 (from C to D).
- Heights:**
 - Left Tower (B):** 360 ft (H1).
 - Right Tower (C):** 360 ft (H2).
 - Deck Height:** 100 ft (at A and D).
 - Depth of Deck (H3):** 0 ft.
- Labels:** Height, Distance Left, Distance Center, Distance Right, Tower, Cable, Deck.



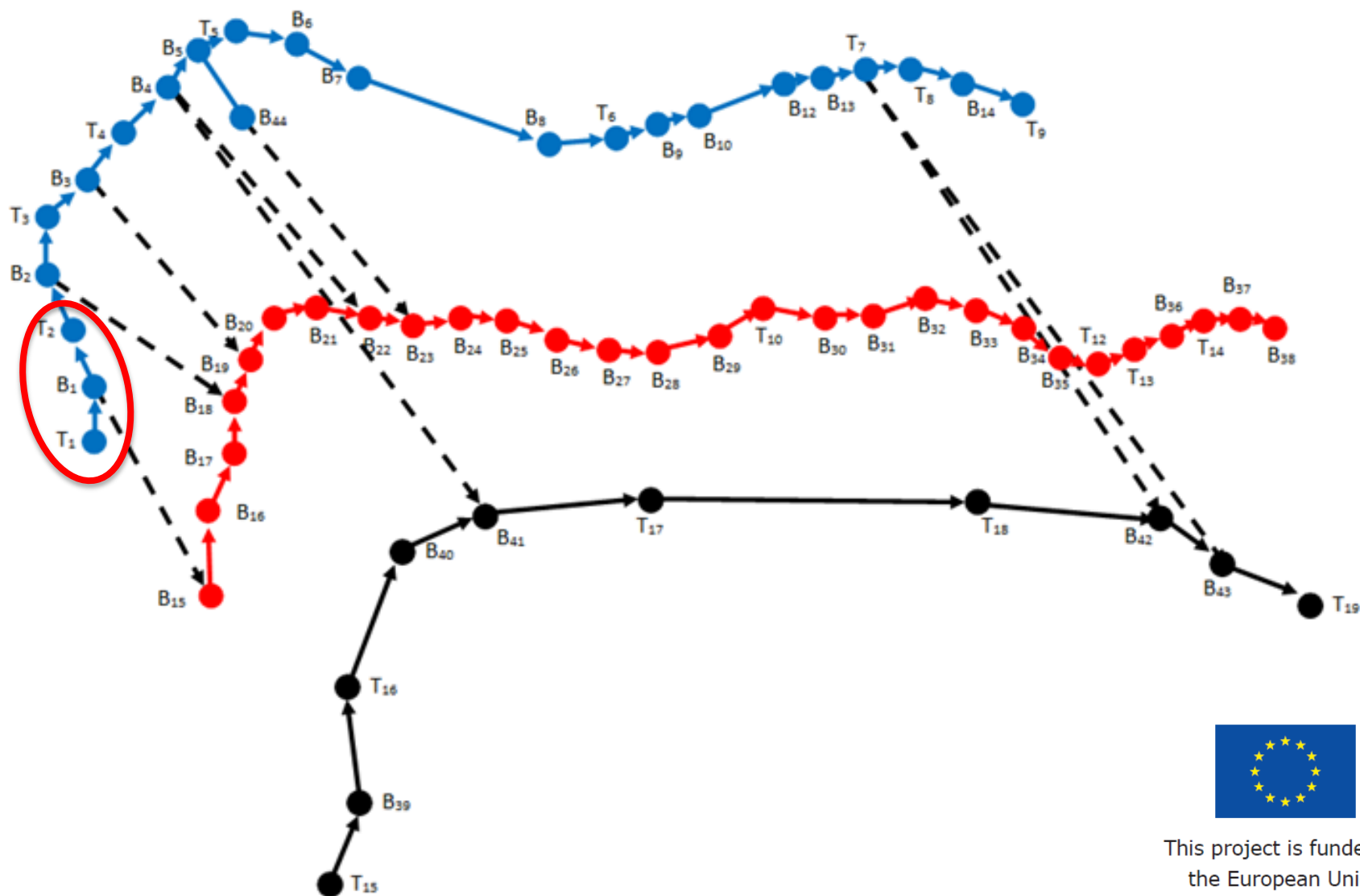
Vulnerability Assessment

Step 5- Identifying critical locations



Risk Evaluation

Example of Bayesian Network Development



Risk Evaluation

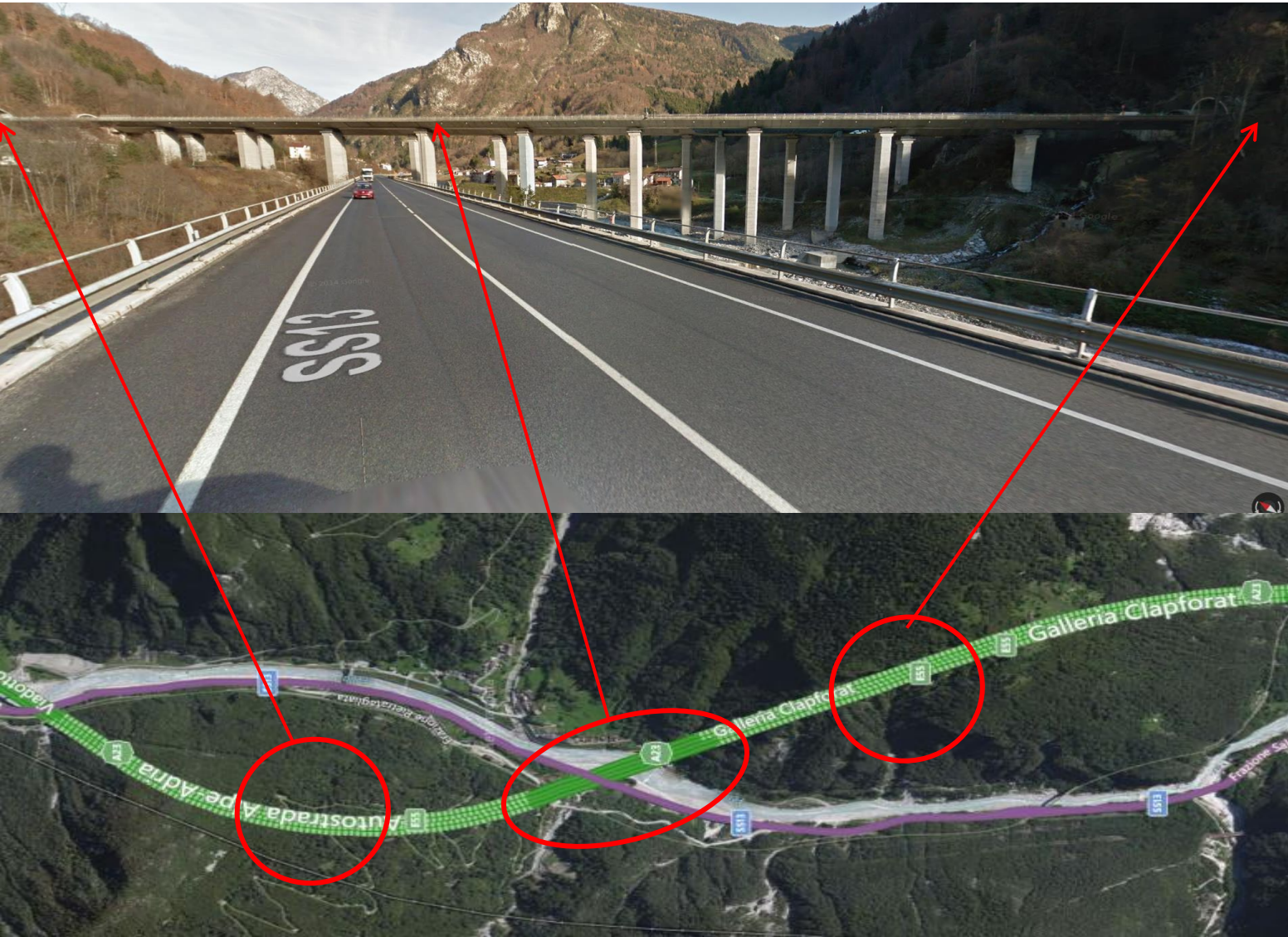
Example of Bayesian Network Development



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Risk Evaluation

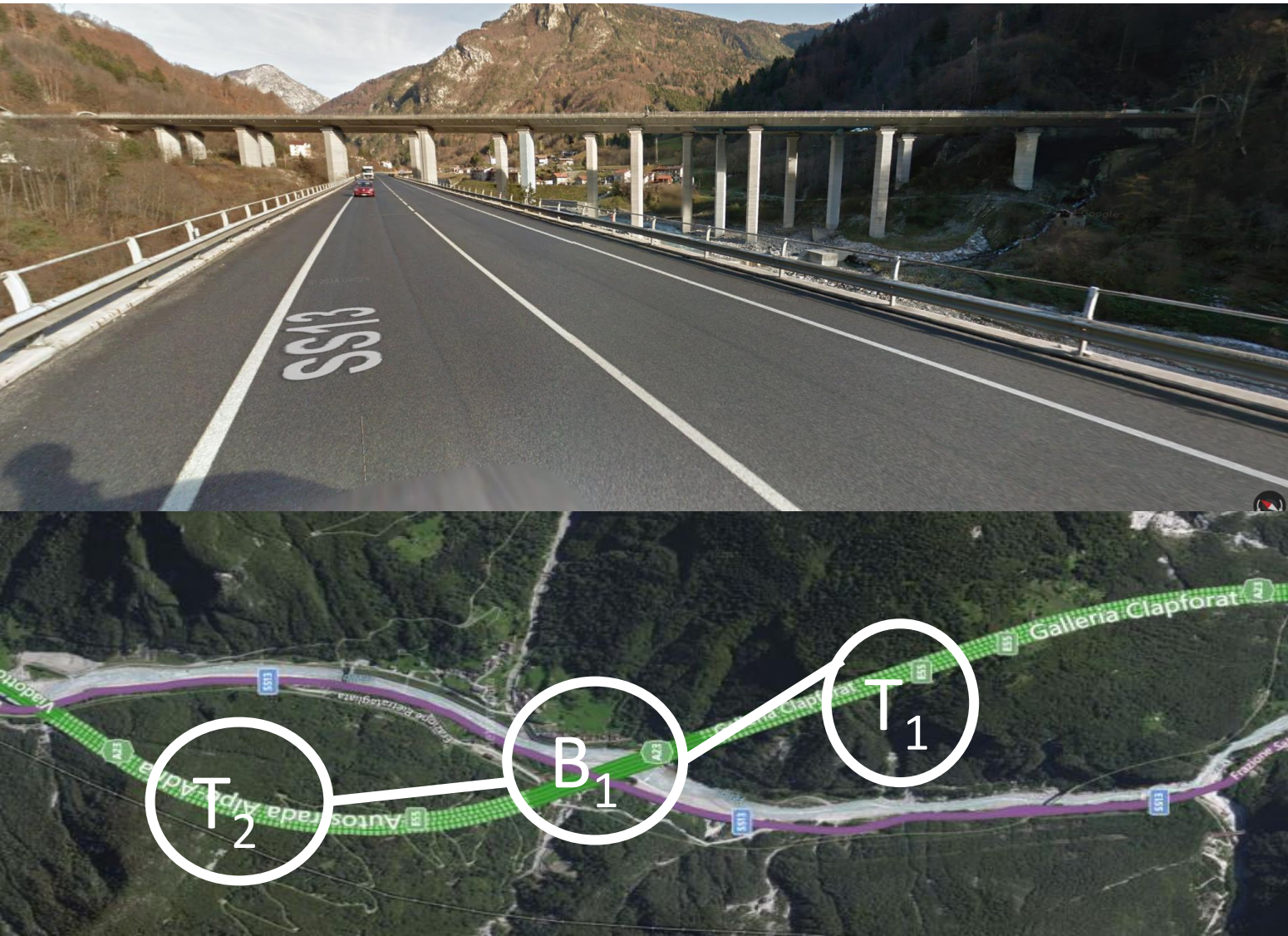
Example of Bayesian Network Development



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Risk Evaluation

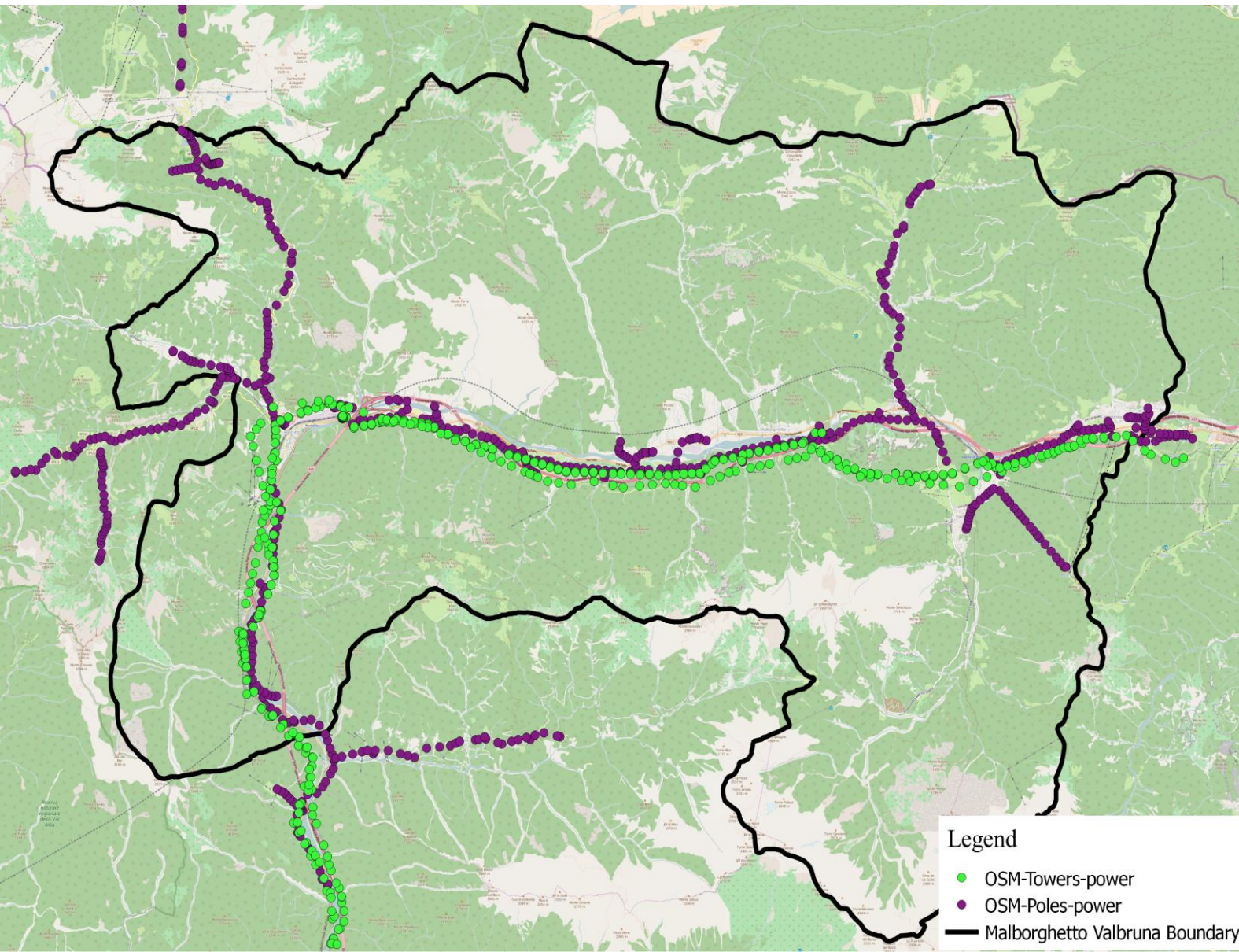
Example of Bayesian Network Development



Electricity Network



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Legend

- OSM-Towers-power
- OSM-Poles-power
- Malborghetto Valbruna Boundary

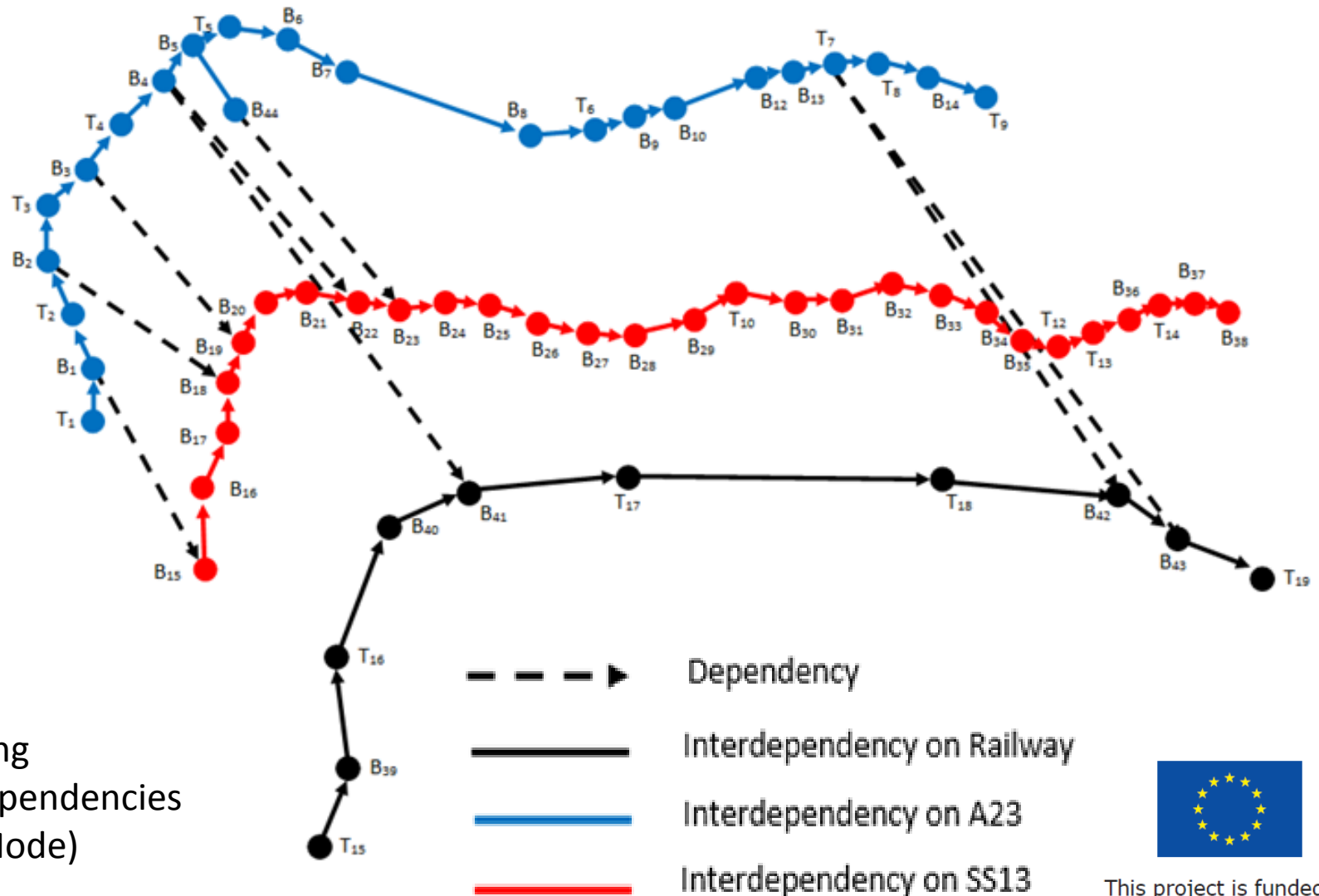


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Vulnerability Assessment



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Identifying
(inter)dependencies
(single Mode)

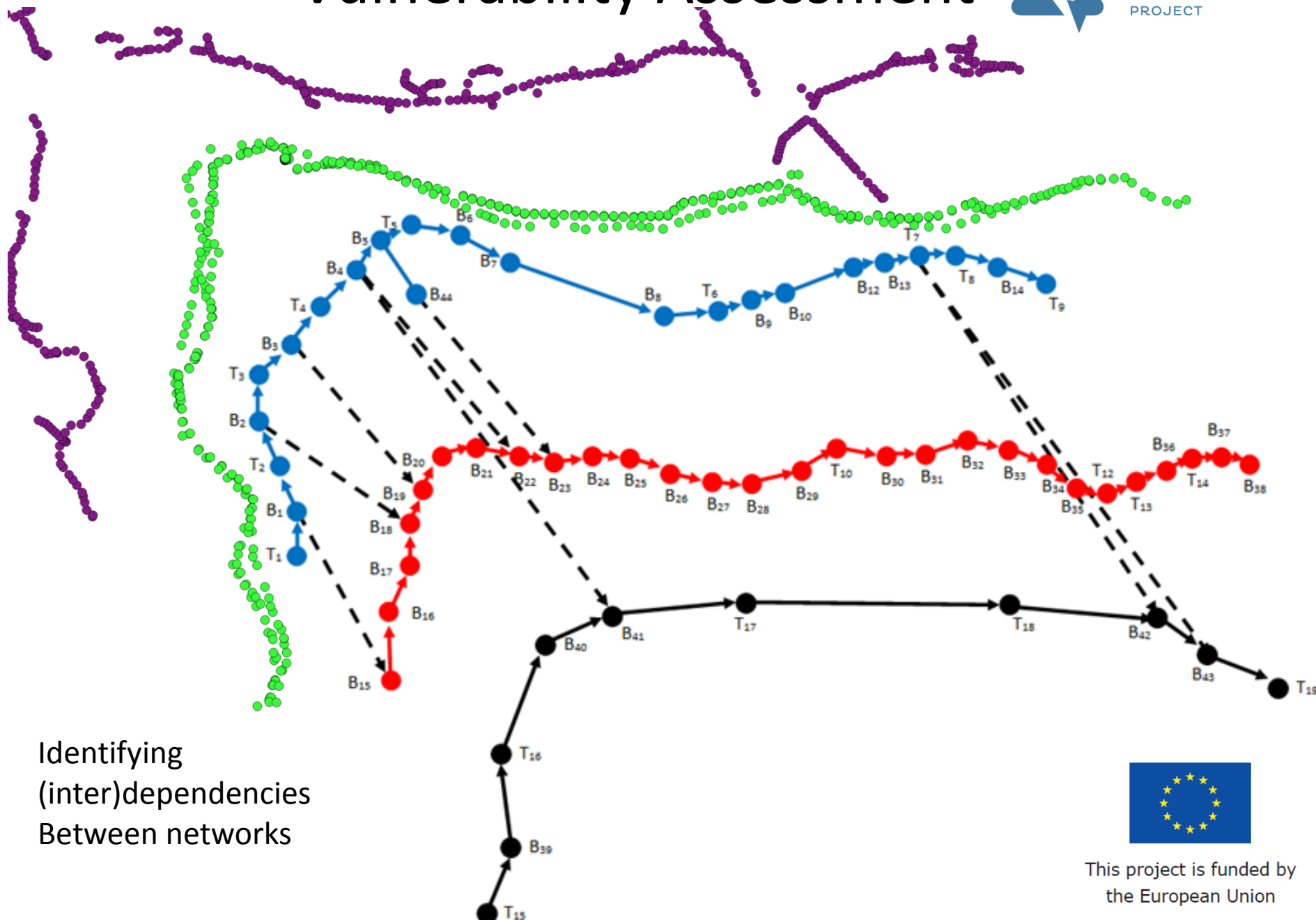


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Vulnerability Assessment



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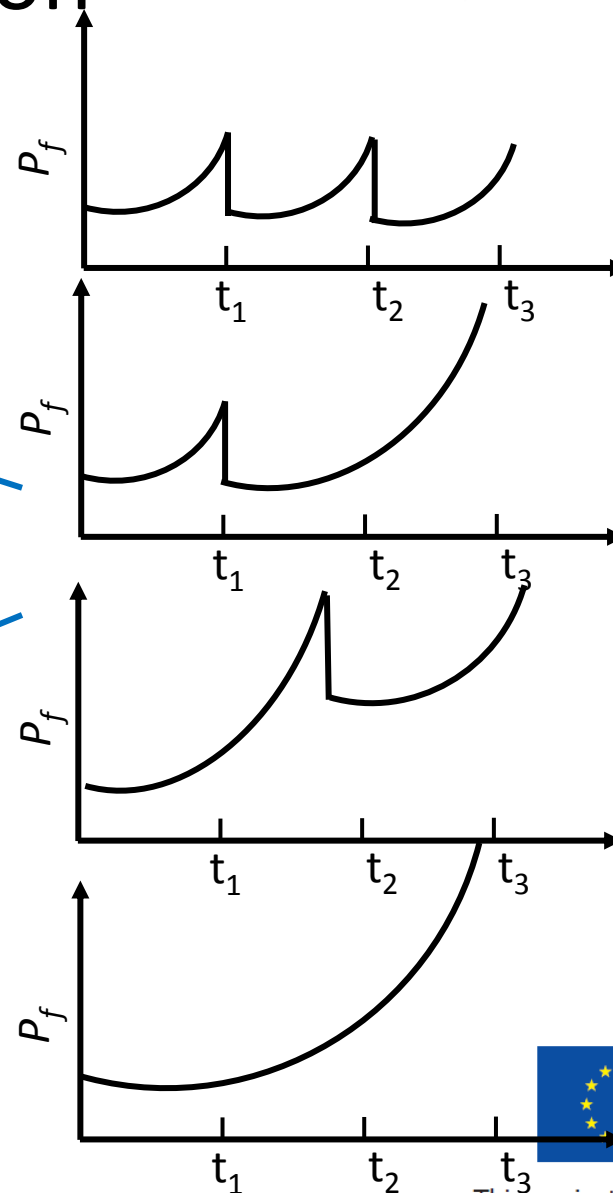
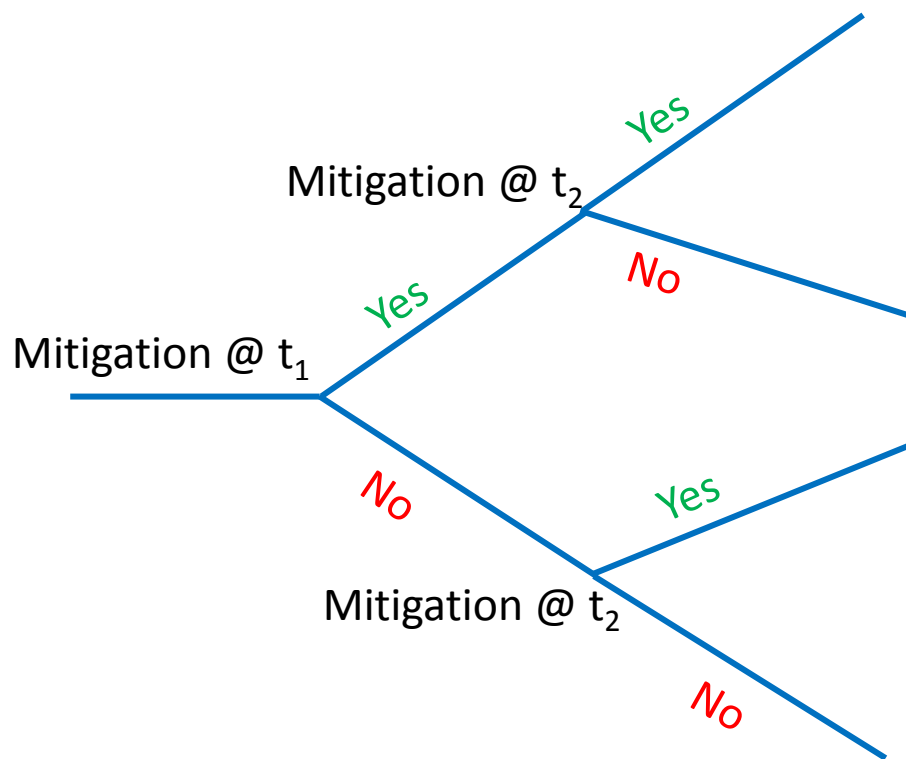
Identifying
(inter)dependencies
Between networks



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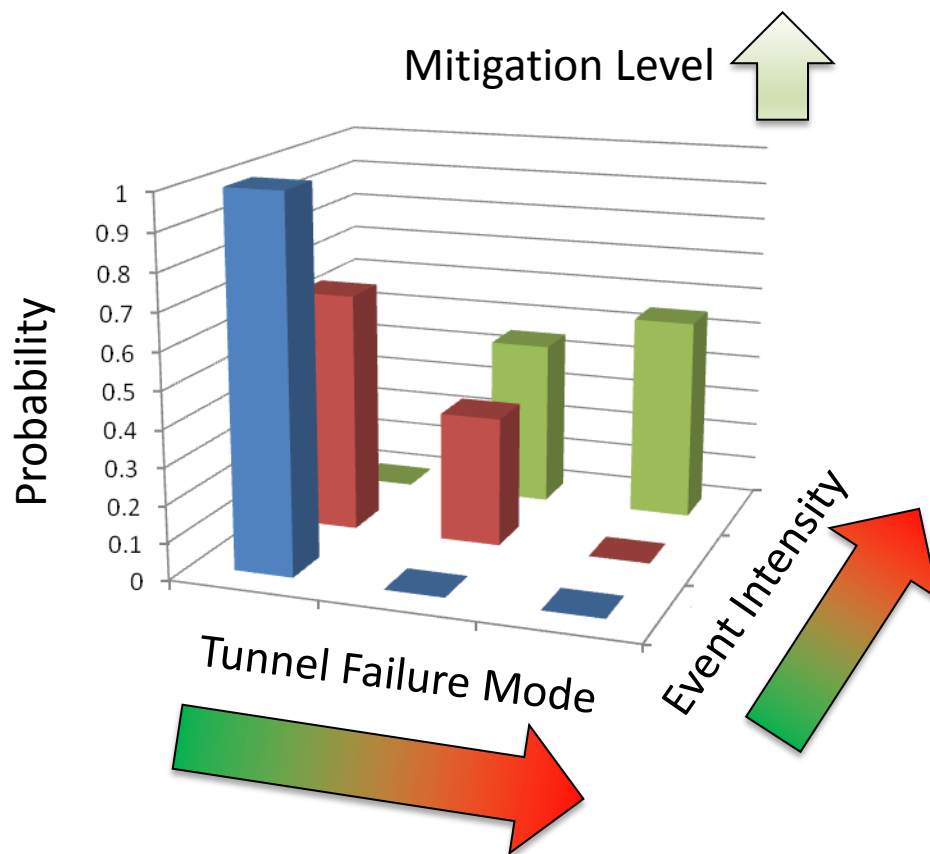
Risk Evaluation

Developing/Analysing Mitigation Strategies

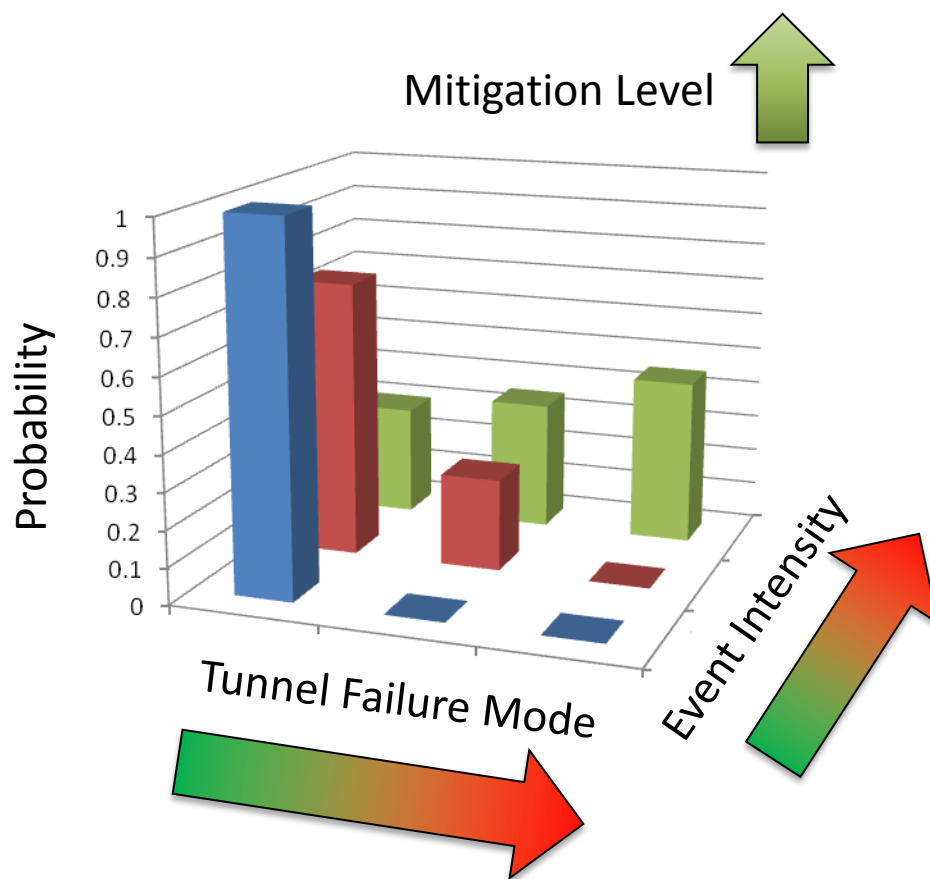


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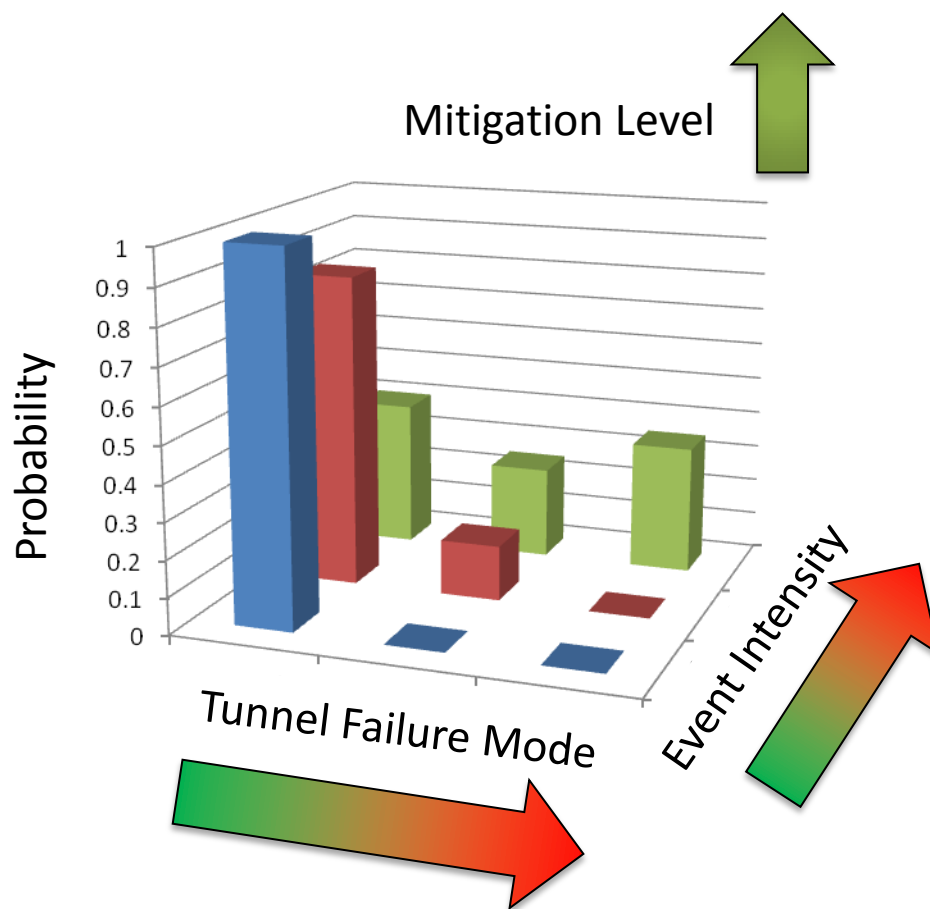
Risk Evaluation



Risk Evaluation

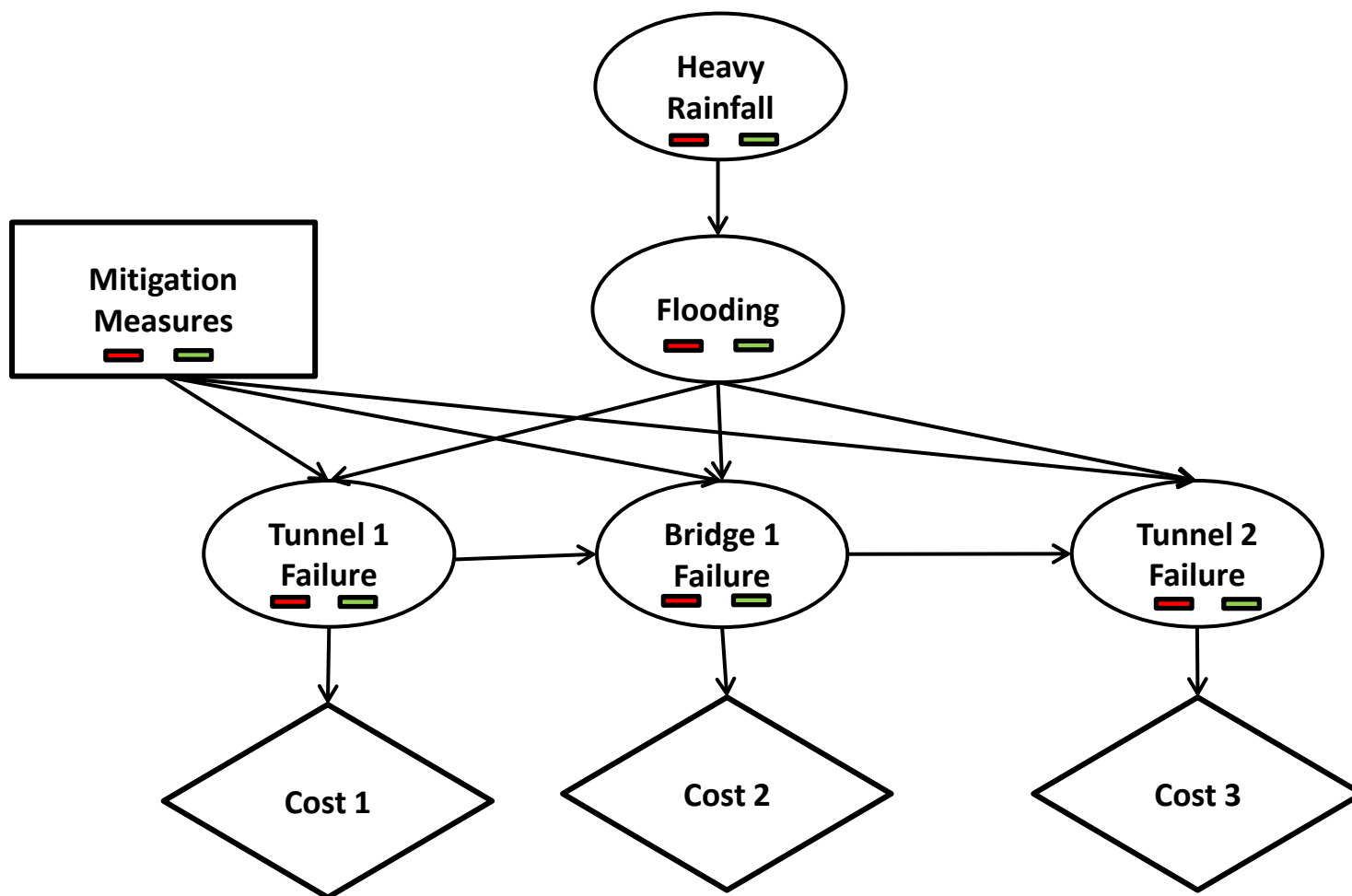


Risk Evaluation



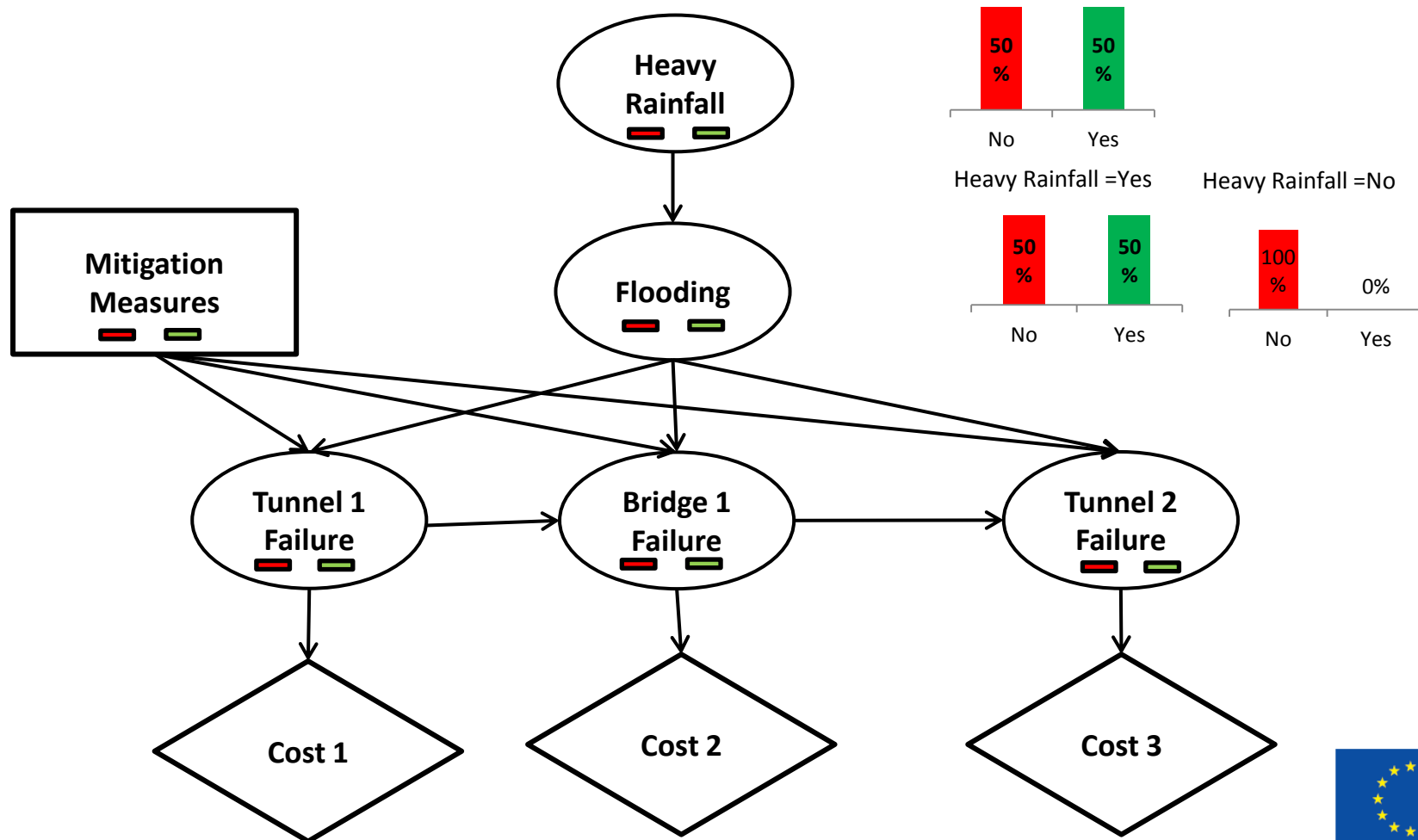
Risk Evaluation

Example of Bayesian Network Development



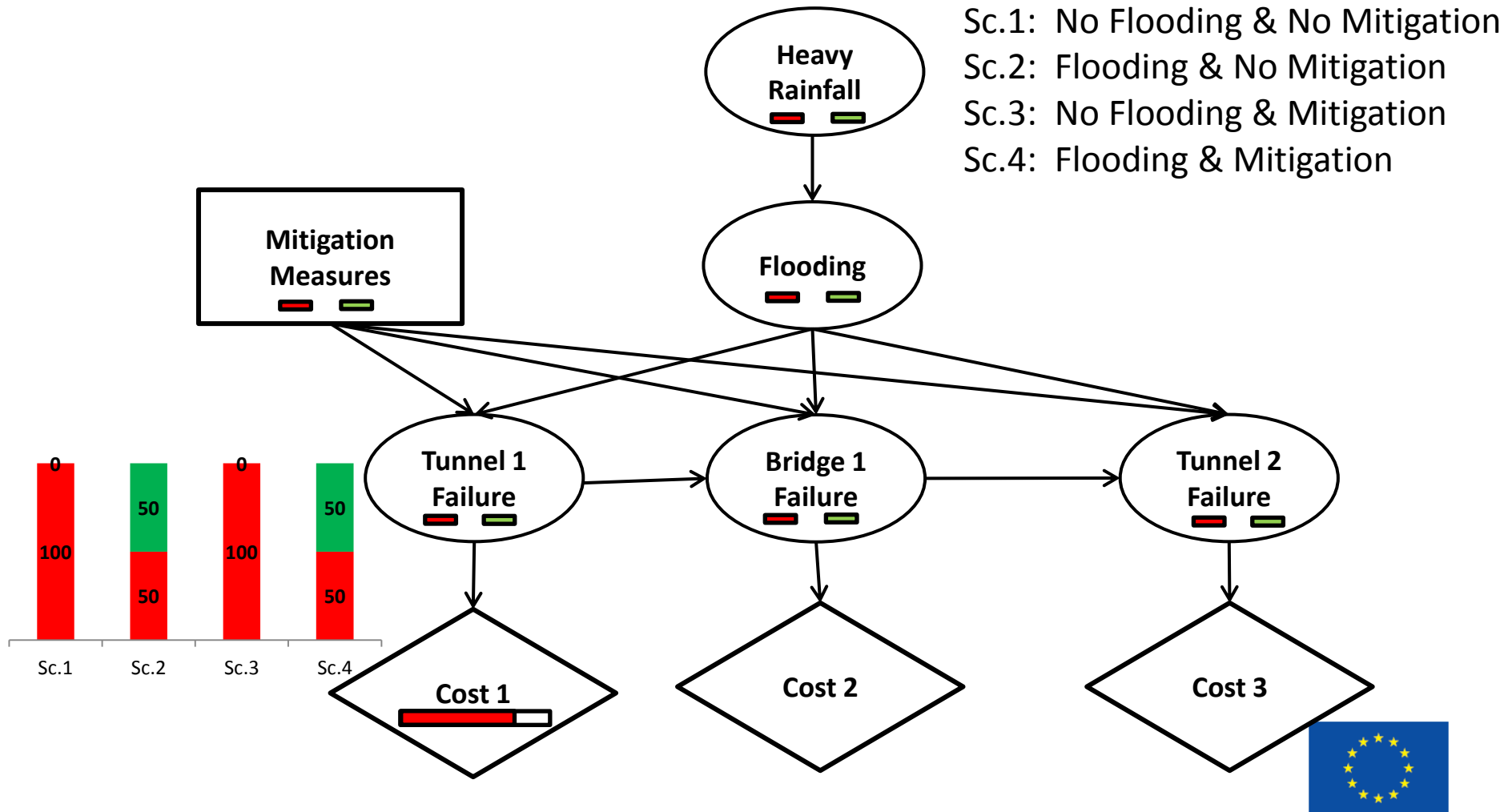
Risk Evaluation

Example of Bayesian Network Development



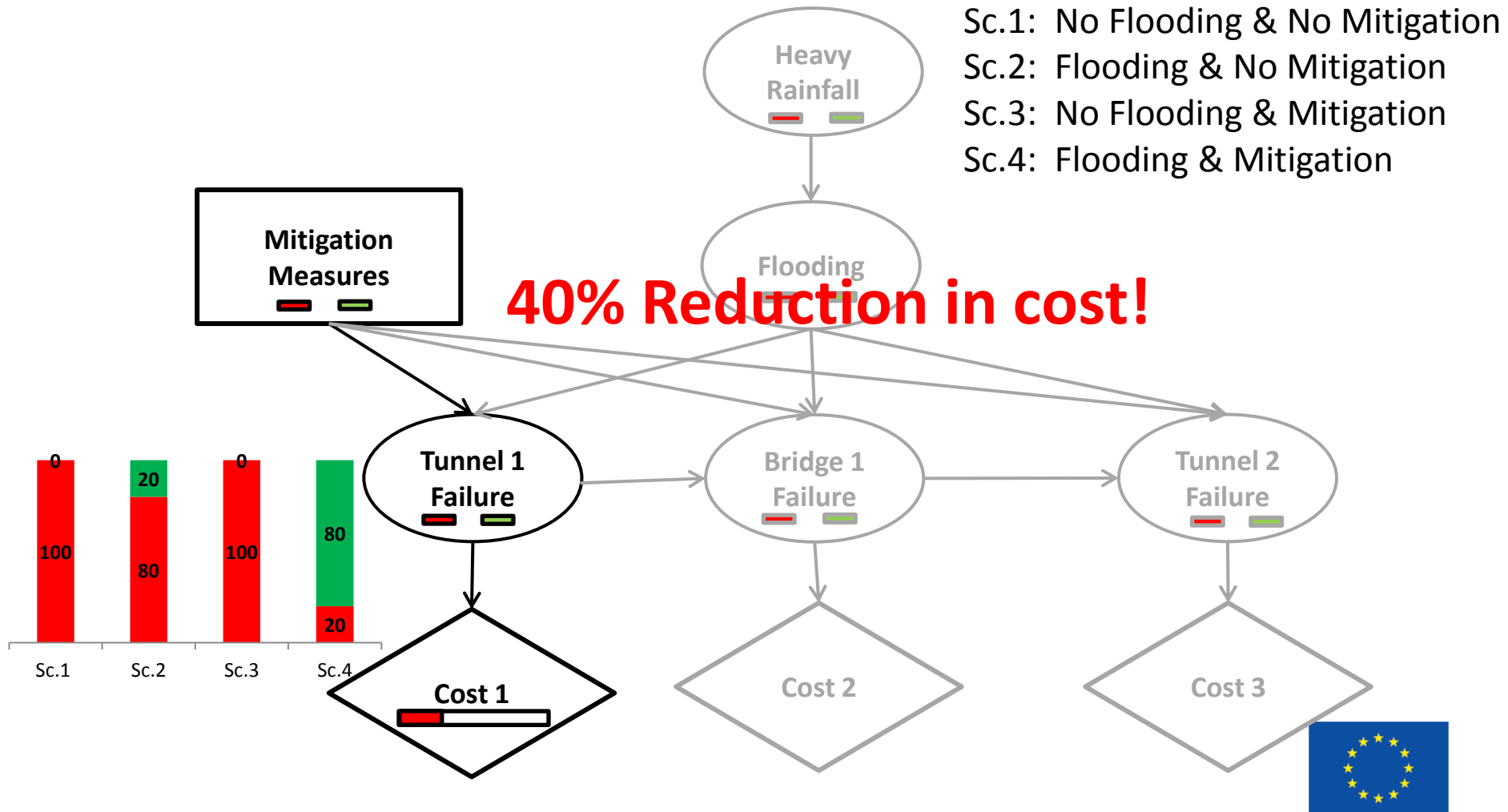
Risk Evaluation

Example of Bayesian Network Development



Risk Evaluation

Example of Bayesian Network Development

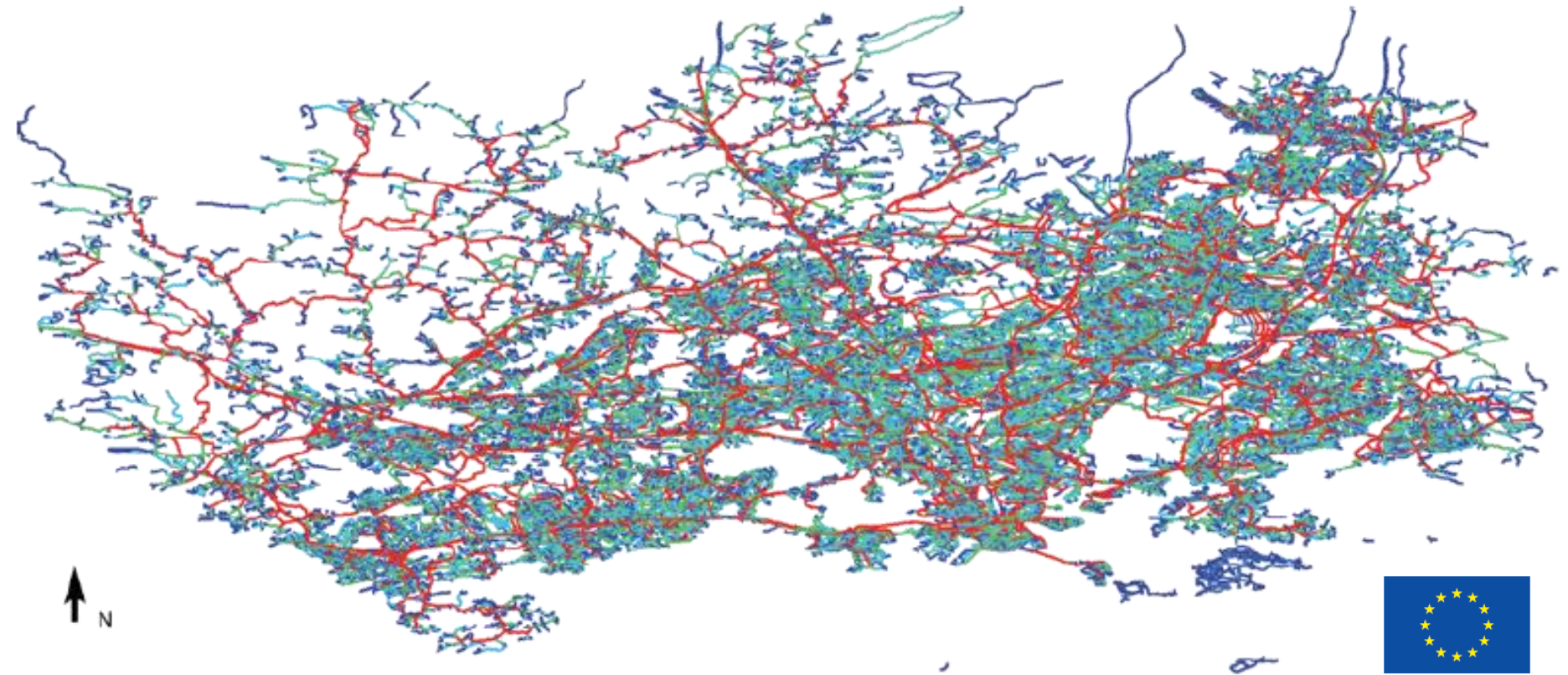


Challenges

- Data management
 - Need to find optimal scope to provide robust analysis while balancing computational demand
- Data acquisition
 - Multi-agency proprietary data makes it difficult for research external to various government organizations to access any data.



Case Study 2



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.



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